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Wm Horatio Crawford
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Philology

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THE NEW WORLD OF WORDS: OR, Universal English Dictionary.

CONTAINING

An Account of the Original or Proper Senſe, and Various Significations of all Hard WORDS derived from other Languages, *viz. Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spaniſh, Britiſh, Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch*, &c. as now made uſe of in our *Engliſh* Tongue.

Together with

A Brief and Plain Explication of all Terms relating to any of the Arts and Sciences, either Liberal or Mechanical, *viz. Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Theology, Law, Metaphyſicks, Ethicks, Natural Philoſophy, Phyſick, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Pharmacy, Botanicks, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Aſtrology, Coſmography, Geography, Hydrography, Navigation, Architecture, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, Opticks, Catoptricks, Dioptricks, Perſpective, Muſick, Mechanicks, Statics, Chiromancy, Phyſiognomy, Heraldry, Merchandize, Maritime* and *Military Affairs, Agriculture, Gardening, Handicrafts, Jewelling, Painting, Carving, Engraving, Confectionery, Cookery, Horſemanſhip, Hawking, Hunting, Fowling, Fiſhing*, &c.

To which is Added,

The Interpretation of Proper Names of Men and Women that derive their Original from the above-mention'd Ancient and Modern Tongues, with thoſe of Writs and Proceſſes at Law: Alſo the *Greek* and *Latin* Names of divers ſorts of *Animals, Plants, Metals, Minerals*, &c. and ſeveral other remarkable Matters more particularly expreſs'd in the *Preface*.

Compiled by EDWARD PHILLIPS, *Gent.*

The **Seventh Edition**, Reviſed, Corrected, and Improved; with the Addition of near Twenty Thouſand Words, from the beſt Authors, Domeſtick and Foreign, that treat of the ſeveral Subjects.

By J. K. Philobibl.

A Work very neceſſary for Strangers, as well as our own Country men, in order to the right underſtanding of what they Speak, Write, or Read.

Labor improbus omnia vincit. HOR.

LONDON:

Printed for J. Philips, at the *King's-Arms* in S. *Paul's-Church-Yard*; D. Rhodes, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-Lane*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and J. Taylor, at the Ship in *Pater-noſter-row*. M DCC XX.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Publick *being very ſenſible of the great Advantage and Uſefulneſs of* DICTIONARIES, *as is evident from the general Acceptation that many New Ones, in moſt Faculties, have lately met with, it were altogether needleſs to inſiſt on that Topick; but it is requiſite to give ſome Account of the preſent Undertaking, and to ſhew what Improvements are here made to the Elaborate Work of our Ingenious Countryman Mr.* Edward Phillips, *the Merit of which has been already ſufficiently made known to the World, by the Sale of Six ſeveral Impreſſions.*

THE Whole has been carefully Revis'd, in order to correct Faults, ſupply Defects, and retrench Superfluities; and it was judg'd expedient to leave out all Abſtracts of the Lives of Eminent Perſons, Poetical Fictions, Geographical Deſcriptions of Places, &c. *(except a few that ſerve to illuſtrate or explain other Terms, which have their Derivation from, or ſome Dependance on them) in regard that they are already treated of at large, in ſeveral particular* Dictionaries. *In the room of theſe, are inſerted near Twenty Thouſand hard Words and Terms in all Arts and Sciences, which are not to be found in the former* Editions *of this Work, nor in any other General* Dictionary *whatſoever; that is to ſay, ſuch Terms as relate to* Divinity, *the* Civil *and* Canon *Law, the* Common *and* Statute *Laws of this Realm,* Moral *and* Natural Philoſophy, Metaphyſicks, Mathematicks, Botanicks, Muſick, Phyſick, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Pharmacy, Confectionery, Cookery, Maritime *and* Military Affairs, Merchandize, Husbandry, Horſemanſhip, Handicrafts, *and* Manufactures: *To which are added many Country-Words, and ſuch as are us'd in our ancient* Latin *Writers, old Records, Deeds, Charters, Evidences* &c. *Alſo the* Greek *and* Latin *Names of many ſorts of* Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects, Plants, Metals, Minerals, *and other Productions of* Nature, *with their reſpective* Qualities, *and principal* Virtues. *The Magiſtrates and Officers of the* Grecian *and* Roman *Empires, with their* Sacred Rites, Laws, Cuſtoms, Feſtivals, Games, Exerciſes *and* Sports, *are likewiſe particularly inſiſted on. Beſides a ſummary View of* Religious Orders, Monaſteries, Hereſies *and* Sects; *with a ſhort Deſcription of Publick* Buildings, *noted* Colleges, Hoſpitals, Schools, Offices, Natural Rarities, *and other Remarkable Things in* England, *and our* American *Plantations: Alſo an exact Account of Ancient and Modern* Coins, Weights *and* Meaſures

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with their present Value, Extent, *and* Capacity, &c. *all digested into Alphabetical Order, and Methodically expres's'd in their proper Places.*

THIS Collection is made out of the most Approved Authors, and the best Originals the present Age affords; and 'tis far the largest of any hitherto extant, (as it has been already hinted) in regard that it contains all manner of difficult Words and Terms of Art, which are to be found in any Writers of Note: So that now, more than ever, it may be justly said to answer the Title of **The New World of Words, Universal Dictionary, or Compleat Glossography.** *As for the individual Terms, care has been taken every where to set down their Original and proper Signification, which tends very much to clear up the several Senses wherein they are now generally receiv'd: And they are also explain'd with all possible Perspicuity and Brevity, so as not to interpret any hard Word by others that are as little intelligible, or at least not so obvious to Persons who are not well vers'd in polite Literature; a Fault too frequent in Performances of this Nature.*

AND farther, although it be no Part of our Design, to teach the Liberal or Mechanical Arts and Sciences, as a late Learned Author has attempted to do; nevertheless, it may be fairly affirm'd, There are many Principles and Rules laid down, with opposite Hints, and Remarks throughout the whole Work, which may give Light even to the Knowledge of those Arts: So as to be of very good Use to young Students and Practitioners of every Profession; as also to Foreigners, who are desirous to be acquainted with the Terms and peculiar Idioms of our English *Tongue; which is now so far improv'd, that for Copiousness, variety of Style, clearness and elegancy of Expression, and other Advantages, it may be said to equal, if not surpass, all other Modern Languages.*

TO conclude, if this Undertaking meets with a favourable Reception among the Judicious, it will be an ample Recompence for the great Pains taken by the Publisher, who is ever ambitious to approve himself,

Their very humble Servant,

John Kersey.

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THE WORLD OF English Words:

Or, A General DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

The *Terms, Definitions,* and perfect *Interpretations* of *Hard Engliſh Words,* throughout the *Arts* and *Sciences, Liberal* and *Mechanick*; as alſo all other *Subjects,* that are uſeful, or appertain to the *Language* of our *Nation.*

Aaron, the Son of *Amram*, and Brother of *Moſes*, the firſt High-Prieſt of the *Jews*: The Word in *Hebrew*, ſignifies a Teacher, or a Mountain of Strength.

Abaciſta, a Term us'd in ancient Writers for an Arithmetician. See *Abacus*.

Abacot, a Royal Cap of State made in the Shape of two Crowns, and anciently us'd by the Kings of *England*.

Abactors, (*Lat.* Law-Term) Drivers away, or Stealers of Cattle in Herds or great Numbers at once; whence in old Records *Abactores* are diſtinguiſhed from *Fures*, or Thieves that only ſteal a Sheep or two.

Abacus, (*Lat.*) a Counting-Table, ſuch as Accountants or Aſtronomers uſe, which was heretofore made of Braſs, and then call'd the *Table of Pythagoras*: Alſo ſometimes the Numeral Figures which us'd to be drawn on a Table cover'd with ſmall Sand or Duſt; a Stone to write or ſcore upon: In ſome of our old Records it is taken for *Arithmetick*, or the Art of Numbering: Alſo a Cup-board for Plate, or in general, any kind of Cup-board or Safe.

In Architecture, **Abacus** is a Four ſquare Table at the top of a Pillar, which makes the Capital; and in the *Corinthian* Order, repreſents that kind of ſquare Tile which is uſually ſet over the Figure of a Basket encompaſs'd with Leaves.

Abaddon, (*Heb. i. e.* a Deſtroyer) one of the Names of Satan or the Devil in the Revelation of St. *John*.

Abaft or **Aft**, a Sea-word, ſignifying from the fore-part of the Ship, or towards the Stern; as, *the Maſt hangs abaft*. See *Aft*.

Abalienatio, (*Lat.*) an Alienation or Eſtrangement: In the old *Roman* Law, a giving up one's Right to another; a making over an Eſtate or Goods by Sale, or due Courſe of Law. Theſe Eſtates were either in Slaves or Cattle, and ſometimes Lands of Inheritance, but they muſt be in *Italy*.

To **Abandon**, (*Fr.*) to forſake utterly, to caſt off; alſo to give one's ſelf up wholly to any prevailing Paſſion.

Abanum, (old Law-word) any Thing that is ſequeſtred, confiſcated, or forfeited

Abanet or **Abnet**, (*Heb.*) a ſort of Girdle that Prieſts wore among the *Jews*.

Abaptiſton or **Anabaptiſton**, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, being a kind of Trepan for the Scull, with a Gage that it cannot go too deep.

Abarnare, an old *Latin* Law-Term, ſignifying to detect or diſcover any ſecret Crime; from the *Saxon* Word *Abarian*, to make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe.

To **Abaſe**, (*Fr.*) to bring down, to lower or humble.

Abaſhed, made aſhamed or confounded.

Abaſhment, Aſtoniſhment, Confuſion.

Abaſſi, a Coin current in *Perſia*, and other *Eaſtern* Countries, worth about two *Spaniſh* Reals, or 1 *s.* 2 *d.* Sterling.

To **Abate**, (*Fr.*) to diminiſh, to make or grow leſs:

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leſs: In *Common-Law*, to diſable, defeat, or overthrow; to come to nought, to be aboliſhed, quaſhed, or made of no effect: *Thus to abate* a Writ is to deſtroy it for a Time, thro' want of good Ground, or other Defect. The *Appeal abateth by Couſenage*, i. e. the Accuſation is defeated or made void by Deceit.

A Stranger is alſo ſaid to **Abate**, when he enters upon a Houſe or Land immediately after the Death of the laſt Poſſeſſour, before the right Heir take Poſſeſſion, and ſo keeps the ſaid Heir out of it.

Abatement, that which is abated, a Leſſening: In a Law-ſenſe, the Act of Abating, Defeating, or Diſabling; as *the Abatement of a Writ*, &c. Alſo the entring upon an Inheritance, by ſtepping in between the former Poſſeſſour and his Heir.

Abatement *of Honour*, (in Heraldry) is an accidental Mark added to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is abaſed, upon Account of ſome diſhonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer; and it is either a Mark of Diminution; as *a Delf, a Point Dexter parted Tenne, a Goar Siniſter*, &c. Or elſe an abſolute Reverſion or Over-turning of the whole Eſcutcheon.

Abator, (Law-Term) one that abates, *i. e.* intrudes into Houſes or Land, void by the Death of the former Poſſeſſour, and as yet not entred or taken up by his Heir.

Abatures, (among Hunters) Foiling, the Sprigs or Graſs that a Stag thruſts down in paſſing by.

Abaſhed, abaſhed, daunted, a Word us'd by the famous *Engliſh* Poet, *Geffrey Chaucer*.

Abba, a Scripture-word, ſignifying Father in the *Syriack* Tongue.

Abbacy, or **Abbathy**, a Law-word for an *Abbey*.

Abbat, ſee *Abbot*.

Abbatis, (in old Records) an Avener or Steward of the Stables; an Hoſtler.

Abbeſs, a Governeſs of Nuns.

Abbey, a Monaſtery or Convent, a Houſe for Religious Perſons.

Abbot, or **Abbat**, the chief Ruler of an *Abbey*: Of theſe ſome in *England* wore Miters, ſome not; ſuch as were Mitred being free from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction, had the ſame Authority within their Bounds, and were alſo Lords of Parliament, but the other ſort were ſubject to the Biſhop in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

To **Abbreviate**, (*Lat.*) to Abridge, or make ſhort.

Abbreviation, an Abbreviating, or Expreſſing a Thing in fewer Terms.

Abbreviature, a ſhort'ning, as the putting of a Letter for a Word.

Abbreuvoir, (*Fr.*) a Watering-place: In *Maſonry*, **Abbreuvoirs**, are the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

Abbrochment, (Law-word) the Engroſſing or Buying-up of Wares before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and ſelling them again by Retail; the Fore-ſtalling of a Market.

Abbuttals, the Buttings and Boundings of Land, High-ways, &c. either to the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, or *South*; ſhewing how they lie with reſpect to other Places.

Abdals, a kind of religious Perſons among the *Perſians*, who make Profeſſion of Poverty, and lodge in Churches: They take Name from *Abdala*, the Father of their falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

Abdebenam, the Head of the twelfth Houſe in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, ſometimes ſo call'd by Aſtrologers.

Abdi, (*Heb.* my Servant) the Father of *Kiſh*, and Grand-father of *Saul* the firſt King of *Iſrael*.

Abdicare, (*Lat.*) a Term in the *Roman* Law, ſignifying to abdicate, to renounce, abandon, or quit; as *Abdicare filium*, to diſinherit, diſown, or caſt off a Son; *Abdicare Magiſtratum*, or *ſe Magiſtratu*, to renounce the Office of a Magiſtrate, to lay down or abandon it; and *Abdicare ſe ſtatu ſuo*, was to renounce his Condition, to become a Slave, and be degraded from the Privilege of a Citizen of *Rome*.

To **Abdicate**, to Renounce or Reſign, to give over.

Abdication, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Renouncing, Diſowning, &c. A Term generally us'd among the Civilians, and alſo in the Common Law, where there is only an implicit Renunciation: As when a Perſon does Actions that are altogether inconſiſtent with the Nature of his Truſt, he does in effect renounce it; which was the famous Caſe of a late unfortunate Prince.

Abdicere, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd among the *Roman* Augurs or Sooth-ſayers, for to diſown or forbid: In a Law-ſenſe, to give Sentence againſt one, to debar him from his Demands, or not to allow them: Thus *abdicere vindicias* ſignify'd as much as not to allow a Man the Poſſeſſion of a Thing in Controverſy; and *addicere vindicias* imply'd the quite contrary.

Abditorium, (in our old Writers) an Abditory, or Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, &c.

Abdomen, (in *Anat.*) that Part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities, the lower Belly; the lowermoſt of the three *Venters*, or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Guts, Liver, Spleen, Bladder, &c. And is cover'd on the Inſide with a Membrane or thin Skin, called the *Peritonæum*.

Abducent *Muſcles*. See *Abductores*.

Abduction, properly a drawing or carrying away: In *Logick*, an Argument that leads from the Concluſion to the Demonſtration of a Propoſition.

Abductor *Indicis*, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that ſerves to draw the Fore-finger from the others, and is by ſome reckon'd among the *Interoſſei*: It ariſes from the *Os Metacarpi* that bears up the Fore-finger, and joining one of the Lumbrical Muſcles is inſerted with it, together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*.

Abductor *minimi Digiti*, a Muſcle which draws the little Finger from the reſt, and appears in ſome Bodies divided into two or three Muſcles, each having a different Series of Fibres: It takes Riſe from the *Ligamentum Tranſverſale*, and fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, as alſo from the third Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the upper Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The firſt of theſe Originations ends at the upper Part of the firſt Bone of the little Finger forwards; the ſecond at the ſame Part of the ſaid Bone ſide-ways; and the third is inſerted with the Tendon of the *Extenſor minimi Digiti*, to the upper Part of the third Bone of the little Finger.

Abductor *minimi Digiti Pedis*, a Muſcle of the little Toe, which draws it off from the reſt, and ſprings from the outward Part of the *Os Calcis* or Heel Bone, as alſo from the out-ſide of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe; where it makes one Tendon at its Inſertion to the upper Part of the firſt Bone of the little Toe, on the out-ſide and ſide-ways.

Abductor *Oculi*, a Muſcle of the Eye, ſo nam'd from its Action, which is to draw off the Eye from the Noſe: It is alſo call'd *Indignabundus*, from its being made uſe of in Scornful Reſentments.

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Abductor *Pollicis*, is a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſes from the inner part of the *Ligamentum Tranſverſale Carpi*, and becomes Tendinous as its Implantation to the upper and outward part of the ſecond Bone of the Thumb ſide-ways. This Muſcle takes Name from its Uſe, which is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

Abductor *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muſcle of the great Toe, which pulls it from the reſt: It takes riſe from the *Os Calcis*, on the in-ſide and ſide-ways, and in half its Progreſs joyns with another fleſhy Beginning that ſprings from the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, which bears up the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe; 'till at laſt both making one Tendon are implanted to the outward part of the *Os Seſamoides* of the great Toe, ſide-ways.

Abductores, or *Abducent Muſcles*, (in the general) are all thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body; as the Arms, Legs, Eyes, Noſtrils, Lips, &c. And the Oppoſites to theſe are uſually termed *Adductores*, or *Adducent Muſcles*.

A-bearing, (Law-word) as, *To be bound to a good a-bearing*, i. e. to one's good Behaviour. See *Surety of the Peace*.

To **Abedge**, to abide. *Chaucer*.

Abel, (*Heb.* Vanity) the Name of *Adam*'s ſecond Son, who was killed by his Brother *Cain*.

Abele-Tree, a finer kind of white Poplar.

Abere, Murder, (old Law-term) plain or downright Murder, as diſtinguiſhed from *Manſlaughter* and *Chance-medley*, from the *Saxon* Words *abere* apparent, notorious and *Mord* Murder.

To **Abet**, to encourage, egg, or ſet on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to aſſiſt or aid.

Abetment, (in common Law) an encouraging or ſetting on to commit any Crime.

Abetter, or **Abettor**, one that eggs on or aſſiſts another in the doing of an Unlawful Act; as *Abettors of Murder, Treaſon, Felony*, &c.

Abettors, (in a Law-ſenſe) are alſo thoſe that without Cauſe procure others to ſue out falſe Appeals of Murder or Felony againſt Men, in order to render them infamous.

Abeyance, Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. Are ſaid *to be in Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Underſtanding; that is to ſay, in the Intendment and Conſideration of the Law. So when a Parſon dies and the Church is void, the *Fee is in Abeyance*, becauſe it is not determined who ſhall ſucceed him.

To **Abhor**, (*Lat.*) to loath or hate.

Abhorrence, or **Abhorrency**, an abhorring or loathing.

Abhorrent, that abhors or loaths, that is averſe from; as *Humane Nature is abhorrent from all ſuch Evils*.

Abiah, (*Heb.* the Will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, alſo the Son of *Rehoboam* King of *Judah*.

Abiathar, (*i. e.* Father of the Remnant, or of Contemplation, or excellent Father) the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

To **Abide**, to ſuffer or endure, to dwell or live in a Place, to continue, tarry, or ſtay.

Abject, (*Lat. i. e.* caſt away) vile, baſe, or mean.

An **Abject**, a Perſon of no Repute or Eſteem.

Abjection, or **Abjectneſs**, abject Condition, low Eſtate, Meanneſs, Vileneſs.

Abies, (*Lat.*) the Fir-tree.

Abiezar, (*Heb.* the Father's Help) one of King *David*'s Thirty Champions, or Worthies.

Abiga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Ground-pine, whoſe Leaves are like thoſe of the Fir-tree, and ſerve to haſten the Delivery in Child-birth.

Abigail, (*i. e.* the Father's Joy) the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*.

Abimelech, (*i. e.* my Father the King, or chief Father) a King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abraham*'s Siſter, would have taken her to Wife.

Abinteſtate, (Law-word) an Heir to a Man that died without a Will.

Abiſhag, (*Heb.* the Father's Error) a fair young Virgin, who cheriſh'd King *David* in his old Age.

Abiſhai, (*i. e.* the Father's Reward) one of King *David*'s Champions.

Abiſheriſing, an old Law-word, which properly ſignifies Forfeiture; a being quit of Amerciaments, Forfeits, or Fines, for a Tranſgreſſion proved before any Judge: It is otherwiſe expreſs'd *Miſheriſing* or *Miskering*.

Abjuration, (among the *Romans*) ſignify'd an abjuring or denying a Thing upon Oath, a denying that a Man had promiſed, committed, detained, or did owe any Thing upon his Oath: Thus *Abjurare Creditum* was to forſwear a Debt, or to deny on Oath that he ow'd the Debt.

In our Law, **Abjuration** is a Renouncing by Oath, a ſworn Baniſhment, or Forſwearing of the Realm, which was a Benefit heretofore allowed to one, who having committed Felony, betook himſelf to a Sanctuary, and there confeſs'd his Crime to the Juſtices or to the Coroner.

To **Abjure**, to renounce or quit an Opinion. In a Law-ſenſe, to Forſwear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a Legal Tryal.

Ablactation, the Weaning of a Child that has ſucked for ſome Time. Among Gardiners, a particular manner of Grafting, when the Cion is, as it were, wean'd by Degrees from its Mother, but not wholly cut off from it, 'till it be firmly united to the Stock on which it is Grafted.

Ablaqueation, a laying bare, or uncovering the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that ſo being expoſed to the Air, Sun, and Rain, they may bear Fruit more plentifully the next Year.

Ablative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the laſt of the ſix Caſes of Nouns and Participles, ſo named, becauſe it is generally us'd in Actions of taking away. 'Tis alſo call'd the *Latin Caſe*, from its being almoſt peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue.

Abluent, *Medicines*, the ſame as *Abſtergentia*; which ſee.

Ablution, (*i. e.* Waſhing or Rinſing) a Purgation or Waſhing in uſe among Popiſh Prieſts: Alſo the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor to cleanſe it from its Dregs, or any bad Quality.

Abnegation, properly the denying of a Thing point blank: In *Divinity*, the Renouncing of one's Paſſions, Pleaſures, or Intereſts; Self-denial.

Abner, (*Heb.* the Father's Candle) the Son of *Ner*, *Saul*'s Uncle, and Captain-General of his Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) the pruning, or cutting away of Knots or Knobs from Trees.

Aboard, (a Sea-word) as *to go aboard, i. e.* to enter a Ship.

To **Aboliſh**, to deface utterly, to repeal, to reduce to nothing; to deſtroy a thing after ſuch manner, that no Foot-ſteps of it remain.

Aboliſhment, an Aboliſhing or Diſannulling.

Abolition, (Law-term) an Aboliſhing or Razing out; the Abſolute Repealing of a Law or Cuſtom, or the entire taking of it away, ſo that it ſhall never have Force again: Alſo Leave given by the King or Judges to a Criminal Accuſer, to forbear farther Proſecution: In *Metaphyſicks*, an utter Deſtruction of any Being.

Abolla, (*Lat.*) a Soldier's Cloak, ſhorter and coarſer than the *Roman Toga*, or Gown.

Abomaſum, the Paunch of a Beaſt, the Tripes: In *Anatomy*, one of the four Stomachs of *Rumi-*

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nant Animals, or Creatures that chew the Cud; the other three being *Venter, Reticulum, & Omaſum.*

Abominable, that is to be abominated, or abhorr'd or hated, hateful; as *An Abominable Fact.*

To **Abominate**, to abhor, hate, or loath; the Word originally ſignifies, to take a Thing for an ill Omen, or unlucky Sign, to pray againſt it; or wiſh the contrary by certain Forms of Speech.

Abomination, a deteſtable thing, a thing to be abhorred or loathed.

Aborigines, (*Lat.*) a People brought into *Italy* by *Saturn*, or as others ſay, by *Chamaſenus* or *Cham*, and thought to have been the moſt ancient Inhabitants of that Country, who pretended to be without Original or Derivation from any other Nation or People: Whence the Word is taken to ſignify any People born where they live, the firſt Natives or Inhabitants of a Country; as the *Britains* in *England*, the *Indians* in *America*, &c.

Abortion, Miſcarriage in Women, or the bringing forth of a Child ſo long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abortive, belonging to ſuch a Birth, ſtill-born, untimely, alſo that miſcarries or comes to nought; as *An Abortive Deſign. Abortive* alſo ſignifies a ſort of fine Vellam, made of the Skin of a caſt Calf or Lamb.

Abraham, (*Heb. i. e.* the Father of a great Multitude) the Name of the great Patriarch of the *Jewiſh* Nation, who is ſtyled in Holy Scripture *the Father of the Faithful*, and was at firſt call'd *Abram*, which ſignifies a high Father.

Abraham's Balm, or *Hemp-tree*, a kind of Willow ſo call'd.

Abraid, a word us'd in *Chaucer*, and ſignifying upſtart, recover'd.

Abramus, (*Lat.*) the *Bream*, a Freſh-water Fiſh.

Abreding, Upbraiding. *Chaucer.*

Abrenunciation, a renouncing or forſaking any thing entirely.

Abric, a word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Sulphur.

To **Abridge**, (*Fr.*) to contract, to make ſhorter in words, ſtill retaining the Senſe and Subſtance. In common Law, to make a Declaration or Count ſhort, by leaving out part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying that the Defendant may anſwer to the other.

Abridgment, an abridging, an Epitome, a ſhort Account of a Matter.

To **Abrogate**, to aboliſh or diſannul, eſpecially to repeal or make void a Law which was before in Force.

Abrogation, the Act of Abrogating.

Abrotanites, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Wine made of Southern-wood.

Abrotanum, the Herb Southern-wood, which is of a binding and diſſolving Quality.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) ſuddenly breaking off, unſeaſonable, rough, haſty.

Abſalom, (*Heb.* the Father's Peace or Reward) King *David*'s Son that rebelled againſt him.

Abſceſs, (*Lat.*) a groſs Tumour or Swelling in any Part of the Body, that may either be diſſolved, or brought to run with Matter: It is commonly called an *Impoſthume.*

Abſciſſæ, (in a Conick Section, or other crooked-lin'd Geometrical Figure) are the Parts of the *Axis* cut off by the *Ordinates*, and counted downwards from the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section: Theſe are alſo termed by ſome Writers, the *Intercepted Axis*, or *Intercepted Diameters.*

Abſciſſion, (*i. e.* cutting off) a Term in *Aſtrology*, when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign; the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the firſt.

To **Abſcond**, to hide one's ſelf.

Abſent, that is out of the way, miſſing or wanting.

To **Abſent** *one's ſelf*, to be willingly abſent, to keep out of the way, not to appear.

Abſinthites, (*Gr.*) Wormwood-wine.

Abſinthium, or **Abyſinthium**, the Herb Wormwood, which is good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, procures an Appetite, and opens Stoppages.

Abſis or **Apſis**, the bowed or arched Roof of a Houſe, Room, or Oven; the Ring or Compaſs of a Wheel: Alſo a Term uſed by *Aſtronomers*, when the Planets moving to their higheſt or loweſt Places, are at a Stay; the *high Abſis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the *low Abſis*, the *Perigæum.*

Abſolvatory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Diſcharge or Requital.

To **Abſolve**, to acquit or diſcharge of a Crime or Accuſation laid againſt one.

Abſolute, that has Perfection in it ſelf, free from the Power of another, Arbitrary, Unlimited: Thus Almighty God is abſolute from the Perfection of his Nature, as containing in himſelf all poſſible Power, and lying under no Limitations or Reſtraints from any. A Prince is ſaid *to be Abſolute*, when he acts altogether at his own Pleaſure, and will not in any reſpect be reſtrain'd or controuled by the Laws of the Country.

Abſolute *Equation*, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Aggregate or Sum of the Eccentrick and Optick Equations. See *Equation Aſtronomical.*

Abſolute *Eſtate*, (according to the Law-Definition) is one free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

Abſolute Number, (in *Algebra*) is that which poſſeſſes one entire part or ſide of an Equation, and is always a known Quantity: Thus in this Equation $aa+16a=36$ the abſolute Number is 36.

Abſolute *Space.* See *Space.*

Abſolutely, after an abſolute manner. Sometimes the Terms of a Propoſition are ſaid *to be taken abſolutely*, that is without relation to any thing elſe: It is alſo us'd in Oppoſition to Terms and Conditions: Thus God does not forgive Men their Sins abſolutely, but upon Condition of their Repentance and future Amendment.

Abſolution, a Pardoning, Remiſſion, or Forgiveneſs of Sins, pronounced by a Prieſt, *&c.*

Abſolutorium, (*Lat.*) an abſolute Remedy, or moſt effectual Medicine; a certain Cure, or perfect Recovery.

Abſonant, or *Abſonous*, diſagreeing from the Purpoſe, abſurd.

Abſoniare, (in old *Latin* Records) to deteſt and avoid.

To **Abſorb**, to ſwallow up, to conſume or waſte.

Abſorbents, Medicines that temper and qualify the ſharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or ſoaking them up. Thus *Alkali's* are ſaid to abſorb *Acids.*

Abſtemious, properly that drinks no Wine, moderate, ſober, temperate in Diet.

Abſtention, (in common Law) a keeping, or with-holding the Heir from taking Poſſeſſion of his Land.

Abſtergent, or *Abſterſive*, that is of a ſcowring or cleanſing Quality.

Abſtergentia, (*Lat.*) abſterſive or cleanſing Medicines.

Abſterſion, a cleanſing, or wiping away, particularly the Effect produced by *abſterſive Medicines*; *i. e.* ſuch as are made uſe of to clear the Skin, or outward Parts of the Body from Filth.

Abſterſive, ſee *Abſtergent.*

Abſtract,

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Abſtract, a Copy, or ſhort Draught of an Original Writing, an Abridgment of a Record, Deed or Book, In *Logick*, any Quality, as it is conſidered a-part, without regard to its Concrete or Subject: ſee *Concrete*.

Abſtract Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) thoſe that are conſidered as pure Numbers, without being apply'd to any Subject. And ſo *Abſtracted Mathematicks* is us'd in Oppoſition to *Mix'd Mathematicks*; the former ſignifying pure Arithmetick, Geometry, or Algebra, *&c.*

Abſtraction, a Faculty or Power peculiar to the Mind of Men, in Contradiſtinction to the natural Capacity of Brutes; whereby he can make his *Idea's*, or Conceptions relating to particular Things become general, ſo as to repreſent all of the ſame Kind. Thus if my Eye repreſent to me Whiteneſs in a Wall, I can abſtractedly conſider that Quality of Whiteneſs, and find it may be attributed to many other things beſides; as to Chalk, Milk, Snow, *&c.*

Abſtruſe, lying hid, ſecret, obſcure, dark, hard to be underſtood.

Abſurd, that is not agreeable to Reaſon or common Senſe, fooliſh, ſilly, impertinent.

Abundant, abounding with, Plentiful.

Abundant Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are thoſe, whoſe *Aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number which they are Parts of; as 12, whoſe Parts being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, if added all together make 16: So likewiſe the *Aliquot* Parts of 20, make 22.

Abus, ſee *Abſis*.

Abuſe, ill Uſe, Affront.

To **Abuſe**, to make a bad uſe of, to miſuſe, affront, or do one an Injury.

Abuſio, (*Lat.*) the abuſing, or miſuſing of a thing; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Catacreſis*, which ſee.

Abuſive, injurious, offenſive, affrontive.

Abyſs, (*Gr.*) a bottomleſs Gulph or Pit, a prodigious deep Place that has no Bottom diſcernable, or at leaſt is ſuppoſed to have none; a vaſt unfathomable Maſs of Waters, ſuch as is thought to be incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth.

Abyſſins, a People of *Ethiopia*, that are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church, and whoſe Emperour, ſtyled the *Grand Negus*, is by ſome falſely taken for *Preſter John*.

Acacia, the Gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got; ſo that inſtead of it, Conſerves of Sloes are ſometimes us'd, under the Name of *Rob Acacia*.

Academicks, (*Gr.*) the Followers of *Plato*, anciently ſo call'd becauſe they ſtudied in the publick School call'd *Academia*. Afterwards the Name was given to a Sect of Sceptical Philoſophers, who held, That all Things were uncertain, that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing, *&c.*

Academy, an Univerſity, a Place where Youth are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences, or other Exerciſes. Alſo a particular Society of ingenious Perſons, eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Learning, *&c.* The Word is deriv'd from *Academia*, a famous School near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, ſome ſay by *Cadmus* the *Phenician*, others by one *Academus*, whence it had its Name.

Acana, a Rod or Perch Ten Foot long, anciently us'd to meaſure Land with.

Acaid, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Vinegar.

Acalanthis, (*Gr.*) a Bird feeding and ſitting on Thiſtles: ſee *Acanthis*.

Acale, a Word in *Chaucer* ſignifying Cold.

Acaliphe, (*Gr.*) the great ſtinging Nettle, or the Sea-nettle, a ſenſible Plant.

Acanos, a Shrub, or Herb, with Prickles.

Acantabolus, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, like a Pair of Pincers, to take out any thing that may happen to ſtick in the *Oeſaphagus*, or Gullet.

Acantha, a Thorn, Brier, or Bramble; a Prickle: In *Anatomy*, the moſt backward Protuberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-Joints of the Back, otherwiſe call'd *Spina Dorſi*.

Acanthion, the Oat-Thiſtle, whoſe Seeds are like Oats; or the Cotton-Thiſtle with Leaves, having a Moſs like Cotton upon them.

Acanthis, the Thiſtle-Finch, or Siskin, a Bird; alſo the Herb Groundſel.

Acanthus, a pleaſant *Ægyptian* Plant with a yellow Flower, the Figure of which uſed to be engrav'd on Cups, or embroider'd on Garments; alſo the Herb Brank-Urſin, Bears-breech, or Bears-foot.

Acanzii, certain *Turkiſh* light Horſemen, who are as it were the Avant-Couriers of the Grand Seignior's Army.

Acapnon, (*Greek*) a kind of Honey, taken out of the Hive without ſmoaking the Bees.

Acarnar, the ſame with *Acherner*; which ſee.

Acarne, a certain Sea-fiſh, the Fiſh-thiſtle, or Sea-roach.

Acaron, wild Myrtle, or Gow; alſo Butchers-broom, an Herb whoſe Root is one of the Five opening ones.

Acarus, the Hand-worm, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite; alſo a Muſhroom or Toad-ſtool.

Acatalectos, or **Acatalectick Verſe**, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a Verſe exactly perfect, in which not ſo much as one Syllable is over and above, or wanting.

Acatera, the great Juniper-tree, a Shrub.

Accedas ad Curiam, is a Writ returnable in the *King's-Bench*, or *Common-Pleas*, and directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of ſome Lord, or Franchiſe where any falſe Judgement is ſuppos'd to be made in any Suit, in ſuch a Court that is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the ſaid Suit there, and to certifie it into the *King's-Court*, at a Day appointed in the Writ.

Accedas ad Vice-comitem, a Writ directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* delivered him, ſuppreſſes it.

To **Accelerate**, (in *Philoſ.*) to haſten, to put on, or quicken.

Acceleration, the Act of Accelerating, haſtening, *&c.* as *The Acceleration of the Deſcent of heavy Bodies*.

Acceleratores Urinæ, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles belonging to the *Penis*, whoſe Uſe is to promote the Paſſage of the Urine and *Genitura*. They ariſe from the upper Part of the *Urethra*, as it paſſes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inſerted on each ſide the *Corpora Cavernoſa Penis*.

Accenſion, (in *Philoſophy*) the Inkindling, or ſetting any natural Body on fire.

Accent, Tune, Tone, or Tenour; the Riſing or Falling of the Voice: In *Grammar*, a Mark ſet over a particular Syllable of any Word, ſo as it may be pronounc'd with a ſtronger or weaker Voice. Theſe Accents are uſually counted Three in Number, *viz. Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*, and thus expreſſed [´] [`] and [^] but the *Circumflex* in *Greek* is diſtinguiſhed by this Mark [~].

Accent, in Muſick, is a Modulation, or warbling of the Voice, to expreſs the Paſſions, either naturally or artificially.

Accentor, ſee *Incentor*.

To

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To **Accept**, to receive kindly, or favourably.

Acceptable, that may be ſo received, agreeable.

Acceptance or **Acceptation**, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a Law-ſenſe, a Tacit agreeing to ſome former Act done by another which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch Acceptance had not been: Thus, if a Man and his Wife Poſſeſſed of Land in Right of his Wife, do join in making a Leaſe by Deed, reſerving Rent: And the Husband dying, the Wife accepts of or receives the Rent. By this Acceptance in her, the Leaſe is made good, and ſhall bar her from bringing a Writ, call'd, *Cui in Vita* againſt the Tenant.

Acceptation (in *Grammar*) the received meaning of a Word, or the ſenſe in which it is uſually taken.

Acceptilation, a Diſcharge by word of Mouth from the Creditor to the Debtor; the ſame among the Civilians as *Acquittance* is in the Common-Law.

Acceſs, Admittance, Approach or Paſſage to a Place or Perſon: In old *Engliſh*, an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Feaver.

Acceſſary, ſee **Acceſſory**.

Acceſſible, Approachable, that is eaſie to be come at.

Acceſſible Height, is either that which may be Mechanically meaſured by the Application of a Meaſure to it; or elſe an Height whoſe Baſe or Foot may be approached to, and from thence a Length meaſured on the Ground.

Acceſſion, Addition or Encreaſe; alſo coming; as *the Acceſſion of a King to the Crown*.

Acceſſorius *Williſſii* (in *Anat.*) a Nerve, ſo call'd from its Inventor Dr. *Willis*, which ariſes from the Spinal Marrow, about the beginning of the ſixth Pair of the Neck, and aſcends to the Head, where having enter'd the Scull, it paſſes out of it again, and is wholly ſpent upon the *Muſculus Trapezius*.

Acceſſory or **Acceſſary**, (among the Civilians) is generally taken for any thing that of Right belongs or depends on another, though ſeparated from it; as Tiles taken off a Houſe, to be laid on again are an Acceſſory, when the Houſe is to be ſold.

In Common-Law, the Word uſually ſingnifies a Perſon guilty of Felony, not Principally but by Participation, as Command, Advice, or Concealment, Aiding or Aſſiſting; which may be either before or after the Fact: There is alſo an **Acceſſory *by Statute***, i. e. ſuch a one as encourages, adviſes, or conceals a Party that commits an Offence which is made Felony by the Statute.

Accidence, a little Book, commonly ſo call'd, which contains the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

Accident, Caſualty or Chance. Among Logicians it is taken in a threefold Senſe, *viz.* I. For whatever does not really belong to a thing, but only Caſually; as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Purſe, *&c.* Theſe are more properly call'd *Adjuncts*, and by the School-men, *Verbal Accidents*.

II. In Contradiſtinction to the Eſſential Properties of any Subject many Qualities are call'd **Accidents**. This in the Schools is termed *Accidens Prædicabile*, and implies a common Quality which may or may not be in a Subject; as a particular Colour, *viz.* Whiteneſs in a Wall, *&c.*

III. In Oppoſition to *Subſtance*, a thing is ſaid to be an **Accident**, when it is its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot bealone: This is call'd *Accidents Prædicamentale*, and the nine laſt Logical Predicaments are in this ſenſe Accidents.

A Thing is alſo often ſtyled an **Accident** with reſpect to its Cauſe, or at leaſt as to our knowledge of it, whereby is commonly underſtood, an Effect either Caſually produced, or which to us appears to have been ſo.

In Heraldry, **Accidents** are the particular Points and Abatements in an Eſcutcheon.

Among Aſtrologers, **Accidents** are the moſt remarkable Chances that have happen'd to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a great Sickneſs at ſuch a Year; an extraordinary Fortune ſuch a Year, a remarkable Danger at ſuch a time, *&c.*

Accidental, belonging to Accidents, happening by Chance.

Accidental Dignities and Debilities (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Caſual Affections or Diſpoſitions of the Planets, whereby they are ſtrengthen'd or weaken'd upon account of their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure, *&c.*

Accidental Point, (in *Perſpective*) is a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines Parallel among themſelves, tho' not Perpendicular to the Picture they do meet.

Accipiter, (*Lat.*) the Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Accipitrina, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Acclamation, a crying out of the People, a ſhouting for Joy; the Applauſe given to Perſons and Things upon ſeveral Occaſions.

Acclivity, the riſing ſteepneſs of a Hill, *&c.* Properly Steepneſs reckon'd upwards on a Slope-line, as *Declivity* is a Steepneſs downwards.

Accloyed, as a Horſe *Accloy'd* or *Cloyed*, i. e. nail'd or prickt in the Shooing.

Accolade, (*Fr.*) clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck.

To **Accommodate**, (*Lat.*) to adjuſt, to apply or fit; to lend, to provide for, or furniſh with; to agree or make up a Difference. Among Geometers, to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* According as the Conditions of the Propoſition or Problem require.

Accommodation, the Act of Accommodating, Adjuſting, Fitting, *&c.* Convenience, the putting an end to a Conteſt or Quarrel.

To **Accompany**, (*Fr.*) to keep Company with, to wait on; to come or go along with.

Accomplice, one that has a hand in a Matter or that is privy to the ſame Crime with another.

To **Accompliſh**, to perform, finiſh, or fulfil; to execute, or to bring to Perfection.

Accompliſhed, as *a well Accompliſhed* Perſon, *i. e.* one of extraordinary Parts and Endowments.

Accompt, ſee *Account*.

Accord, Agreement, Conſent; in Common-Law, an Agreement between ſeveral Parties to make Satisfaction for a Treſpaſs or Offence done one to another; which is a good Bar, if the other after the Performance of ſuch an Agreement ſhould bring a new Action for the ſame Treſpaſs.

To **Accord**, to agree, to hang together.

To **Accoſt**, to approach or draw near; to make or come up to a Perſon.

Account, Reckoning, Eſteem, Repute, Relation or Rehearſal, Ground. In Common-Law *Account* or *Accompt* is taken for a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Man, who being oblig'd by his Office or Employment to give an Account to another, refuſes to do it; as a Bailiff to his Maſter, a Guardian in Socage to his Ward, *&c.*

Account *of Sales*, a Term in Traffick, ſignifying an Account in which the Sale of Goods is particularly ſet down.

Accountable, liable to give an Account, anſwerable.

An **Accountant**, a Perſon well vers'd in Caſting up Accounts, an able Arithmetician: In a Law-Senſe, one that is oblig'd to render an Account to another.

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To **Accouter**, to dreſs, attire, or trim.

Accoutrement, Dreſs, Garb. Pickle.

To **Accoy**, (old Word) to aſſwage.

Accretion, (*Lat.*) properly a growing, or ſticking to. Among Naturaliſts it is taken for an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but 'tis uſually apply'd to the Increaſe of Bodies without Life, and is ſometimes call'd *Appoſition* or *Juxtapoſition*.

Accroachment, ſee *Encroachment*.

To **Accrew** or **Accrue**, to be encreaſed or added to; to ariſe from, to fall to; as *What good will accrue thereby? Theſe are Things that accrue to the Heir, with the Houſe it ſelf by Cuſtom.*

To **Accumulate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

Accumulation, the Act of accumulating or heaping up.

Accuracy, Exactneſs, Carefulneſs, Diligence.

Accurate, exact or curious, exactly or nicely done.

Accurſed, lying under a Curſe, or under a Sentence of Excommunication.

Accuſation, an accuſing, an Information, Impeachment, or Charge. See *Endictment*.

Accuſative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the fourth Caſe of a Noun, always govern'd by a Verb Active.

To **Accuſe**, to charge with a Crime, to indict, impeach or inform againſt, to cenſure.

To **Accuſtom one's ſelf**, to inure or uſe himſelf to a thing.

Ace, that point of the Dice with which the Number One is expreſs'd; whence *Ambs-Ace* or *Ammsace*, *i. e.* a throwing two Aces with two Dice.

Acephali, (*Gr. i. e.* that have no Head) a ſort of Hereticks, whoſe firſt Ring-leader is unknown. Alſo certain Levellers that acknowledg'd no Head or Superiour, mention'd in the Laws of K. *Henry* I.

Acephali Sacerdotes, Prieſts that own no Biſhop over them, Independent Miniſters.

Acephali Verſus, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) are Verſes that begin with a ſhort Syllable inſtead of a long one.

Acer, (*Lat.*) the Maple-tree, of whoſe Wood fine Tables and many other pieces of Art were anciently made.

Acerb, a Taſte, between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt Fruits have before they are ripe.

Acerbity, Sharpneſs, Sourneſs.

Acetabulum, (*Lat.*) a Saucer or ſuch like Veſſel for Vinegar: Alſo the Herb Navel-wort good for Inflammations and St. *Anthony*'s Fire. In *Anatomy*, the cavity or hollow in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it. Certain Glandules or Kernels in the *Chorion*, one of the Skins that cover a Child in the Womb, are alſo call'd *Acetabula*. See *Cotyledones*.

Acetoſa, the Herb Sorrel, good to ſtir up the Appetite and quench Thirſt.

Acetum, Vinegar; in general any ſharp Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.* but in Apothecaries Shops it is only taken for Vinegar of Wine or Grapes.

Acetum Alcalicitum or **Alcaliſatum**, diſtilled Vinegar in which ſome Alkalizate Salt is infus'd.

Acetum Philoſophicum, a ſharp Liquor diſtill'd from Honey: Alſo a ſour Liquor made by diſſolving a little Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in a conſiderable Quantity of Water.

Acetum Radicatum, the ſharpeſt part of Vinegar, that has its Phlegm or Water drawn off.

Achamech, the Droſs of Silver, ſo call'd by ſome Chymiſts.

Achan, (*Heb.* troubling or gnawing) an *Iſraelite* who was Stoned to Death for reſerving a Garment and Wedge of Gold out of the Enemies Spoils.

Achana or **Achane**, a *Perſian* Meaſure containing 45 *Medimni*: Alſo a kind of Veſſel for thoſe that went to ſee Publick Shews, to put Proviſion in.

Achat, (*Fr.*) Purchace, a purchaſing or buying: In our Common-Law it is taken for a Contract or Bargain.

Achates, (*Gr.*) the Agate: a precious Stone of ſeveral Colours, the Veins and Spots of which, make an admirable Variety of Figures; as of Horns, Trees, Shrubs, *&c.*

Achatours, a Word us'd in Stat. 36. *E.* 3. for Purveyors. See *Achat*.

Ache, a Pain in any part of the Body: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſes a Numneſs in the Joynts, and proceeds from Cold taken upon hard and violent Exerciſe or Labour.

Achecked, Choaked, *Chaucer*.

Acherner or **Acarnar**, a bright fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude or Light in the Conſtellation nam'd *Eridanus*; whoſe Longitude is 10 *Degr.* 31 *Min.* Latitude 59 *Degr.* 18 *Min.*

Acheroia, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Poplar-tree growing by the River *Acheron*.

Acheta, the bigger ſort of Singing Graſs-hopper.

To **Achieve**, ſee To *Atchieve*.

Achillea, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow, with which *Achilles* is ſaid to have cur'd *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer.

Achilleis, a ſort of Barley.

Achilles, the chief Champion of the *Greeks* at the *Trojan* War, who ſlew *Hector* and was kill'd by *Paris* with an Arrow ſhot at his Heel.

Achimenis, the Herb Poley.

Achith, (*Heb.* ſure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for Refuge, feign'd himſelf mad.

Achlys, (*Gr.*) a fault in the Eye, accounted one of the kinds of *Amblyopia*, or Dimneſs of Sight.

Acholites, ſee *Acolytes*.

Achor, a Diſeaſe in the hairy Scalp or muſculous Skin of the Head, that eats through it like a Moth, and is commonly call'd the *Scald*; the difference between *Achor* and *Favus* is this, that the Cavities or Holes in the former, are ſmall and ſometimes not viſible; but in a *Favus* they are more large and apparent. See *Cruſta lactea*.

Achras, a wild Choak-pear.

Achroi, Men that have loſt their natural Colour; as thoſe who are of an ill habit of Body, or troubled with the Jaundice, Melancholy, *&c.*

Achronical, ſee *Achronychal*.

Acicula, (*Lat.*) a Pin or ſmall Needle: Alſo wild Chervil or Shepherds Needle, an Herb.

Acid, Sour, ſharp, biting, tart.

Acid Spirit, ſee *Spirit*.

Acids, (among Chymiſts) Bodies whoſe ſmall Parts are ſuppos'd to be ſomewhat long and flexible, and which have their Points ſharp and piercing; and theſe are either *Natural* or *Artificial*, the former have a proper ſharpneſs of their own, without the help of Art, as Juice of Lemmons, *&c.* but the latter are made by Fire, in Chymical Operations.

Acidity, Sharpneſs, Keenneſs; the Taſte which Bodies that are Acid or Sharp, leaves in the Mouth: In a Chymical Senſe, the Acidity of any Liquor conſiſts in keen Particles of Salts diſſolved, and put into a violent Motion by means of Fire.

Acidula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Sorrel, an Herb.

Acidulæ, any Medicinal or Spaw-waters that are not hot; in which reſpect they are oppos'd to *Thermæ*.

Aciniformis Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the ſame as the *Uvea Tunica*; which ſee.

Acinos, (*Greek*) the Herb wild Baſil.

Acinus, (*Lat.*) a Grape-ſtone, the Stone in Raiſins, the Kernel of a Pomegranate. Among Herbaliſts the Fruit of all ſuch Plants as bear it in Cluſters, in a manner reſembling Grapes; being ſofter

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ſofter and more juicy than a Berry; which alſo often grows ſingle.

Acipenſer, a rare Fiſh among the *Romans*, which us'd to be ſerv'd up in Pomp, with Garlands on the Heads of thoſe that ſet it on the Table, and is falſely taken for a *Sturgeon*.

Acloyed, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for overcharged.

Acmaſtica, (*Greek*) a continued Feaver ſo call'd by ſome, the ſame with *Synochus*.

Acme, the Edge or Point of a Weapon, the Flower of Age, the Prime of a Thing. Among Phyſicians the height of a Diſeaſe, many of which have Four Periods, *viz.* 1. The *Arche*, or Beginning; 2. The *Anabaſis*, *i. e.* the Growth or Encreaſe; 3. The *Acme*, when the Matter of the Diſtemper is fully ripe; 4. The *Paracme*, or the declining of it.

To **Acknowledge**, to own or confeſs, to conſider, to be grateful or thankful for, to requite or reward.

Acknowledgement, Owning, Confeſſion, Gratitude or Thankfulneſs, Requital or Reward.

Acknowledgement-Money, a Piece of Money paid by the Tenant upon the Death of his Land-lord, in Acknowledgement of the new Land-lord.

Acæmeti, (*Gr.*) an Order of *Greek* Monks at *Conſtantinople*, ſo call'd becauſe uſually dividing themſelves into Three Companies, for the performance of Religious Duties, they never ſlept all together, but by turns.

Acæton, a kind of pure Honey, live Honey; the pureſt and thinneſt part of Honey, without Dregs or Settling.

Acolytes, (*i. e.* Followers) certain inferiour Church-Officers in the Primitive Times, who aſſiſted the Prieſt, Deacons and Sub-Deacons; performing the meaner Offices of lighting the Candles, carrying the Bread and Wine, *&c.* The Word is ſtill us'd among *Roman* Catholicks, for a kind of Under-Deacon or Prieſt's Attendant, that waits upon him while he ſays Maſs.

Aconitum, a poiſonous Herb call'd Libbards-bane or Wolf-bane.

Acontias, a ſort of Comet or Blazing-ſtar, in ſhape reſembling a Dart or Javelin; its Head being ſometimes round, ſometimes longiſh and compreſſed, and its Tail or Train ſlender, but extended to a great length. Alſo a kind of Serpent that moves very ſwiftly like a Dart.

Acopica, Ingredients put into Medicines againſt Wearineſs.

Acopum, (according to ſome Writers) a Fomentation made of warm and ſoftening Ingredients, to allay the Senſe of Wearineſs, occaſioned by too violent Labour or Exerciſe. Alſo a Medicine for Horſes us'd for the ſame purpoſe; being alſo good for Convulſions, String-halts, Colds, Stoppages, and all ſorts of inward Diſeaſes.

Acoma, the Thiſtle, otherwiſe call'd *Androſæmon*, or Man's Blood.

Acorus, a ſweet-ſmelling Herb of great Virtue in Phyſick; the ſweet Cane, the greater Galingale, the ſweet Garden-flag.

Acoſmia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) an ill ſtate of Health, with the loſs of the natural Colour in the Face.

To **Acoup**, (old Word) to reprehend or reprove.

Acouſtica or **Acouſticks**, Medicines or Inſtruments which help the Senſe of Hearing.

To **Acquaint** one, (*Fr.*) or **make one acquainted with**, to make known to one, to give him Notice or Intelligence of, to inform or tell him of.

Acquaintance, Fellowſhip, Correſpondence, Converſation; alſo a Perſon with whom one is acquainted or converſant.

To **Acquieſce**, (*Lat.*) to reſt ſatisfied, to conſent, to yield, to ſubmit, to comply with.

Acquieſcence or **Acquieſcency**, the Act of acquieſcing, Conſent, Condeſcenſion, Compliance.

Acquietandis Plegiis, a Writ lying for a Surety againſt a Creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after Payment of the Debt.

Acquietantia de Shiris & Hundredis, (Law-Phraſe) a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

To **Acquire**, to purchaſe, to get, to attain to.

Acquiſition, an acquiring, purchaſing, obtaining or winning.

Acquiſts, Purchaſes, properly Victories gain'd, or Conqueſts won by the Sword.

To **Acquit**, (*Fr.*) to diſcharge or free from.

Acquittal or **Acquitment**, a Deliverance, or ſetting free from the Suſpicion or Guilt of an Offence. Alſo the Diſcharge of a Tenant by a *Meſné* Land-lord from doing Service to, or being diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion by any Paramount or ſuperiour Lord.

Acquittal in Fact, is when a Man is found not Guilty of the Offence with which he is charg'd, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming the Accuſer in Battel or ſingle Combat.

Acquittal in Law, is when Two Perſons are indicted, one as Principal, and the other as Acceſſory, ſo that the former being diſcharged, the latter by conſequence is alſo acquitted.

Acquittance, a Diſcharge or Releaſe in Writing, for a Summ of Money, or other Duty which ought to be paid or done.

Acraſia, (*Gr.*) Indiſpoſition, Diſorder. Among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, it is taken for the exceſs or predominancy of one Quality above another in the Conſtitution of a human Body.

Acre, a Meaſure of Land containing Forty Perches in length, and Four in breadth, or 160 ſquare Poles or Perches or 4840 ſquare Yards, or 43560 ſquare Feet. A *Welſh Acre* is uſually equal to two *Engliſh* ones.

Acredula, (*Lat.*) the Screech-Owl; a Bird.

Acreme, a Law word for ten Acres of Land.

Acrimonious Bodies, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch Bodies as have a great Acrimony, whoſe Particles or ſmall Parts do eat, fret, deſtroy, and diſſolve what comes in their way.

Acrimony, (*Lat.*) Sharpneſs, Eagerneſs, Tartneſs.

Acriſia, that of which no Judgment is paſſed or Choice made; a Matter in diſpute, or that is not yet determin'd; alſo want of Judiciouſneſs, Raſhneſs in Judging: Alſo a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when the ſtate of a Diſtemper is ſo uncertain, that they cannot paſs a right Judgment upon it.

Acrochordon, a ſort of great Wart, with a ſmall Root like a String.

Acrocomium, a kind of Onion.

Acrodrya, all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells; as Nuts, Cheſnuts, Almonds, Acorns, *&c.*

Acromion, (in *Anat.*) the upper Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the top of the Shoulder where the Neck-Bones are join'd with the Shoulder-blade.

Acromphalum, the top or middle of the Navel.

Acron, the utmoſt end of any Member; alſo a little Stock or Stem

Acron Sylvaticum, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

Acronychal, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to the Evening-Twilight: When a Star riſes at Sun-ſet, it is ſaid to *Riſe acronychally*, and when a Star ſets with the Sun, 'tis ſaid *To Set acronychally*; which is one of the Three Poetical *Riſings* or *Settings*.

Acronyctæ, Stars riſing in the Twilight about Sun-ſetting.

Acros, the top of a Finger-Herb, *&c.* Among ſome Writers it is taken for the height of a Diſeaſe

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eaſe, and by ſome Anatomiſts for the Prominences, Knobs, or Tops of Bones.

Acroſpire, ſee *Plume*.

Acroſtick, a piece of Poetry ſo order'd, that the firſt Letters of every Verſe, may contain ſome particular Name, Title, Sentence, or Motto.

Acroteres, (in *Architect.*) Pedeſtals upon the Corners and Middle of a Pedement to ſupport Statues.

Acroteria, the utmoſt parts of a Man's Body, as his Fingers-ends; In *Architecture*, thoſe Spiry Battlements or Pinnacles that ſtand in Ranges, with Rails and Balliſters upon flat Buildings.

Acſah, (*Heb.* Adorn'd or Wantonneſs) the Daughter of *Caleb*, and Wife of *Othniel*.

Act, (*Lat.*) a Deed, a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature. Alſo the time when Degrees are taken in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; being the ſame as the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Acts of Parliament, poſitive Laws conſiſting of two Parts, *viz.* the Words of the Act and the Senſe, both which join'd together make the Law.

Clerk of the Acts, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commiſſions and Warrants; and regiſters the Acts and Orders of the Commiſſioners of the Navy. His Salary is 500 *l. per Annum*.

Actæa, a kind of Herb, by ſome call'd Wallwort or ſhrubby Elder.

Acte, the Sea-ſhore or Coaſt; alſo the Elder-tree.

Actiſts, an Order of Friers that feed on Roots, and wear Tawny-colour'd Habits: They ſeem to be ſo call'd from their Activity and Readineſs to perform all Exerciſes of ſevere Pennance.

Actinobolism, (*Gr.* in *Philoſ.*) the diradiation, diffuſion or ſpreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carry'd or flows every way from its Centre.

Action, an Act, Deed or Feat, a particular way of Delivery in making a Speech or Sermon. Among Phyſicians and Naturaliſts, **Action** is diſtinguiſh'd into *Voluntary* and *Spontaneous*, the former being that which is directed by the Will; as Walking, Running, Handling, *&c.* whereas the other does not depend on the Will; as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Arteries, *&c.*

In a Legal Senſe, **Action** is taken for the Proceſs or Form of a Suit given by the Law to recover a Right, and of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Action Mix'd, is when it is part Real and part Perſonal: Alſo a Suit given by the Law, to recover the Thing detain'd, and Dammages for the Wrong done; as an Action for Tithes, *&c.*

Action Penal, an Action which aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment on the Party ſued; either on his Body, or by way of Fine on his Eſtate; as the next Friends of a Man wilfully Murder'd or Wounded, ſhall purſue the Law againſt the Offender, and bring him to due Puniſhment.

Action Perſonal, is that which one Man may have againſt another upon account of any Bargain for Money or Goods, or for any Wrong done to his Perſon, by him or ſome other for whoſe Fact he is anſwerable.

Action Popular, an Action given upon the breach of ſome Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may ſue for himſelf and the King, by Information or otherwiſe.

Action Real, an Action whereby one claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail or for Term of Life.

Action of a Writ, a Phraſe us'd when one pleads ſome Matter, by which he ſhews the Plantiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ which he brought, though he may perhaps have another Action for the ſame Matter.

Action upon the Caſe, is a Writ brought for an Offence done without Force againſt any Man; as for not Performance of Promiſe, for ſpeaking Words whereby the Plantiff is defam'd, or for ſome other Miſdemeanour or Deceit.

Action upon the Statute, that which is brought upon the breach of a Statute, whereby an Action is given that lay not before; as where Perjury is committed to another's Prejudice, the endammag'd Party ſhall have a Writ upon the Statute.

Actionable, that bears an Action, or affords Cauſe on which an Action may be grounded.

Active, fit to act, nimble, lively, quick.

Active Principles, (among Chymiſts) are the Spirit, Oil and Salt; ſo call'd, becauſe their Parts being briskly in Motion, cauſe Action in other Bodies.

Active Voice of a Verb, (in *Grammar*) that Voice which ſignifies Action or Doing; as *Amo* I love, *Doceo* I teach, *&c.*

Activity, Nimbleneſs, Briskneſs, Vigour.

Acto, **Acton** or **Aketon**, a Word us'd in ſome old Records for a Coat of Mail.

Acton Burnel, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire* ſome time belonging to the Family of *Burnel*, and famous for a Parliament there held under King *Edward* I. in which was ordain'd the Statute-Merchant, thence call'd the Statute of *Acton Burnal*.

Actor, properly the Doer of any Thing; one that acts a Part and repreſents ſome Perſon upon the Stage: In the *Civil Law*, an Advocate or Proctor.

Actual, real, effectual. In *Metaphyſicks*, that is ſaid *To be Actual or in Act*, which has a real Exiſtence or Being, and is underſtood as oppos'd to that which is *Potential*.

Actual Fire, ſee *Ignis Actualis*.

Actuary, the Clerk that Regiſters the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To Actuate, to bring into Act, to move, to ſtir up, or quicken.

Aculeatus Piſciculus, the Banſtickle or Prickling; a Fiſh

Acure, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts, when a Liquor is heighten'd or made more piercing by a ſtronger; as Spirit of Wine quickens Lemmon-Juice, *&c.*

Acus, (*Lat.*) a Needle to ſow with, a Bodkin: Alſo a Sea-Fiſh call'd the Needle-Fiſh, Horn-Fiſh or Gar-Fiſh, and by the Inhabitants of *Cornwall* an *Old Wife*. Alſo the Huſk of ſome Seeds, reſembling the Figure of a Needle.

Acute, ſharp-pointed, keen, ſharp-witted, Subtil, Ingenious.

Acute Accent, ſee *Accent*.

Acute Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is leſs than a Right one, or that contains leſs than 90 Degrees: See *Angle*.

Acute-angled Cone: See *Cone*.

Acute-angled Triangle, is that which has all its Angles Acute.

Acute-angular Section of a Cone, a Term us'd by the ancient Geometricians for an *Ellipſis* or Oval Figure, which they conſider'd only in that Cone whoſe Section by the *Axis*, is a Triangle Acute-angled at the *Vertex* or Top; but *Apollonius Pergæus* afterwards demonſtrated that the Section of any Cone through both its Sides will produce the ſame Figure.

Acute Diſeaſe, is a Diſtemper which by reaſon of its Vehemency, ſoon grows to a height, and either abates, or elſe deſtroys the Patient; as a Fever, Pleuriſy, *&c.*

Acylos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Acorn.

Acyrologia, (in *Rhetorick*) an improper way of ſpeaking; a Bull.

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Adacted, beat or driven in by Force.

Adadunephros, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone like a Kidney.

Adage, (*Lat.*) a Proverb or old Saying.

Adam, (*Heb.* red Earth) the firſt created Man and Parent of Mankind.

Adamant, (*Gr.*) a Stone otherwiſe call'd a Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt glittering, and moſt valuable of all precious Stones.

Adamantine, belonging to, or made of Adamant; hard, inflexible.

Adamantis, an Herb of the nature of the Adamant.

Adamites, a ſort of Hereticks, who pretending to be reſtored to *Adam*'s Innocence, go Naked in their Aſſemblies: They are ſaid to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in Common.

To **Adapt**, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to apply or ſuit one thing to another.

Adarcon, a *Hebrew* Gold-Coin worth Fifteen Shillings Sterling.

Adaridge, a Term apply'd by ſome Chymiſts to ſignifie *Sal Armoniack*.

Adaſhed, (old word) aſhamed.

To **Adaw**, (old word) to awaken; but it is us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, in his *Fairy Queen*, for to ſlacken.

Adax or **Addax**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Beaſt in *Africa*, with wreathed Horns.

To **Add**, (*Lat.*) to join or put to.

Addephagia, ſee *Adephagia*.

Adder, a dangerous Serpent whoſe Poiſon is moſt deadly.

Adders-graſs, ſee *Dogs-Stones*.

Adders-tongue, an Herb having one ſingle Leaf, in the midſt of which comes up a little Stalk like the Tongue of that Serpent.

Adders-wort, ſee *Biſtort*.

Addice or **Addize**, a kind of Axe generally made uſe of by Coopers for cutting the hollow ſide of any Cask or Board.

To **Addict**, (*Lat.*) to give one's ſelf up wholly to a thing, to follow it cloſe, to apply one's Mind altogether to it.

Addictio, (in the *Roman* Law) a paſſing over Goods to another, or to him that will give moſt.

Addictio in diem, an adjudging a Thing to a Perſon for a certain Price, unleſs by ſuch a Day the Owner, or ſome other, give a better Price for it. 'Tis alſo us'd for taking an Adminiſtration, and paying the Debts of the Deceaſed.

Additament, a Thing added; an Encreaſe or Advantage. In Phyſick and Chymiſtry, *Additaments* are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Compoſition; or to a *Menſtrum*, for the better enabling it to open and diſſolve any mixt Body.

Addition, an adding, joining or putting to, an Encreaſe, Advantage or Ornament: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule whereby ſeveral Numbers are added or gathered together, to the end that their Total or Summ may be diſcover'd; as 2 and 4 make 6; and it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Addition, is the gathering together of ſeveral Numbers that expreſs Things of the ſame kind into one Summ; as Pounds, Miles, Yards, Years, *&c.*

Compound Addition, is the adding or ſumming up of Things of different Names or Kinds; as Pounds, Shillings and Pence; Miles, Furlongs and Perches; Yards and Nails; Years, Months, Weeks and Days, *&c.*

Addition, (in *Algebra* or *Species*) is performed by joining together the Quantities propos'd, preſerving their proper Signs; and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, is +, which is always ſuppos'd to belong to the Quantity that follows it: Thus, if to 3 *a* you add 2 *a*, the Summ is 3 *a* + 2 *a* or 5 *a*.

In a Law-ſenſe, *Addition* is a Title given to a Man beſides his proper Name and Sir-Name, to ſhew his Quality, Degree, Trade, Place of Abode, *&c.* ſuch are Additions of Eſtate, as *Eſquire*, *Gentleman*, *Yeoman*; of Trades, as *Stationer*, *Printer*, *Carpenter*; of Places, as of *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*.

Additional, that is added over and above; as *An Additional Exciſe*.

Additionales, (*Lat.* in the *Civil-Law*) additional Terms or Propoſitions to be added to the former Agreement.

Addle, (*Sax.*) empty or rotten; properly ſpoken of an Egg, and figuratively apply'd to a Hair-brain'd, Empty-ſcull'd Fellow.

Addreſs, (*Fr.*) dext'rous Carriage in the Management of a Buſineſs, prudent Conduct, Skill, Induſtry: Alſo an Application or Dedication to a Perſon; a ſhort Remonſtrance or Petition made by the Parliament to the Sovereign, *&c.*

To **Addreſs**, to make Application to, to preſent a Petition, to direct a Letter.

Adducent Muſcles, ſee *Adductores*.

Adductor Oculi, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Eye ſo nam'd, becauſe it draws its Pupil or Apple towards the Noſe; and alſo *Bibitorius*, from its directing the Eye towards the Cup, when one is drinking.

Adductor Pollicis, a Muſcle that brings the Thumb nearer the Forefinger: It ariſes in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, and aſcends obliquely to its Inſertion at the upper part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis, a Muſcle of the great Toe, which it brings nearer the reſt: It takes riſe from the lower Parts of the *Os Cuneiforme Tertium*, and is inſerted to the inner Part of the *Oſſa Seſamoidea* of the great Toe; being oppoſite ſide-ways to the end of the *Abductor Pollicis Pedis*.

Adductores or **Adducent Muſcles** (in General) are thoſe that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the Parts of the Body whereto they are joined.

Adelantado, (*Span.*) the Deputy of a Province for a King or General.

Adeling, **Atheling** or **Etheling**, (*Sax.*) a Title of Honour among the *Engliſh Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir Apparent of the Crown, and ſignifying Excellent; ſuch was *Edgar Atheling*, the deſigned Succeſſor of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Adelphides, (*Gr.*) a kind of Palm having the Taſte of Figs.

Aden, (in *Anat.*) a Glandule or Kernel in an Animal Body; ſome alſo take it for a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as *Bubo*.

Adephagia or **Addephagia**, an eating one's Fill, Greedineſs, as when Children crave to eat before their former Victuals are digeſted.

Adeps, (*Lat.*) Fat, Tallow, Greaſe: Among Anatomiſts, it is conſider'd as a ſimilar Part of the Body, differing in this reſpect from *Pinguedo*, that it is a thicker, harder, and more earthy Subſtance, which flows from the Blood through peculiar Veſſels into certain Bags or Bladders that receive it.

Adepts or **Adeptiſts**, the obtaining Sons of Art, well skill'd in Alchymy, who by great Labour and Induſtry have gain'd, or ſaid to have found out, by their Tribe, the Secret of the Tranſmutation of Metals, or of making the *Grand Elixir*, commonly call'd the *Philoſophers Stone*.

Adequate, even, equal, or proportionable. A Thing is ſaid *To be Adequate to*, or *adequately to agree with another*, when it is every way equal to it

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it in Capacity, Extent, Power, and all other Properties; neither exceeding nor falling ſhort of it in any Reſpect.

Adequate Idea's, are thoſe Idea's or Conceptions that perfectly repreſent the Archetype or Original Images, which the Mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from, which it intends them to ſtand for, and whereto it refers them.

Adfected Equations, ſee *Equation*.

To **Adhere**, to ſtick faſt, or cleave to, to be join'd to, or take part with.

Adherence or **Adherency**, the Act of adhering or ſticking cloſe to the Intereſts or Opinions of others.

An **Adherent**, one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Follower, or Favourer.

Adjacent, lying near to, bordering upon.

Adjacent Angles, ſee *Angles*.

Adiantum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Maiden-Hair, ſo call'd becauſe its Leaves take no wet; being good for Coughs, ſhortneſs of Breath, as alſo for Pains in the Side, Kidneys, or Bladder.

Adiaphora, Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which whilſt ſuch, a Man is at Liberty to do, or not to do.

Adiaphorous, neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to a kind of Spirit that he diſtilled from Tartar, and ſome other vegetable Bodies, and which was neither Acid, Vinous, nor Urinous.

Adiapneuſtia, a Breathing thro' the Pores of the Body.

Adjective or **Noun Adjective**, (in *Grammar*) a Word that only ſets forth the manner of the Being of a Thing, and which to render the Senſe intelligible, requires the Help of a Subſtantive joined with it.

Adieu, (*Fr.*) God be with you, Farewell.

Adjicialis Cœna, or **Adjiciales Epulæ**, (among the *Romans*) a ſolemn Feaſt, ſuch as a Conſecration Dinner, a Lord-Mayor's or Sheriffs Feaſt.

Ad Inquirendum, a Judicial Writ commanding Inquiry to be made of any thing about a Cauſe that depends in the King's Court, for the better Execution of Juſtice; as of Baſtardy, Bondmen, &c.

Adjournment, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Place or Time; ſo *Adjournment in Eyre*, is an Apppointment of a Day when the Juſtices in Eyre mean to ſit again. See *Prorogation*.

Adjoyning, lying next to, or neighbouring.

Adjoyning or **Adjacent Angles**, ſee *Angles*.

Adipoſa Membrana, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that encloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ*, or a certain Mumber of little Cells or Holes full of Fat.

Adipoſa Vena or **Renalis**, a Vein that ariſes from the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and ſpreads it ſelf on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys.

Adipoſi Ductus, are Veſſels which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles, or to the Parts between the Fleſh and the Skin: They are otherwiſe call'd *Lobuli adipoſi*, *Sacculi adipoſi*, and *Veſiculæ adipoſæ*.

Adipſa, (*Gr.*) Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirſt.

Adipſatheon, a branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

Adipſos, Licoriſh, a Root full of Juice to prevent Thirſt: Alſo a kind of Palm-Tree, otherwiſe call'd *Phœnicobalanos*.

Adit, (*Lat. i. e.* Entry or Paſſage) the Shaft or Entrance into any Mine.

To **Adjudge**, to give by Sentence or Judgment of the Court, to award: Thus when a determinate Sentence is paſs'd in Favour of a Man, the Caſe is ſaid *To be Adjudg'd for him*.

Adjudication, an adjudging, a giving or ſettling by a Sentence, Judgment, or Decree.

Adjunct, that which is join'd to another Thing; a Circumſtance: In *Logick*, a Quality joined or belonging to any thing as its Subject; as Heat to Fire, Greenneſs to Graſs, &c. In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, whatever comes to any Being from without, is call'd an Adjunct to that Being, as not naturally and eſſentially belonging to it, but adjoined or added thereto over and above.

Ad Jura Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk againſt one that ſought to put him out of Poſſeſſion, to the Prejudice of the King's Title in Right of his Crown.

To **Adjure**, to charge earneſtly, to put one to his Oath, to command a Devil or evil Spirit by the Force of Inchantments.

To **Adjuſt**, to make fit, ſet in order, or ſettle; to ſtate an Account, to determine or make up a Difference.

Adjutant, an Aſſiſter or Helper, an Abettor; eſpecially an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers: See *Aidæ Major*.

Adjutant-General, one that accompanies the General of an Army, to aſſiſt him in Matter of Counſel and Advice, or otherwiſe.

Adjutory, aiding or helping; as the *Adjutory Bones*, two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows, and are ſo call'd by ſome Anatomiſts.

Admeaſurement, (in Common-Law) ſignifies a Writ that lies for the bringing of thoſe to Reaſon, that uſurp more than their Part or Share, and it takes Effect in two Caſes, *viz.*

Admeaſurement of Dower, which is where the Widow of the deceaſed Party holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more under colour of her Dower, than ſhe has a juſt Title to.

Admeaſurement of Paſture, lies between thoſe that have Common of Paſture belonging to their Freeholds, or Common by Neighbourhood, when any of them over-charge the Commen with more Cattle than they ought.

Admenſuration, (*Lat.*) Admeaſurement, the Act of Equalizing, or making equal.

Adminicle, (in old Statutes) Aid or Help, Succour or Support: In Civil Law, it ſignifies imperfect Proof.

To **Adminiſter**, to do Service, to give or diſpenſe, to govern, manage, or diſpoſe.

Adminiſtration, the Act of Adminiſtring, the doing or managing of ſome Affair: In a Law-ſenſe, the Diſpoſing of the Eſtate or Goods of a Man that dy'd Inteſtate, or without making any Will, with an Intent to give an Account thereof.

Adminiſtrator, one that has the Government or Management of any Thing, particularly of Publick Affairs inſtead of a Sovereign Prince; as *The Adminiſtrator of Sweden*. In Common Law, he that has the Goods, &c. of a Perſon, dying without a Will, committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame as an Executor.

Adminiſtratrix, ſhe that has ſuch Goods and Power committed to her.

Admirable, that deſerves to be admired, wonderful, marvellous, excellent, rare, good.

Admiral or **Lord High Admiral of *England***, a principal Officer of the Crown, who has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the Determining of all Cauſes Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal: The Word is ſaid to be deriv'd from *Amir*, in *Arabick*, ſignifying a Governour, and *Halios*, in *Greek*, *i. e.* belonging to the Sea. This great Truſt is at preſent committed to His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*.

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The Title of *Admiral* is also generally given to the chief Commander of any distinct Squadron or Number of Ships; as the Admiral of the *Red*, *White*, and *Blew* Squadrons, who carry their Flags in the Ships Main-top, with the Colours of their Country. There are also Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals; which see in *Vice* and *Rear*.

Admiralty Court, or **High Court of Admiralty**, the Lord High Admiral's chief Court at *London*, for the deciding of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors for Crimes committed at Sea, *&c.* where all Proceedings run in his Name; and he has a Lieutenant call'd *The Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

Admiration, (*Lat.*) the Act of admiring or wondering.

To **Admire**, to look upon with Wonder, to wonder much, to be surprized at.

Admission or **Admittance**, Receiving into, Entrance upon, Allowance: In a Law-sense, *Admission* is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop upon Examination allows the Clerk to be able, by saying, *Admitto te habilem*, &c.

To **Admit** or **Admit of**, to receive, to allow of, to permit or suffer.

Admittendo Clerico, a Writ granted to one that has recover'd his Right of Presentation against the Bishop, in the Common-Bench.

Admittendo in Socium, a Writ for the Associating of certain Persons to Justices of Assize before appointed.

To **Admonish**, to warn, to advise, hint or put in mind of; to reprove.

Admonition or **Admonishment**, a giving Warning, Instruction, or Advice.

Adnascentia or **Adnata**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) Branches which sprout out of the main Stock, as in the Veins and Arteries.

Adnata Tunica, the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, otherwise call'd *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*: It arises from the Scull, grows to the outward Part of the *Tunica Cornea*, and that the *Visible Species* may pass there, leaves a round hollow Space forward, to which is join'd another nameless Coat made up of the Tendons of those Muscles that move the Eye.

Adnichiled, (old Law-word) annulled, brought to nothing, or made void.

Ad Octo, (*Lat. i. e.* to the eighth Number) a Term us'd by some ancient Philosophers for the superlative or highest Degree; because they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth, in their Method of distinguishing Qualities or Accidents.

Adolescency, the Flower of Youth, the State from 12 Years of Age to 21 in Women; or from 14 to 25 or 30 in Men.

Adolph, (*Sax.* happy Help) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a *German* Emperour, the second of the *Austrian* Family.

Adonai, a *Hebrew* Word, signifying Lord, and sometimes us'd instead of *Jehovah*, for the Lord God.

Adoniah, (*i. e.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is Ruler) one of King *David*'s Sons.

Adonibezek, (*i. e.* the Lord of *Bezek*, or of Thunder) a King of *Canaan*, who was overcome by the *Israelites*.

Adonick Verse, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a sort of Verse first compos'd for the Bewailing of *Adonis*'s Death: It consists only of a Dactyl and a Spondee, and is seldom us'd but with *Sapphicks* at the End of every *Strophe* or Strain; as *Rara juventus*.

Adonis, the fair Son of *Cynaras*, King of *Cyprus*, by his own Daughter *Myrrha*, who hunting (as the Story goes) in the *Idalian* Grove, and being kill'd with the Tusk of a wild Boar, was chang'd by *Venus* into a Flower of a Purple Colour, which bears his Name. *Adonis* is also taken for the Sleeper, a kind of Sea-Fish, which leaving the Water, uses to sleep on the Shoar.

Adonium, an Herb feign'd to have sprung up from the Blood of *Adonis*, the Darling of *Venus*; a sort of Southern-wood.

Adonizedek, (*Heb.* the Lord's Justice) an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

To **Adopt**, (*Lat.*) to take a Stranger into one's Family, chusing him for a Son or Heir; to make one that is not a-kin capable to inherit.

Adoption, the Act of Adopting, a free Choice of one for one's Son.

Adoptive, belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

Ador, (*Lat.*) a kind of pure bearded Wheat, anciently us'd in Sacrifices.

Adorable, fit to be adored or worshipped; the Word when apply'd to mortal Men, signifies worthy of all Honour and Respect.

Adorat, a Chymical Weight of 4 Pounds.

Adoration, the Act of Adoring, a rend'ring of profound Respect and Submission; Worship, Reverence, Respect, Observance.

To **Adore**, to pay Divine Worship, to reverence: Also to shew profound Respect and Submission, to respect in a high Measure, to admire or dote extravagantly upon.

Adorea, (*Lat.*) a Largest or Dole of Corn, anciently given to the *Roman* Soldiers on a Day of Triumph.

To **Adorn**, to beautify, to deck, trim, or set off.

Ad Pondus omnium, (*Lat.*) an Expression us'd in Physicians Bills, and signifying, that the last mentioned Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the rest prescrib'd before.

Ad quod Dammum, (*i. e.* to what Dammage) a Writ that lies for the Sheriff to enquire what Dammage it may be to others, for the King to grant a Fair or Market, *&c.* or for a private Person to give Lands in *Mortmaine* to any Religious House, or other Body Politick.

There is also another Writ, *Ad quod Dammum*, lying where one would turn a common Road or High-way, and lay out another as beneficial.

Adramelech, (*Heb.* the King's Cloak, or the King's Greatness) an Idol of the *Assyrians*, to whom they burnt their Children in Sacrifice: Also the Name of one of *Sennacherib*'s three Sons.

Adrectare or **Adrectiare**, (in old *Latin* Records) to satisfy, to make amends.

Adscititious, added, borrowed, far fetched, foreign, false, counterfeit.

Adstantes, see *Prostatæ*.

Ad Terminum qui præterit, a Writ of Entry that lies where a Man having Leased Lands or Tenements, for Term of Life or Years, and after the Term expir'd is held from them by the Tenant, or a Stranger that possesses the same, and keeps out the Lessor. In such Case this Writ lies for the Lessor and his Heirs.

To **Advance**, (*Fr.*) to step or go forward, to prefer or raise, to promote or further, to give before-hand.

Advance-Ditch, (in *Fortif.*) is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis* beyond the Counterscarp, and usually fill'd with Water.

Advance-Guard, (in the Art of War) the first Line or Division of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle-array, or that Part which is next to the Enemy, or which marches first towards them. The whole Body of any Army consists of the *Advance-Guard* or *Van-Guard*, the *Main Body* and the

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the *Rear-Guard*. Sometimes alſo a Party of Fifteen or Twenty Horſe Commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond, but within ſight of the Main Guard, is call'd an *Advance-Guard*.

Advancement, Preferment, Promotion.

Advancer, (among Hunters) one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, *viz.* that between the Back-Antler and the Palm.

Advantage, Good, Benefit, Profit, Gain, Over-meaſure.

Advantageous, tending to one's Good or Profit; uſeful, convenient, excellent, honourable.

Adventitious, (*Lat.*) that is brought or carry'd from another Place; foreign.

Advent, (*i. e.* Coming) a Time ſet a-part by the Church in order to be ſpent in a pious Preparation for the approaching or coming on Feſtival of our Bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

Advent-Sundays, are Four in Number, the firſt of which, if it do not fall on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *November* 30, is the next Sunday after. During this Time of Advent, all Law-Suits were anciently laid aſide, and it is determin'd to continue 'till *Chriſtmas-day*.

Adventaile, a Coat of Defence; *Chaucer*.

Adventitia Bona, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) ſuch Goods as come to a Man unexpectedly, and which are now commonly call'd *Wind-falls*.

Adventitia Dos, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by ſome other Friend beſides her Parents.

Adventitious, that comes unexpectedly or by Chance.

Adventitious Glandules, ſee *Glandules*.

Adventitious Matter, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch Matter as does not properly belong to any natural or mixt Body, but comes to it from ſome other Place; thus 'tis a Queſtion, whether in the freezing of Water, there do not enter in ſome frigorifick Particles, which are adventitious to the Water from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

Ad Ventrem inſpiciendum, a Writ mention'd in the Statute of Eſſoins. See *Venire inſpiciendo*.

Adventure, (*Fr.*) Chance, Luck, accidental Encounter, Enterprize, Hazard.

To **Adventure**, to venture, or put to the venture, to hazard.

Adventurous, hazardous, bold; as *A very adventurous Act*.

Adverb, (in *Grammar*) one of the Four undeclinable Parts of Speech, which being join'd to a Verb, ſerves to expreſs the manner of Action: Theſe are uſually diſtinguiſh'd into Adverbs of Time, Place, *&c.*

Adverbial, belonging to an Adverb.

Adverſary, an Oppoſer, one that is againſt another, or is at Law with him; the adverſe Party.

Adverſative, as *An Adverſative Particle*, a Term in *Grammar* ſignifying a ſmall part of Speech that expreſſes ſome Contrariety or Oppoſition.

Adverſe, contrary, oppoſite: In *Logick* it is when the Two Contraries have a perpetual and abſolute Oppoſition one to another.

Adverſity, Calamity, Miſery, Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **Advert**, to mark, mind or take heed.

Advertency, Attention, Mindfulneſs, Heedfulneſs.

To **Advertiſe**, to give Advice or Intelligence of, to warn.

Advertiſement, Advice, a putting in Mind, a Warning; Information, Intelligence.

Advice, (*Fr.*) Counſel; alſo Notice or Account.

Advisable, that may be adviſed about, fit to be done.

To **Adviſe**, to counſel, to give an Account or Information of; to weigh in Mind or conſider.

Adulation, (*Lat.*) Flattery, Fawning.

Adulator, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back.

Adulatory, belonging to, or full of Flattery.

Adult, that is grown or come to full ripeneſs of Age.

Adulterate, adulterated, marred, ſpoiled, counterfeit.

To **Adulterate**, to corrupt or counterfeit, to marr or ſpoil.

Adulteration, the Act of adulterating, ſpoiling, *&c.* In reſpect of Wines, Medicinal Drugs, Chymical Preparations, *&c.* it is the mixing ſome baſer Matter with thoſe Things, which hinders them from being genuine and truly good in their kind.

Adulterous, belonging to, or given to Adultery.

Adultery, the defiling of the Marriage-bed, properly the Sin of Incontinency between two marry'd Perſons, yet if but one be marry'd it is Adultery.

Adumbrated, ſhadowed, reſembled.

Adumbration, a ſhadowing; Among *Painters*, a Sketch, a rude or rough Draught of a Picture: In *Heraldry*, an abſolute taking away the Subſtance of the Charge or Thing born, ſo that there remains nothing of it, but the bare Proportion of the outward Lines: It is alſo call'd *Tranſparency*.

Advocate, a Man well skill'd in the *Civil-Law*, who by word of Mouth or Writing, maintains the right of ſuch Parties as have need of his Aſſiſtance: In a figurative Senſe, one that lays to Heart or ſecures the Intereſts of another upon all Occaſions: Thus Chriſt is ſaid *To be our Advocate in Heaven*.

Eccleſiaſtical or *Church Advocates* were of two ſorts, *viz.* 1. The Advocate of the Cauſes and Intereſts of the Church, retain'd as a Councellour and Pleader, to maintain the Properties and Rights. Or 2. The Patron, who had the Advowſon and Preſentation.

Advocatione Decimarum, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Claim of the Fourth Part or upwards of the Tithes that belong to any Church.

To **Advow** or **Avow**, (*Law-Term*) to juſtify or maintain an Act formerly done: As when one takes a Diſtreſs for Rent, *&c.* and the Party Diſtrain'd ſues a Replevin to have his Goods again; now he that took the Diſtreſs, or to whoſe Uſe the Diſtreſs was taken, juſtifying or maintaining the Act, is ſaid *To Avow*.

Advowee or **Avowee**, one that has a Right to Preſent to a Benefice.

Advowee Paramount, the higheſt Patron, that is to ſay, the King, according to Stat. 25. *E.* 3.

Advowſon or **Advowzen**, (in *Common-Law*) is a Right which a Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, or their Succeſſors, or any Lay-Patron have, to preſent a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void: 'Tis much the ſame as *Jus Patronatus* in the *Cannon-Law*, and is of Two ſorts, *viz.* either Appendant or in Groſs.

Advowſon Appendant, that which depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance of it, and is therefore termed an *Incident* by *Kitchen*, but it may be ſold by it ſelf, and then it is in Groſs.

Advowſon in Groſs, that Right of Preſentation which is principal, ſole or abſolute, and does not belong to any Manour, as a part of its Right.

Advowtry, an old word us'd for Adultery, in ſeveral of our Statute-Laws and other ancient Records.

Aduſt, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched, over-heated. Among Phyſicians the Blood is ſaid *To be Aduſt*, when by reaſon of exceſſive Hear, the thinner Parts of it ſteem forth in Vapours, whilſt the thicker remain black and full of Dregs, as if they were burnt.

Aduſtion, ſcorching, parching.

Ædiles,

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Ædiles, (*Lat.*) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Romans*, who had the Overſight of Buildings both Holy and Profane; as alſo of Baths, Water-courſes, Conduits, *&c.* Of theſe there were Three ſorts, *viz.*

Ædiles Plebeii or **Minores**, who being Two in Number, were choſen from among the Commonalty, and ſerv'd at the ſame time with the Tribunes of the People.

Ædiles Cereales, were great Officers appointed and taken out of the Patrician Order, to manage Affairs relating to the Price of Corn, wholeſomeneſs of Victuals, *&c.*

Ædiles Curules or **Majores**, were Patricians or Noble-Men, whoſe chief Office was to look after the Celebration of the great Games and Sports, to be at the Charge of Plays, and the Shews of Gladiators or Sword-Players; beſides their ſhare in all the other Offices of the Plebeian *Ædiles*.

Ædœica Ulcera, Ulcers or Sores about the Privy Parts; Buboes, Shankers.

Ægilops, (*Gr.*) a Weed that grows amidſt Corn, Darnel, Wild Oats; a ſort of Root like Garlick or Onions; a kind of Tree that bears Acorns or Maſt: Alſo a Swelling betwixt the Noſe and great corner of the Eye, which if it be not ſeaſonably open'd, the Bone underneath will putrifie: It is alſo often taken for the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*.

Ægipanes, Beaſts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs or rather Devils. *Lev.* 27. 7.

Ægipyros, a kind of Plant, *q. d.* Buck-wheat.

Ægirinon, a ſort of Ointment made of the Berries of the black Poplar-tree.

Ægithus, a little Bird ſaid to be at deadly hatred with the Aſs for ſpoiling her Neſt, which is for the moſt part amidſt the Thiſtles, ſo that ſhe continually vexes him by pecking his gall'd Back.

Ægloga, a Paſtoral Song. See *Eclogue*.

Ægocephalus, a kind of Bird that has no Spleen.

Ægoceras, an Herb like a Goat's Horn; Fenegreek.

Ægoceros, one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, call'd *Capricorn* in *Latin*.

Ægolethron, a ſort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Ægolius, a kind of Owl, a Bird.

Ægonychon, the Herb Gromwell.

Ægophthalmos, a precious Stone like a Goat's-Eye.

Ægyptiacum ſc. *Unguentum*, an Ointment made of *Engliſh* Honey, Verdegreeſe, Diers Galls, Green-Copperas, *&c.* which is of a very cleanſing Quality for Ulcers, and takes Name from its black Colour like the Hue of an *Egyptian*.

Ælurus, the Cat, a well known Creature, ſo call'd, becauſe its Tail is ſtreak'd with ſeveral Colours.

Ænigma, ſee *Enigma*.

Æolick Mood, ſee *Mood in Muſick*.

Æolipyle or **Æolopyle**, a Device anciently made uſe of to help ſmoaking Chimneys: Alſo a round hollow Ball made of Braſs, Copper, or other Metal, with a Neck and a very ſmall Hole; which being about Two third parts filled with Water, and ſet on or near the Fire, the Vaporous Air will break forth with very great Noiſe and Violence: Alſo an Inſtrument, otherwiſe call'd the *Hermetical* or Wind-bellows uſeful for Smiths, and in Chymical Operations.

Æquator, ſee *Equator*.

Æquilateral, ſee *Equilateral*.

Æquilibrium, (*Lat.* in *Mechanicks*) is when either equal Weights at equal Diſtances, or unequal ones at Diſtances mutually proportionable to the Center, cauſe the Arms of any *Libra* or Ballance to hang even, ſo that they do not out-weigh one another; even Weight and Poiſe. See *Equilibrium*.

Æquivocal, ſee *Equivocal*.

Aer, (*Gr.*) the Air, one of the Four Elements, Weather.

Æra, the Weed Darnel or Cockle.

Æra, (*Lat.* in *Chronol.*) a particular Account or Reckoning of Time and Years from ſome remarkable Event, as from the Creation of the World, the Deſtruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, and more-eſpecially that of the Chriſtians from the Birth of our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour. It is the ſame with *Epocha*; which ſee.

Æreolum or **Æreolus**, (*Lat.*) the Weight of Two Grains, the thirty ſixth part of a Drachm.

Aerial, belonging to the Air.

Ærica, (*Lat.*) a Fiſh of the Colour of Braſs, an Herring, a Red Herring.

Aerizuſa, (*Gr.*) a Jaſper-ſtone like the Air or Sky in Colour.

Aeromancy, a Divining or Fore-telling of things by certain Signs in the Air.

Aeromeli, Honey-dew or Manna.

Ærugo, (*Lat.*) the Ruſt or Canker of Metal, the Green Ruſt of Copper or Braſs; Verdegreeſe: Alſo Mildew or the Blaſting of Corn, *&c.*

Airy, ſee *Airy*.

Æs, Braſs or Copper.

Æs Uſtum, calcined Copper, which is made by laying Copper-plates in Beds with Powder of Sulphur or Brimſtone in a Crucible, whoſe Cover or Lid has a Hole in it to give the Vapours vent, while the Matter is calcining in a ſtrong Fire.

Æſalon, (*Gr.*) a kind of little Hawk, the Merlin, the Hobby.

Æſchna, the Aſh-coloured Water-fly, an Inſect.

Æſchynomenous Plants, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe Plants which as one comes near them with the Hand, ſhrink in their Leaves, the ſame with the *Senſitive*; which ſee.

Æſculus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Tree bearing Maſt Beach, and having a broad Leaf.

Aeſneey, ſee *Eſneey*.

Æſtimatio Capitis (*Lat.*) a Value ſet on one's Head; a Term in the old *Saxon* Law. King *Athelſtan*, in a great Aſſembly held at *Exeter*, declar'd what Fines were to be paid *pro æſtimatione Capitis*, for Offences committed againſt ſeveral Perſons, according to their Degrees; Thus the Eſtamation of the King's Head was 30000 *Thrymſa's*; that of an Archbiſhop or Prince 15000; of a Biſhop or Senator 8000, of a Prieſt or *Thane* 2000, *&c.*

Æſtival, belonging to the Summer; as the *Æſtival Solſtice*. See *Solſtice*.

Æſtuary, a Place over-flow'd with Sea-water, ſuch as the Waſhes and Fens in *Lincoln-ſhire*, a Marſh full of Salt-water: In a Medicinal Senſe, a receiving of the Vapours or Steam of certain boiled Drugs into the Body, thro' a hole made in a Seat or Chair. See *Vaporary*.

Ætate probanda, a Writ that lies for the Heir of the Tenant that held of the King in Chief to prove that he is of full Age, that ſo he may become Tenant to the King by the ſame Services that were perform'd by his Anceſtour.

Æther, (*Gr.*) the Firmament, the Sky, that part of Heaven which is above the Three Regions of the Air, and fill'd with a pure Subſtance.

Æthereal, belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air, Heavenly.

Æthereal Matter, or **Æther** (among Naturaliſts) is taken for a very fine, thin, tranſparent Fluid, that ſome will have to ſurround the Earth, up as far

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far as the Firmament of fixed Stars, which eaſily pierces and runs through all Things, and lets all Things run as eaſily through it.

Æthiopis, an Herb growing in *Æthiopia*, like Lettice, with which Inchanters heretofore us'd to open Locks, dry up Rivers, *&c.*

Æthiops, a Native of *Æthiopia*, a Country of *Africa*, a Black-moor.

Æthiops Mineral, a Medicine made by Imbodying equal Parts of running Quick-ſilver and Flower of Brimſtone, and then deflagrating or burning off the Mixture in a Crucible: Or elſe only mingling them well together in a Glaſs Mortar, without inkindling the Matter at all; 'till the Quick-ſilver quite diſappears and the Powder turns black.

Ætiologia, (in *Rhetorick*) a ſhewing of a Cauſe or Reaſon: Among Phyſicians, the Reaſon which is given of Natural or Preternatural Accidents in Humane Bodies.

Ætiologica, that part of Phyſick which explains the Cauſes and Reaſons of Diſeaſes, in order to their Cure.

Aetites, the Eagle-ſtone, a certain Stone which when ſhaken, rattles as if there were another within it: 'Tis found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields, and on Mountains; but falſely ſaid to be taken out of Eagles Neſts.

Ætna, a Burning Mountain in the Iſland of *Sicily*, which continually ſends forth Whirl-winds of Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Aſhes, and ſometimes great Stones into the Neighbouring Country.

Affability, eaſineſs of Addreſs, courteſy, kindneſs, gentleneſs.

Affable, eaſie to be ſpoken to, courteous, civil.

Affair, (*Fr.*) Buſineſs, Thing, Matter, Concern.

To **Affect**, (*Lat.*) to ſtudy or ſet one's Mind upon, to vouch or have Inclination for, or move, to love, to deſire or hanker after, to endeavour to get, to aſpire to.

Affectation, an eager Deſire: Alſo Affectedneſs, affected Study, Preciſeneſs, Niceneſs, Formality, formal Way.

Affected, diſpoſed or inclined to; alſo ſtudied, over-curiouſly done; as *an affected Style*: Alſo preciſe, nice, formal; as *affected Ways*: In a Medicinal Senſe, troubled or ſeized with a Diſtemper, diſeaſed; as, *the Part affected*.

Affection, Love, Paſſion, Good-will, Kindneſs, Inclination towards.

Affectionate, well affected to, full of Affection, kind, loving.

Affectus, (*Lat.*) the Affection, Diſpoſition, or Motion of the Mind: Among Phyſicians, it is taken for Sickneſs, or any Diſturbance in the Body. See *Pathema* and *Paſſion*.

Affeerers, (Law-Term) Perſons impowered by Courts-leet upon Oath to ſet Fines on thoſe that have committed Faults, which are arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs Penalty appointed by the Statute.

To **Affere an Amerciement**, to mitigate or leſſen the Rigour of a Fine.

Affiance, (*Fr.*) Truſt, Confidence. In a Law-ſenſe, the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

† To **Affiance**, to Betroth.

Affidare, (in old *Latin* Records) to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by making Oath.

Affidatio Dominorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

Affidatus, a Tenant by Fealty.

Affidavit, a Law-word, ſignifying a Depoſition, or the Witneſſing of a Thing upon Oath; as, *To make Affidavit*.

Affidiari, or **Affidiari ad arma**, (in ancient Deeds) to be enrolled and muſtered for Soldiers, upon an Oath of Fidelity.

Affinage, (*Fr.*) a Refining of Metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation or Agreeableneſs between ſeveral Things.

To **Affirm**, to aſſure, avouch, or maintain the Truth of a Thing. In a legal Senſe, to ratify or confirm a former Law, Sentence, or Decree; as, *If the Judgment be affirmed*, &c.

Affirmance, the Act of Affirming or Ratifying after ſuch a manner.

Affirmation, an Affirming, Aſſuring, or Speaking Point-blank.

Affirmative, that ſerves to affirm, peremptory, poſitive; in which reſpect it is oppoſed to *Negative*.

To **Affix**, to faſten to, to ſet up, or poſt up a Bill, *&c.*

To **Afflict**, to caſt down, to grieve, trouble, diſquiet, or vex.

Affliction, Trouble, Sorrow, Anguiſh, Vexation, Grief, Adverſity, Misfortune, Calamity, Miſery, Diſtreſs.

Affluence, Plenty, great Store, Abundance, Wealth.

Affluxion, a flowing, as of Humours upon or to any Part.

Afforciament, (in old *Records*) a Fort or ſtrong Hold.

Afforciamentum Curiæ, the calling of a Court upon a ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſion.

To **Afford**, to give or yield.

To **Afforeſt**, (a Term in the *Foreſt-Law*) to lay waſte a piece of Ground, and turn it into Foreſt.

To **Affranchiſe**, (*Fr.*) to ſet one at Liberty from Slavery, to make him Free.

Affray, a Fray, Skirmiſh, or Fight between two or more Parties: In a *Law-ſenſe*, a Terrour caus'd in the Subject, even without a Word ſpoken, or a Blow given, which may be done by making an unlawful Shew of Violence; as a Man appearing with Armour or Weapons not uſually worn, may ſtrike a Fear into others unarmed; ſo that it is a Wrong to the Common-wealth, and in that reſpect differs from *an Aſſault*, which is an Injury to a particular Perſon.

Affretamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) the Freight of a Ship, from the *French* Word *Fret* of the ſame Signification.

Affri or **Affra**, Bullocks or Beaſts of the Plough. In *Northumberland* to this Day, a ſlow or dull Horſe is called a *falſe Aver* or *Aſer*.

To **Affright**, to put in a Fright or Fear, to ſcare.

Affront, (*Fr.*) Abuſe or Wrong; an Injury done one, either by Words or Blows, or other bad Uſage.

To **Affront**, to offer an Affront, to brave or ſwagger over, to abuſe.

Affrontive, abuſive, injurious.

Affuſion, a pouring in or upon.

Africa, one of the four Parts of the World, ſo called from *Afer*, the Son or Companion of *Hercules*; or according to *Joſephus*, from *Opher* the Grandſon of *Abraham*.

Africans, or **Africa-Marigolds**, a ſort of Flower.

Africus, the Wind South-Weſt and by Weſt, ſo call'd by the *Latin* Poets, becauſe it blows from the Continent of *Africa*.

Aft or **Abaft**, a word us'd by Seamen to ſignify any Action, Motion, or Application, from the Stem of the Ship towards the Stern; as, *Go aft, i. e.* Go towards the Stern; *How chear ye fore and aft? i. e.* How fares all your Ships Company?

And

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And becauſe the Maſter's or Captain's Cabbin is generally in the hinder Part of the Ship under the Quarter-Deck, 'tis a uſual Compliment to a Perſon come on Board, *Sir, will you pleaſe to walk aft.*

After-Math, (in *Husbandry*) the After-Graſs, or ſecond Mowings of Graſs; or elſe Graſs or Stubble cut after Corn.

After-Sails, (among Sea-men) the Sails that belong to the Main and Miſſen Maſts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

Aga, a *Turkiſh* Word ſignifying a great Officer; as, *The Aga,* or chief Captain *of the Janizaries.*

Agag, (*Heb.* a Garret or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites,* who being taken Priſoner by *Saul,* was hewn in Pieces alive.

Agai, a Term in Merchandize, ſignifying the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of Current Money and Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in favour of the Notes.

Agalactia, (*Gr.*) want of Milk to give Suck with.

Agallachum, Wood of Aloes.

Agape, Love, Charity, Kindneſs, Alms-giving; whence

Agapæ, Love-Feaſts, certain Feaſts us'd among the Primitive Chriſtians, after they had received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper together, for the more cloſe uniting themſelves in Love and Friendſhip.

Agaricon, Agarick, a kind of Muſhroom that grows on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, eſpecially the Larch-Tree: 'Tis both Male and Female, but the Female is moſt us'd in Phyſick, to purge the Brain, *&c.*

Agaſæus, a Gaſe-hound.

Agaſt, (old Word) put in a great Fright, diſmay'd with Fear.

Agate, a precious Stone, of which Hafts for Knives and other Curioſities are made. See *Achates.*

Age, (*Fr.*) the whole Continuance of Man's Life; alſo a Space of Time of 100 Years compleat: In a *Law-Senſe,* it is taken for thoſe ſpecial Times which enable Men and Women to do that which for want of riper Years and Judgment, they could not do before. Thus a Man at 12 Years may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet, at 14 he is at the Age of Diſcretion, and at 21 of full Age, *&c.*

Age-piet, (in *Common Law*) is when an Action is brought againſt one that is under Age, for Lands coming to him by Deſcent; for then he may move the Court; and pray that the Action may be ſtaid 'till he attain to his full Age; which is generally allow'd in moſt Caſes: But it is otherwiſe in the *Civil Law,* which obliges Children in their Minority to anſwer by their Tutors or Guardians.

Agema, (*Gr.*) a Batallion of Horſe or Foot, a Squadron, a Brigade.

Agemoglans, (*Turk. i. e.* untaught) the Children of Chriſtians, who while young are ſeized on by the *Turkiſh* Officers, to be inſtructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries.*

Agenbine, ſee *Hogenbine.*

Agent, (*Lat.*) a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a Reſident that manages the Affairs of a Prince or Common-wealth in a Foreign Country. In a *Phyſical-Senſe,* that which acts upon Bodies, and cauſes all Generations and Corruptions.

Agent and Patient, a *Law-Phraſe,* us'd when one is the Doer of a Thing, and alſo the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows her ſelf of the faireſt Poſſeſſion of her Husband.

Ageratia, (*Gr.*) a vigorous old Age.

Ageraton, an Herb call'd *Everlaſting*; Mothwort, Cotton-weed, or Maudlin.

‡ To **Agglomerate,** to roll or wind up into a Bottom.

To **Aggrandize,** to make great, to enlarge, to raiſe, to advance, or prefer.

To **Aggravate,** to make heavy or grievous, to heighten, to enlarge upon the heinouſneſs of a Crime.

Aggravation, the Act of Aggravating.

Aggregate, the whole Maſs that ariſes from the joining or gathering together of ſeveral Things: In *Arithmetick,* the Total or Summ of divers Numbers added together.

To **Aggregate,** to join together and unite to the ſame Body, to aſſociate, to admit or receive into a Society.

Aggregated Flower, ſee *Compounded Flower.*

Aggregation, the Act of Aggregating or Joining together, *&c.*

Aggreſſes or **Ogreſſes,** (in *Heraldry*) the ſame as Pellets and Balls: See *Balls and Ogreſſes.*

Aggreſſour, an Aſſailer, one that firſt ſets upon or aſſaults; a Beginner of an Enterprize.

Aggreſtein, a Diſeaſe in Hawks, proceeding from a ſharp Humour.

Aggrieved, afflicted or troubled, wronged.

Agild, (*Sax.* Law-Term) free from Gild or Penalty, not ſubject to the Cuſtomary Fine or Tax.

Agile, (*Lat.*) quick, nimble, ſwift.

Agility, Activity, Nimbleneſs.

Agilted, offended. *Chaucer.*

Agillarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hayward or Keeper of the Herd of Cattle in a common Field, Sworn at the Lord's Court by ſolemn Oath. This Officer was of two ſorts, *viz.* I. The Common Hayward of a Town or Village, appointed to look after and guard the greater Cattle, or Common Herd of Kine and Oxen, and to keep them within their due Bounds. II. The *Agillarius* of the Lord of a Manour, or of a Religious Houſe, who was to take Care of the Tillage, Fencing, Harveſt-Work, *&c.* And to ſee that there were no Encroachments or Treſpaſſes committed on that particular Diſtrict; much the ſame with that Officer, who has ſince been call'd the *Fields-man.*

Agiſt, (*Fr.*) properly a Bed or Reſting-place: Whence in *Common-Law,* to *Agiſt* ſignifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Foreſt, and to gather the Money due for the ſame, to his Majeſty's Uſe: Alſo to take in other Mens Cattle into any Ground, at a certain Rate *per* Week.

Agiſtator or **Agiſtor,** an Officer that takes Cattle into a Foreſt, and receives Money upon that Account: Theſe Officers, otherwiſe called, *Gueſt-takers,* or *Giſt-takers* in *Engliſh,* are made by the King's Letters-Patent, and are Four in Number in every Foreſt where he has *Pawnage.*

Agiſtment, the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle in a Foreſt or Common.

To **Agitate,** (*Lat.*) to tumble and toſs, to bandy, to debate a Queſtion; alſo a Term in Philoſophy; as *Fire* or *Heat* agitates; *i. e. ſtirs up the Particles, or ſmall Parts of all Bodies, and puts them into a ſwift Motion.*

Agitation, an agitating, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling, or toſſing; Diſturbance or Diſquiet of Mind, Trouble; alſo the Management of a Buſineſs in Hand. In a *Philoſophical Senſe,* the brisk inward Motion of the Corpuſcles, or very ſmall Parts of any natural Body.

Agitator, one that carries on any Buſineſs or Deſign: The Name of *Agitators* was particularly apply'd during the Civil Wars, *A. D.* 1647, to certain Perſons, who were choſen out of every Regiment

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Regiment to ſit in Council, and to manage the Affairs of the Parliament-Army.

Aglaophotis, a Plant which ſome take for the Peony.

Aglet, (*Fr.*) the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal; alſo a kind of Subſtance growing out of ſome Trees before the Leaves.

Aglets or **Agleets**, (among *Floriſts*) are the Pendants that hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roſes, Spike-graſs, *&c.*

Agnail, a Sore that breaks out at the Root of the Nails, in the Fingers or Toes.

Agnation, (*Lat.* in the Civil Law) that Line of Conſanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between Males deſcended from the ſame Father; as *Cognation* is the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

Agnes, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, ſignifying Chaſte.

Agnina Lingua, (*Lat.*) Lambs-tongue, or Ribwort-Plantain; an Herb.

Agnition, an Acknowledgment, in ſpeaking of a Perſon, or Thing known or diſcovered by ſome Mark or Token.

Agnomen, (among the *Romans*) a Name added to the Sir-Name of a Perſon, and given upon account of ſome particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was named *Africanus*, and the other *Aſiaticus*, from their brave Exploits in *Africa* and *Aſia*. Thus with us King *William* I. was Sir-named the *Conquerour*.

Agnus, a Lamb, or young Sheep under a Year old.

Agnus Caſtus, the chaſte Tree; a Tree otherwiſe call'd *Abraham's* Balm and *Italian* Willow.

Agnus Dei, (*i. e.* the Lamb of God) a Figure of the Holy Lamb with a Croſs ſtamp'd on a Piece of white Wax of an Oval Form, and bleſs'd by the *Pope*, in order to be given or ſold as a precious Relick.

Agonalia, (*Gr.*) certain Feaſts kept yearly among the ancient *Romans*, *Jan.* 9. with Games, playing of Prizes, and other Exerciſes.

Agoniſta, a Champion, one that ſtrives in Maſteries; a Wreſtler.

Agonotheta, an Overſeer at Feats of Activity, the Judge in ſuch Games, a Maſter of the Revels.

Agony, Extremity of Anguiſh, when Nature makes the laſt Effort againſt a Diſeaſe, the Pangs of Death; an Horrour or trembling Paſſion, exceſſive Grief or Trouble of Mind.

Agouty, a little *American* Beaſt like a Rabbet in ſhape and ſize, having but two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeding it ſelf like a Squirrel: But they are fierce, and when anger'd ſtamp with their Hind-feet, and ſet their Hair perfectly upright.

Agramed, (old Word) grieved.

Agrarian Law, a certain Law made by the ancient *Romans*, for the ſharing of Lands got by Conqueſt, among the common People.

To **Agredge**, to gather together. *Chaucer.*

To **Agree**, (*Fr.*) to yield or conſent, to ſtrike up a Bargain, to make up a Difference.

Agreeable, that agrees or ſuits with; alſo pleaſant, charming, graceful.

Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Union, Relation, Reconcilement; alſo Articles agreed upon, Contract, or Bargain: In Common Law, it is taken for a joyning together or conſent of two or more Minds, in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

Agria, a ſcurvy Scab hard to cure, a rebellious Ulcer: Alſo the Shrub Holly, the Leaves of which are good for the Cholick and Pains in the Bowels.

Agriacantha, a ſort of wild Thiſtle.

Agriculture, (*Lat.*) the Art of Husbandry, or Improvement of Land, by which means the Earth is tilled and manured, in order to render it fruitful, and to make it bring forth Trees, Plants, and Fruits.

Agriclæa, (*Gr.*) the wild Olive-tree.

Agrifolium, (*Lat.*) the Holly or Holm-tree.

Agrimonia, Agrimony, an Herb ſomewhat like Tanſey, good againſt Stoppages of the Liver, as alſo in the Dropſie, Jaundice, *&c.*

Agrimonia Sylveſtris, wild Tanſey, Silver-weed.

Agriocardamum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Water-creſſes; an Herb.

Agriocaſtanum, Earth-nut, a Root, which being peel'd and boil'd in Broth, is a pleaſant Food, and very nouriſhing.

Agriococcymelea, wild Prunes or Plums.

Agriocynara, the wild Artichoak.

Agriomelea, a ſort of wild Quince.

Agrion, a kind of wild Raddiſh.

Agriopaſtinaca, the wild Carret or Parſnip; alſo an Herb call'd Saxifrage of *Candia*.

Agriophyllon, Hogs-fennel, or Sulphur-wort; an Herb.

Agrioſelinum, a ſort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Agrioſtari, a kind of wild Wheat.

Agrippa, (*Lat.*) a Name given to ſuch as came into the World with Difficulty, or were born with their Feet forward: Several Perſons of Note among the Ancients have had this Name, particularly ſome of the Kings of *Judea*.

Agriſe, (old Word) aſtoniſhed, much afraid.

Agroted, a Word in *Chaucer*, ſignifying, ſwelled or made big.

Agrutched, abbridged. *Chaucer.*

Agrypnia, (*Gr.*) a watching or a dreaming Slumber, a Diſtemper which proceeds from ſome Diſorder in the Brain.

Agrypnocoma, the ſame as *Coma Vigil*; which ſee.

Ague, a Diſeaſe proceeding from a hot and dry Diſtemper of the Blood; which is known by a violent Motion of the Pulſes, and a ſhaking Fit.

Ague-tree, ſee *Saſſafras*.

Aguiſh, belonging to, or troubled with an Ague.

Agurah, a *Hebrew* Coin; ſee *Gerah*.

Agyrta, (*Gr.*) a Mountebank that ſells his Drugs to the Common People; a Juggler or Fortune-teller.

Ahab, (*Heb.* the Brother's Father) a wicked King of *Iſrael*, who married *Jezebel*.

Ahaz, (*i. e.* a taking or poſſeſſing) an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

Ahaziah, (*i. e.* Apprehenſion or Sight of the Lord) a diſſolute King of *Iſrael*.

Ahiezer, (*i. e.* a Brother's Help) a Prince of *Dan*.

Ahimelech, (*i. e.* a King's Brother, or of his Council) a Prieſt, who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to Death with other Prieſts by *Doeg*.

Ahitophel, (*i. e.* a Brother forſaken, or without Wiſdom or Grace) a Councellour to King *David*, who conſpir'd with *Abſalom* againſt him.

Aholiab, (*i. e.* the Tabernacle, or Brightneſs of the Lord) an excellent Workman, who was employ'd in the making of the Tabernacle.

Aholibamah, (*i. e.* my Tent or famous Manſion) the Wife of *Eſau*.

Aid, (*Fr.*) Aſſiſtance, Help, Succour, Support, Relief. In a Law-ſenſe, a Subſidy or Tax: It was alſo heretofore taken for an Impoſition laid upon Tenants by the King or other Lord for Knighting his eldeſt Son, or marrying his Daughter. Alſo a Petition made in Court, for the calling in of

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help from another that has Interest in the Cause in Question, and is likely to give Strength to the Party that Prays in Aid of him.

Aide de Camp, an Officer in the Army that always attends one of the Generals, *i. e.* the General, Lieutenant-General, or Major-General, to receive and carry their Orders, as occasion requires: And the *King's Aides de Camp*, are certain young Gentlemen of Note appointed for that Purpose by the King when he is in the Field.

Aide Major or **Adjutant**, a Military Officer, that eases the Major of Part of the Burden of his Duty, and performs it all in his Absence: When the Batallion is drawn up, his Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant-Collonel.

Aiel or **Aile**, the Name of a Writ: See *Ayel*.

Aigluës, (*Gr.*) a kind of sweet Wine, that never work'd, Stum.

Aigre de Cedre, (*Fr.*) a cooling Liquor made of Limmon and Sugar.

Aigrëen, see *House-Leek*.

To **Ail**, (old Word) to be sick or ill at ease; whence the common Question, *What ails you?* from the *Saxon* Word *Adle*, *i. e.* Sickness.

Ailment, a light Disorder, or Indisposition of the Body.

Aim, the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark; a Design or Purpose.

Air, one of the four Elements wherein we breath, and which some define to be a transparent fluid Body, capable of being drawn together or inlarged, covering the Earth and Sea, to a great height above the highest Mountains: Also a Tune in Musick; also Looks, Countenance, Carriage, or the Harmony of Features, especially in a Picture.

Air-Pump, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

Aire or **Airy**, (among Falconers) a Nest of Hawks, or other Birds of Prey; especially the Nest, which Falcons make choice of to hatch their Young in.

Airy, belonging to the Air, brisk, full of Air or Life; also, that is of no Substance, thin, light.

Airy Meteors, see *Meteors*.

Airy Triplicity, the Signs of *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*, according to the Account of Astrologers, who usually divide the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* into four Ternaries or Combinations of three, conformably to the Qualities of the four Elements.

Aise or **Ar-weed**, a sort of Herb.

Aisiamenta, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Easements or Conveniencies, including any Liberty of Passage, open Way, Water-course, *&c.* for the Ease and Benefit of any Tenant of a House or Land.

Aisthesis, (*Gr.*) Sense, which is two-fold, *viz.* either outward; as Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, and Feeling; or inward, usually styl'd the *common Sensory*; as the Fancy, the Memory, *&c.* Also the Act of Feeling, *&c.*

Aisthetterion, the Organ or Instrument of Sense: It is also taken by Anatomists for the Seat of the common Sensory in the Brain, which *Des Cartes* would have plac'd in the *Glandula Pinealis*, but is now generally supposed to be about the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata* in the *Corpus Striatum*.

Ait or **Eyght**, (*Sax.*) a little Island in a River, where Osiers grow; as those in the *Thames* by *Brentford*, *Chyswick*, &c.

Aithales, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Ajutage, (*Fr.*) the Spout for a *Jet d'Eau*, or Pipe that throws up Water in any Fountain.

Aizoon, (*Gr.*) an Herb always green, call'd Aigreen or Sengreen, of which there are several sorts, as House-leek, *&c.*

Al, an *Arabick* Particle often put to Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

Ala, (*Lat.*) the Wing of a Bird, a Pinnion: Among Herbalists, the Angle which either the Leaves or the Foot-stalks of Leaves make with the Stalk; or with any Branch of the Stalk, and which is always tending upwards: Sometimes it is also taken for a small Branch making an Angle likewise with the Stalk.

Alæ, was also taken by the *Romans*, for the Wings of their Army, being two Bodies of Men, one on the Right, and the other on the Left, each of which usually consisted of 400 Horse, and 4200 Foot; being wholly made up of Confederate Troops.

In Anatomy, **Alæ** are the Sides of the Nose, the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women, or the upper Part of the Ear; also the Arm-pits, and the Process of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

Alæ Ecclesiæ, the Wings or Side-Isles of a Church.

Alabandica Rosa, a kind of Damask Rose with whitish Leaves, so call'd from *Alabanda*, a City of *Caria* in the Lesser *Asia*: Some will have it to be the Province-Rose, which is more esteemed for its being double, than for its sweet Smell or Use.

Alabaster, a kind of soft and very white Marble, which takes Name from *Alabastrum*, a Town of *Egypt*, where there was good Store of it; being much us'd for the making of Statues, Figures, and other carved Works.

Alabaster-Pear, a sort of Pear otherwise call'd Bell-Pear or Gourd-pear.

Alabastrites, the Alabaster-stone.

Alabastrum or **Alabastrus**, an Alabaster Box of Ointment: Among Herbalists, the Bud or green Leaves of Plants, which enclose the Bottom of the Flowers, before they are spread.

Alabes, a kind of Fish peculiar to the River *Nile*.

Alacrity, (*Lat.*) Chearfulness, Briskness, Courage.

Ala-mi-re, the lowest Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut* or Scale of Musick.

Alamode, (*Fr.* after the Fashion) a sort of Silk or Taffety, commonly us'd for Womens Hoods, Scarves, *&c.*

Alan, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Sclavonish*, a Grey-hound.

Alanerarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs for the Sport of Hawking.

Alares or **Alares Copiæ**, (among the *Romans*) the Troops that were in the *Alæ*, or Wings of their Army.

Alares Musculi, see *Aliformes Musculi*.

Alarm or **Alarum**, a Signal given by loud Cries, or the Sound of warlike Instruments, to cause People to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of the Enemy. It is figuratively taken for all manner of sudden Fear, Fright, or Trouble; also a Chime set in a Clock or Watch.

To **Alarm**, to give an Alarm, to fright, or put in a Fright.

Alaternus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shrub, one of the most beautiful and useful for Hedges; yielding a lovely green Colour, and a very sweet-scented Blossom.

Alauda, the Lark, a Bird; also the Sea-Lark, a Fish.

Alausa or **Alosa**, a kind of Fish; a Shad.

Alay, a Term us'd in Hunting, when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

Alba, (*Lat.* in old Records) the Albe or Aube; the Surplice or white Vestment us'd by a Priest officiating at Divine Service.

Alba,

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Alba Firma, (Law-Term) a yearly Rent payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, and ſo call'd becauſe it is not paid according to the Cuſtom of old Times in Corn, which was termed *Black-mail*, but in Silver, or as it is now ſaid in ſome Parts of *England*, in *White Money*: There are ſome Tenures of this Nature in *Weſtmoreland*.

Alba Pituita, a Diſeaſe, the ſame with *Leucophlegmatias*; which ſee.

Alba Spina, the White-thorn or Lady-thiſtle.

Albe or **Aube,** a Veſtment of white Linnen, reaching down to the Feet, and worn by Popiſh Prieſts: Alſo a Surplice, ſuch as is in uſe among the Clergy of the Church of *England*.

Alberge, (*Fr.*) a ſmall forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

Albert, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying All bright.

Albicerata Ficus, (*Lat.*) a kind of broad Fig with a ſmall Stalk.

Albicilla, the white tail'd Sparrow living in Woods and Heaths.

Albinum, the Herb Chaff-weed, or Cud-weed.

Albion, a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Great-Britain*, by reaſon of the white Rocks on the Sea-coaſts, or as ſome ſay, from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*.

Albricias, (*Span.*) a Word much us'd by *Spaniſh* Merchants, and ſignifying a reward of good News.

Albucum, (*Lat.*) the white Daffodil, a Flower.

Albuelis, a kind of white Grape.

Albuginea Oculi, (in *Anat.*) a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, ſo call'd by reaſon of its whiteneſs; being the ſame as *Adnata Tunica*; which ſee.

Albuginea Teſtis, the white Membrane or Skin, which immediately covers the *Teſtes* or Teſticles.

Albugo, a white Speck in the horney Coat of the Eye; a Pearl or Web that grows over the Sight, and uſually follows a Wound, Ulcer, or Inflammation of that Part: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the White of the Eye, being that Part where the *Tunica Adnata* or *Albuginea* ſticks to the *Sclerotis*: Alſo the White of an Egg.

Album, white, whiteneſs.

Album Canis, white Dogs-turd, which is much uſed in Phyſick.

Album Hiſpanicum, *Spaniſh*-White, a ſort of Earth.

Album Oculi, the White of the Eye; the ſame with *Albugo*: But by *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, 'tis taken for the Coat of the Eye, which is uſually call'd *Adnata* and *Albuginea*.

Album Prætoris, (among the *Romans*) a whited Table, on which the *Prætors* or Judges had their Statutes or Decrees written; a Matricular-Regiſter to inroll Names in, a Muſter-roll.

Album Rhaſis, a kind of Ointment, ſo call'd from the Inventer's Name.

Albumen, the White of an Egg, or of the Eye.

Alburn Colour, ſee *Auburn*.

Alburnum, the white Sap, or ſappy Part of Trees, on the out-ſide, next to the Bark.

Alburnus, the Bleak or Blay, a ſmall white freſh-water Fiſh.

Alcaheſt, ſee *Alkaheſt*.

Alcaick Verſe, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a kind of Verſe conſiſting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*, ſo call'd from *Alcæus* the firſt Inventer of it, as, *Heſperiæ mala luctuoſæ*, Hor. Others will have it conſiſt of Five Feet, *viz.* the Firſt a *Spondee* or *Iambick*, the Second an *Iambick*, the Third a long Syllable, the Fourth a *Dactyl*, and the Fifth a *Dactyl* or *Amphimacer*; as in theſe of *Horace*.

Vides ut alta ſtet nive Candidum
Soracte, nec jam ſuſtineant onus.

Alcalde, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a Town, whoſe Buſineſs is to weigh Bread and other Proviſions.

Alcali, ſee *Alkali*.

Alcamia, Iſing-Glaſs; ſee *Ichthyocolla*.

Alcatrace, a kind of Fowl much like a Heron.

Alce, (*Gr.*) the *Elk*, a wild Beaſt ſhap'd like a Hart, but of a larger Size; ſee *Elk*.

Alcea, a kind of wild Mallows, Vervain-Mallow, an Herb good againſt the Stinging of Serpents.

Alcedo, (*Lat.*) the King's-Fiſher, a Bird that makes her Neſt in the Sea, about Mid-winter; ſee *Halcyon*.

Alchata, a ſmall wild Pigeon, in the Colour of its Feathers reſembling a Partridge, and common about *Montpellier* in *France*.

Alchimilla, Ladies-Mantle, an excellent Wound-Herb, of a hot, dry, and binding Quality.

Alchymiſt, one that ſtudies Alchymy, or practices Chymical Operations.

Alchymy, the ſublimer Part of Chymiſtry; the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, being only added to make its Signification more forceable; which pretended Art more-eſpecially relates to the Tranſmutation or Change of the Form of Metals, and to the Philoſopher's Stone.

Alcochoden, (*Arab. i. e.* the Giver of Life or Years) a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an Aſtrological Figure, when a Perſon is born; ſo that his Life may be expected to be longer or ſhorter, according to the Station or Condition of this Planet.

Alcahol or **Alcool,** (in *Chymiſtry*) the pure Subſtance of any thing ſeparated from the more Groſs: It is more-eſpecially taken for a moſt ſubtil and highly refined Powder, and ſometimes for a very pure Spirit: Thus the higheſt rectify'd Spirit of Wine is call'd *Alcohol Vini*.

Alcibion, an Herb good againſt the Stinging of Serpents; Vipers-Graſs.

Alcoholization, the Act of *Alcoholizing*, or Reducing any ſolid Subſtance into a fine Powder: But in Liquids, it is the depriving *Alcohols*, or rectified Spirits of their Phlegm or wateriſh Parts.

To **Alcoholize,** (among Chymiſts) to reduce into *Alcohol*, to ſubtilize; as when a mixt Body is beaten into a Powder ſo fine, that it is impalpable, as they term it, or can ſcarce be felt.

Alcoran, the *Turks* Bible, or the Book of their Law, written by the Impoſtor *Mahomet*, their falſe Prophet.

Alcoranes, high ſlender Turrets, which the *Mahometans* generally build for Uſe and Ornamen, near their Moſques or Churches.

Alcove, (*Span.*) a particular Place in a Chamber, ſeparated by an *Eſtrade* or Partition, made with Pillars, Rails, and other ſuitable Ornaments, in which is ſet a Bed of State, often rais'd upon two or three Steps; or ſometimes Seats, to entertain Company. Theſe *Alcoves* are frequent in Noble-men's Houſes in *Spain*, and other Parts beyond Sea.

Alcyon or **Alcyonis,** (*Gr.*) the King's-Fiſher, a Bird; See *Alcedo* and *Halcyon*.

Alcyonia, Halcyon-Stones, a kind of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the King's-Fiſher's make their Neſts.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the Name of a Royal fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, ſeated in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull, and therefore uſually call'd the *Bull's-Eye*.

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Alder, or **Alder-tree**, a tall ſtrait Tree, that delights in watery and boggy Places.

Alderman, (*Sax.*) a Senator or Senior, the ſame as Earl among the *Danes*: But they are now call'd *Aldermen*, who are Aſſociates to the chief Civil Magiſtrates of a City or Town Corporate.

Ale, a well known Drink, made of ground Malt, infus'd in boiling Water, and wrought up with Yeaſt, *&c.*

Ale-conner, or **Ale-taſter**, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and ſworn to look to the Aſſize and Goodneſs of Bread, Ale, and Beer, ſold within the Juriſdiction of the Leet.

Ale-coſt, an Herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers, and otherwiſe call'd *Coſt-mary* or *Maudlin*.

Ale-hoof, an Herb with round Leaves and blew Flowers, ſo call'd becauſe it ſerves to clear Ale or Beer: It is of admirable Virtue in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, Stoppages of the Kidneys, Cholick Pains, *&c.* and is alſo known by the Names of *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Till-creep-by-the-Ground* and *Haymids*.

Ale-ſhot, ſee **Scot-Ale**.

Ale-ſilver, a particular Rent or Duty yearly paid to the Lord Mayor of *London*, by thoſe that ſell Ale within the City.

Alectoria, or **Alectorius**, (*Gr.*) the Cock-ſtone or Capon-ſtone, a Stone found in the Maw or Ghizzard of a Cock, of a Cryſtal-colour, and about the bigneſs of a Bean.

Alectorolophos, an Herb good againſt Coughs, having Leaves like the Tuft of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; *Cock's-comb*, *Louſe-herb*, or *Rattle-graſs*.

Aledge, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Eaſe.

Alegar, a ſort of Vinegar made of Beer.

Alembick, or **Limbeck**, (*Arab.*) a Still, a Chymical Veſſel us'd in Diſtilling, ſhaped like a Helmet, and towards the Bottom, having a Beak or Noſe, about a Foot and a half long, by which the Vapours deſcend: They are commonly made of Copper tinn'd over on the Inſide, and often of Glaſs.

Alephangiæ, or **Alophangiæ Pilulæ**, (*Lat.*) certain Purging-Pills made of Aloes and ſeveral ſorts of Spice.

Aler ſans jour, (*Fr.* Law-Phraſe, *i. e.* to go without Day) to be finally diſmiſs'd the Court; there being no further Day appointed for Appearance.

Alet, (among Falconers) the true Faulcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey eſcape.

Aletheia, (*Gr. i. e.* Truth) a proper Name of a Woman.

Aleuromincy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-ſaying, among the Ancients by Bread, or Cake-paſte.

Aler, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Pickle, Brine, or Salt Liquor, made of Fiſh, and good for ſeveral Uſes.

Alexander, (*Gr. i. e.* an Helper of Men) the Name of ſeveral great Emperours and Kings; but the moſt famous in Hiſtory was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who overthrew the *Perſian* Monarchy.

Alexanders or **Alliſanders**, an Herb common in Gardens, which is good for a cold Stomach, and opens Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen.

Alexander's-Foot, a Plant whoſe Root reſembles a Foot.

Alexipharmick, endued with a Quality to expel Poiſon, as *Alexipharmick Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are us'd as Antidotes againſt Poiſon or any infectious Diſeaſe; or elſe to raiſe or ſtrengthen the decayed or drooping Spirits in malignant Diſtempers.

Alexipyreticum or **Alexipyretum**, a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

Alexiterical or **Alexiterick**, that preſerves from or drives out Poiſon, and hinders its miſchievous Effects in a Humane Body.

Alexiterium, a Preſervative againſt Poiſon or Infection.

Aferes, (*Span.*) an Enſign-bearer.

Alfet, a kind of Tryal of Innocency, by a great Cauldron of ſcalding-hot Water, into which the accuſed Perſon was to put his Arm up to the Elbow; ſo that if hurt, he was held guilty, if not, acquitted; ſee *Ordeal*.

Alfetum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cauldron or Furnace.

Alfred, (*Sax. i. e.* all Peace) the Name of a wiſe, temperate, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law, That all Free-men poſſeſſing two Hides of Land, ſhould bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfridary, a Word often us'd by *Arabian* Aſtrologers, for a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Perſon.

Alga, (*Lat.*) an Herb or Weed growing on the Sea-ſhore; Reers or Sea-weed.

Algarot, a Chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony, diluted or waſh'd in a large Quantity of warm Water, 'till it turn to a white Powder. This Medicine is given in Quartans, intermitting Fevers, and all Diſeaſes, wherein 'tis requiſite to purge and vomit ſtrongly; and it is otherwiſe call'd *Mercurius Vitæ*.

Algate, (old Word) if to be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (old Word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebra, or **The Analytical Art**, is a Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar manner of Reaſoning, which takes the Quantity ſought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted; and then by the Help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Conſequences, 'till at length the Quantity firſt only ſuppos'd or feign'd to be known, is found equal to ſome Quantity or Quantities certainly known, and is therefore likewiſe known. This Science is ſo call'd from the *Arabick* Particle, *Al i. e.* excellent, and *Geber*, the Name of its ſuppoſed Inventer; and it is two-fold, *viz. Numeral* and *Literal*.

Numeral or **Vulgar Algebra**, being the more Ancient, ſerves only for the Reſolution of Arithmetical Queſtions; and it is ſo termed, becauſe in this Method, the Quantity ſought or unknown, is repreſented by ſome Alphabetical Letter, or other Character taken at Pleaſure; but all the given Quantities are expreſs'd by Numbers.

Literal or **Specious Algebra**, or *The New Algebra*, is that Method, by which as well the given or known Quantities, as the unknown, are all ſeverally expreſs'd or repreſented by Alphabetical Letters; and it is generally uſeful, for the ſolving of all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

Algema, (*Gr.*) Pain, Sickneſs.

Algeneb, (*Arab.*) a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, or Size, in the right Side of *Perſeus*, whoſe Longitude is 57 *Degr.* 17 *Min.* Latitude 30 *D.* 5 *M.* Right Aſcenſion 44 *D.* 15 *M.*

Algol, or **Medusa's Head**, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the ſame Conſtellation of *Perſeus*, having for its Longitude 51 *D.* 37 *M.* Latitude 22 *D.* 22 *M.* and Declination 39 *D.* 39 *M.*

Algorism, the practical Operation in the ſeveral Parts of *Specious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*; ſometimes it is taken for the Practice of Common Arithmetick by the ten Numeral Figures.

Algorithm,

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Algorithm, the Art of computing or reckoning by Numbers, which contains the Five principal Rules of Arithmetick, *viz. Numeration, Addition, Subſtraction, Multiplication* and *Diviſion*; to which may be added *Extraction of Roots*: It is alſo call'd *Logiſtica Numeralis*.

Alguazil, a Sergeant or Officer that arreſts People in *Spain*, and executes the Magiſtrates Orders.

Algum or **Almug**, (*Heb.*) a ſort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon*.

Alhidada, (*Arab.*) the Index or Ruler that moves on the Center of an Aſtrolabe Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument, and carries the Sight: It is ſo call'd by the *Arabian* Writers of Mathematicks, from whom we have taken ſeveral other *Arabick* Terms; *Almacanter, Azimuth, Zenith, Nadir*, &c.

Alica, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Italian* Wheat: Alſo Meat, Potage or Drink made of that Corn; Frumenty, Flummery, Barley-broth, *&c.* Alſo a nouriſhing Phyſical Potion.

Alicant-Wine, a ſort of Wine made of Mulberries growing about *Alicant*, one of the Chief Towns of the Province of *Valentia* in *Spain*.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Women, from *Adeliza, i. e.* Noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a Foreign Country, who according to our Common-Law, is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, 'till he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament.

To **Alien**, (Law-word) to transfer or convey the Property of any thing to another. To *Alien in Fee*, is to ſell the Fee Simple of any Land, or Tenement, or of any incorporeal Right. To *Alien in Mortmain*, is to make over an Eſtate to a Religious Houſe, or other Body Politick.

Alien Priories, thoſe Cells of *Monks* ſometime eſtabliſhed in *England*, which belong'd to Foreign Monaſteries, and were diſſolv'd by Authority of Parliament, under King *Henry* IV. but ſome were made *Indigenæ* or Endenized.

To **Alienate**, to ſell, give, or make over the Property of any thing to another; alſo to eſtrange or draw away the Affections.

Alienation, the Act of alienating, ſelling, making over, *&c.*

Aliformes Muſculi, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that ariſe from the *Oſſa Pterygoidea*, or Wing-like Bones, as alſo from the Proceſs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and end in the Neck of the lower Jaw. Theſe Muſcles are otherwiſe call'd *Alares*, and *Pterygoides* in *Greek*.

Aliformes Proceſſus, are the Prominences or Knobs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, or Wedge-like Bone, from the Fore-part, and the ſame with the *Pterygoides*.

Aliment, Food or Nouriſhment: In a Phyſical Senſe, whatever may be diſſolved by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and Chang'd into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual waſting of the Parts of the Body: Alſo that which ſerves to nouriſh and ſupply the Decays of a vegetable Body, as a Plant, Tree, *&c.*

Alimentalis Ductus: See *Ductus Alimentalis*.

Alimentary, belonging to Nouriſhment.

Alimony, formerly ſignify'd Maintenance, Subſtenance or Food: But it is now only taken in a Law-Senſe, for that Portion or Allowance, which a marry'd Woman may ſue for, upon any occaſional Separation from her Husband, wherein ſhe is not charg'd with Elopement or Adultery.

Alindeſis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Exerciſe among the Ancients, when they anointed their Bodies with Oil, and afterwards roll'd themſelves in the Duſt.

Alipæna, Plaiſters that have no Fat in them.

Alipaſma, a ſort of fine Powder mixt with Oil, in order to be ſoak'd into the Body, to hinder Sweating.

Aliperium, a Place in the Bath, where People were anointed after they had waſh'd.

Aliptes, among the Ancients) an Officer that anointed the Wreſtlers, before they went to Exerciſe, and took Care to keep them in Strength and good Complexion: It is alſo taken by *Cornelius Celſus* for a Surgeon,

Aliquant Part, (*Lat.* in *Arithm.*) ſuch a Part of a great Number, as is contain'd certain times therein, with ſome Remainder over and above: Thus 2 is contain'd thrice in 7, and 1 is left as a Remainder.

Aliquot Part, a Part which being taken *aliquoties*, or certain times preciſely conſtitutes the greater Number: So 3 is an aliquot Part of 12; for 3 taken Four times exactly makes 12, without any Exceſs or Defect.

Aliſanders, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Lovage*.

Alkaheſt, (among Chymiſts) an Univerſal *Menſtruum* or Diſſolvent capable (as they ſay) of diſſolving or reducing all manner of mixt Bodies, into a Liquor of its own Subſtance, preſerving the Power of its Seeds, with its natural Eſſential Form entire; and by this Menſtruum they alſo pretend to extract the Sulphur of Metals.

Alkakengi or **Winter-Cherry**, the Fruit of one of the Sorts of the Plant call'd Night-ſhade.

Alkali, (in *Chymiſtry*) a fixed Salt drawn out of the Aſhes of calcin'd Herbs or Minerals by means of a boiled *Lixivium* or Lie: Its Name is taken from the Herb *Kali*, otherwiſe call'd *Salt-wort* and *Glaſs-wort*, being a kind of Sea-blite, which is one of the chief Ingredients us'd in the making of Glaſs, and affords a great Quantity of this ſort of Salt. Alſo any earthly Matter that ferments and works with *Acids*, is termed an *Alkali*.

Alkalizate Bodies, are thoſe which have their Pores naturally ſo formed in ſuch a Proportion, as that they are fit to be pierc'd and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of the Acid pour'd upon them.

Alkalizate Spirit of Wine, a pure and rich Spirit that will burn all-away, and even fire Gun-powder, ſo call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, and made by diſtilling Spirit of Wine, from Salt of Tartar, or Tartar calcin'd to Whiteneſs.

Alkalization, a turning into an *Alkali*, as when ſome *Alkali* is infus'd in Spirit of Wine, to heighten its diſſolving Quality.

Alkanet, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Spaniſh-Bugloſs*, the Root of which is us'd to Colour Things with; and being made into an Ointment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, and St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Alkermes, a Confection ſold in Apothecaries Shops; ſo named from the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, and the chief Ingredient of it call'd *Kermes* or *Chermes*, which are certain red or ſcarlet Grains.

All-a-bone, (old Word) a made Requeſt.

All-good, a ſort of Herb commonly call'd *Mercury*, and by ſome *Good-Henry*.

All-heal, a vulnerary Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Crown's Wound-wort*.

All-ſeed, an Herb ſo named from its fulneſs of Seed.

Allantois or **Allantoides**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) one of the Coats that belong to a Child in the Womb; which being plac'd between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*. It is alſo call'd

call'd *Pareiminalis Tunica*, becauſe in many Brutes 'tis of the Shape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man and ſome few other Creatures it is round.

Allar, the Alder-tree, a buſhy Tree, whoſe inward Bark is very yellow, and purges Choler, Phlegm, and watery Humours.

To **Allay**, to aſſwage or eaſe, to leſſen one's Pain or Grief; alſo to temper or mix Metals with a baſer ſort. See **Alloy**.

To **Allay a Pheaſant**, is to cut or carve it up at Table.

Allecti, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) they that were taken out of the Rank of Gentry, to fill up the Senators Places.

Allective, that is of an alluring, charming, enticing, or engaging Quality.

To **Alledge**, to produce a thing for Proof, to Quote, to Inſtance in.

Allegation, an Alledging or Proving; the Quotation of an Authority, Book, *&c.* to make good any Point or Aſſertion.

Allegiance, the natural and ſworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince. The Word at firſt properly ſignify'd the Legal Subjection of every Vaſſal to his Lord.

Allegiare, (old *Latin* Law-word) to excuſe, defend, or juſtifie by courſe of Law. *Leges Alvredi, cap.* 4. ——— *Allegiat ſe facinoris, i. e.* let him clear or purge himſelf of the Crime laid to his Charge.

Allegorical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To **Allegorize**, to uſe Allegories, or to explain according to the Allegorical Senſe.

Allegory, (*Gr. i. e.* ſaying one thing and meaning another) a Rhetorical Term, being a continued *Metaphor*, wherein there is ſomething couch'd in the Words, that is different from the literal Senſe, and the Figure is carried on through the whole Diſcourſe.

Alleluja, or rather *Hallelujah*, an *Hebrew* Word, ſignifying *Praiſe ye our Lord*. Alſo the Name of an Herb otherwiſe call'd Wood-Sorrel, or *French* Sorrel, which is of ſingular Uſe in Fevers and Agues, defending the Heart from all Infection.

Allemande or **Almain**, a kind of grave ſolemn Muſick, where the Meaſure is full and the Movement ſlow.

Alleviare, (*Lat.*) to make light of, to ſlight or diſparage. In ſome old Records, to levy or pay an accuſtomed Fine or Compoſition.

To **Alleviate**, to lighten, or ſoften, to allay, aſſwage, or eaſe; to leſſen one's Pain or Grief.

Alleviation, Alleviating, or Allaying; Eaſe, Comfort, Refreſhment.

Alley, (*Fr.*) a narrow Lane, a Walk in a Garden.

Alliaria, (*Lat.*) an Herb taſting like Garlick, and call'd *Jack of the Hedge*, or *Sauce alone*; Ramſons.

Alliance, (*Fr.*) an Uniting or Joining of Families together by Marriage, or of Common-Wealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League.

Allied, matched, united, or joined by a League.

Allies, Princes or States that have enter'd into an Alliance or League for their mutual Defence and Preſervation.

Alligation, (*Lat.*) a Tying or Binding to: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule by which ſuch Queſtions are reſolv'd, as relate to the mixing of divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Druggs, *&c.* of unequal Price, one with another, ſo as to find how much of each muſt be taken, according to the Tenour of the particular Queſtion. This Rule is ſo call'd from the Numbers being bound or joyn'd together by circular Lines, and is of two ſorts, *viz. Medial* and *Alternate*.

Alligation Medial, is, when having the ſeveral Quantities and Rates of divers Simples propoſed, we diſcover the mean Rate of a Mixture compounded of theſe Simples.

Alligation Alternate, is, when having the ſeveral Rates of divers Simples given, we find out ſuch Quantities of them, as are neceſſary to make a Mixture, which may bear a certain Rate propoſed.

Alligator, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) a Binder or Tyer of the Vines to their Stakes. Alſo a kind of *Weſt-Indian* Crocodile, that keeps both in the Water and on Land: Theſe monſtrous Creatures grow as long as they live, being ſometimes 18 Foot long, and as big as a Hogſhead; they ſmell like Muſk, ſo ſtrongly, that the Air is ſcented for 100 Paces about them, and the Water in which they lie.

Alliteration, (in Rhetorick) a Repeating and Playing on the ſame Letter.

Alloth, the Name of a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear; the Obſervation of which is much us'd at Sea, in order to find out the Height of the Pole, or the Latitude, *&c.*

Alloticum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine, which by its cleanſing Quality, alters and purifies the Blood.

Allium, (*Lat.*) Garlick, a known Plant.

Allocation, properly a Placing or Adding to. In a Law-ſenſe, an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer. *Allocations* are alſo the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Nobleman.

Allocatione facienda, a Writ directed to the Lord Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, upon Complaint of an Accountant; requiring them to allow him ſuch Sums as he has lawfully and reaſonably diſburs'd by Virtue of his Office.

Allodial or **Allodian**, that is Free, or for which no Rents or Services are due; as *Allodian Lands, i. e.* Free Lands.

Allodium, (in the Civil-Law) Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Eſtate that he poſſeſſes, meerly in his own Right; without yielding any Services to another, which is a Property in the higheſt Degree, and is uſually oppos'd to *Feodum*, or Fee.

Allæotheta, (*Gr.*) Things differently plac'd: Alſo a Grammatical Figure that varies from the common Rules of Syntax; as *Pars in fruſta ſecant*: *Dulce ſatis humor*.

Allophylus, one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; an Alien or Stranger.

To **Allot**, to Aſſign or Appoint, to ſet out, deliver, or ſhare by Lot.

Allotting of Goods, a Term in Merchandize, when a Ship's Cargo is divided into ſeveral Parcels, to be bought by divers Perſons, whoſe Names being wrote on as many Pieces of Paper, are apply'd by an indifferent Perſon to the reſpective Lots or Parcels; ſo that every Man has the Parcel of Goods that anſwers to the Lot with his Name on it.

Allotment, Allotting, Aſſignation, Appointment.

To **Allow**, to give or grant; to approve of; to permit or ſuffer.

Allowable, that may be allowed or approved.

Allowance, Portion, Salary, Maintenance; alſo an Allowing or Permitting, Winking at.

Alloy or **Allay**, the Proportion of a baſer Metal temper'd or mingled with a finer or purer; as the Quantity of Copper or Silver that is mix'd with Gold, to make it of a due Hardneſs to be coin'd into Money, is call'd its *Alloy*; and Metal that has more of this than it ought to have, is ſaid *To be of a courſer or greater Alloy*.

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To **Allude**, (*Lat.*) to ſpeak a thing which has ſome reſemblance, reſpect, or regard to another Matter: The Word properly ſignifies, to play or make ſport with, to quibble or pun.

Allum, a kind of Mineral, the beſt ſort of which is call'd Roch, or Rock-Allum.

Alluminor, a Word us'd in the Statute *Ann.* 1 *Ric.* III. for one that Paints upon Paper or Parchment, or that colours Maps, printed Pictures, *&c.* a Limner: See To **Illuminate**.

To **Allure**, to draw to the Lure or Bait; to Decoy or Entice.

Alluſion, an alluding or ſpeaking a thing in reference to another. Thus an Alluſion is made to an Hiſtory, Cuſtom, Wiſe-ſaying, *&c.* when we Speak or Write any thing that has relation to it.

Almacantars, (*Arab.* in *Aſtron.*) are Circles of Altitude parallel to the *Horizon*, whoſe common Pole is the *Zenith* or Vertical Point. Some write it *Almicanterahs*, and others *Almucanterahs*.

Almacantar-Staff, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſually made of Box or Pear-tree, with an Arch of Fifteen Degrees, to take Obſervations of the Sun, at the times of its Riſing and Setting; in order to find the Amplitude, and conſequently the Variation of the Compaſs.

Almadie, a kind of Boat us'd in the *Indies*, and made altogether of one piece of Timber.

Almageſt, the Title of an excellent Treatiſe of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*, and of another Aſtronomical Work by *Francis Riccioli*.

Almain, a *German* or Native of *Germany*. In *Muſick*, a kind of Air that moves in Common Time.

Almain-rivets, a ſort of light Armour, having Sleeves of Mail or Iron-Plates riveted with Brace, for the Defence of the Arms.

Almanack, (*Arab.*) Diſtribution or Numbering: Whence our Yearly Accounts, wherein the Days of the Month, Eclipſes, Feſtivals, *&c.* are ſet down in due order, are commonly call'd *Almanacks*; although others derive the Word from the High-Dutch *Al-maen-achte*, *i. e.* an Obſervation of all the Months.

Almandine, a courſe ſort of Ruby, ſofter and lighter than the Oriental.

Almanzor, (*Arab.* Defender) the Name of ſeveral Princes and great Men among the *Moors*.

Almeriola: See **Almonarium**.

Almeſfeoh or **Aelmeſfeoh**, (*Sax. i. e.* Alms-Money.) It was taken for *Peter-Pence*, paid heretofore in *England* to the Pope *Auguſtus* I. and firſt given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; being alſo known by the Names of *Romefeoh*, *Romefoot* and *Hearthpening*.

Almoine: See **Frank-almoine**.

Almonarium, **Almozirum**, or **Almeriola**, (*Lat.*) in old Records) a Cupboard or Safe to ſet up cold and broken Victuals, to be thence diſtributed for Alms to the Poor. This ſort of Cupboard, in the Northern parts, is ſtill call'd the *Aumbry*, *Ambry* and *Awmery*.

Almond, a ſort of Fruit, downey on the outſide, the Kernel of which contain'd in a thick ſmooth Stone is ſweet in ſome, and in others ſomewhat bitter.

Almonds of the Throat, are a Glandulous Subſtance, repreſenting two Kernels plac'd on each ſide of the *Uvula*, at the Root of the Tongue: They receive the *Saliva* or Spittle from the Brain, and diſperſe it to the Jaws, Tongue, Throat and Gullet, in order to moiſten thoſe parts and make them ſlippery. When theſe are ſwell'd and inflam'd by a Cold, *&c.* they very much ſtraighten the Paſſage of the Throat, and render ſwallowing painful and difficult; ſo that they help to make what is commonly call'd a *Sore Throat*, and as the Country People expreſs it, *The falling down of the Almonds of the Ears*.

Almond-Furnace or **Sweep**, a kind of Furnace us'd by Refiners, for ſeparating all ſorts of Metals from Cinders, parts of Melting-pots, Teſts, Brick and other hard Bodies: This Furnace is more-eſpecially us'd at the Silver-Mines in *Cardigan*-ſhire, in which the Slags, or Refuſe of the Litharge are melted with Charcoal.

Almond-Tree, one of the firſt Trees that Bloom, bearing a moſt delicious Nut, and beautiful Flowers, of a Purple Red Colour, which make a fine Shew in a Garden: This Tree grows chiefly in the Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially in the Holy Land, near the River *Jordan*, whence the beſt of this Fruit are call'd *Jordan-Almonds*.

Almoner or **Almner**, a Church-Officer belonging to a King or Prince, whoſe Buſineſs is to take Care of the Diſtribution of Alms, to viſit ſick and neceſſitous People, to receive and deliver all caſt Horſes, Robes, Money, *&c.* given in Alms: He has alſo all Forfeitures by Miſadventure, and the Goods of Self-murderers, and is to diſpoſe of them in Alms to the Poor.

Almonry or **Aumry**, the Almoners Office or Lodgings; alſo the Place where Alms are given.

Alms, whatever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake.

Alms-Houſe, a Houſe built by a Man or Woman in a private Capacity, and endow'd with a ſufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or diſabled Perſons.

Almug-Tree: See **Algum**.

Almucanterahs: See **Almacantars**.

Almuten, (*Arab.* in *Aſtrol.*) the Lord of a Figure, or ſtrongeſt Planet in a Nativity.

Alnage, Meaſuring with an Ell, Ell-meaſure.

Alnager, **Aulnegar**, or **Alnegar**, (*i. e.* a Meaſurer by the Ell) a publick ſworn Officer, whoſe Buſineſs was to look to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth made throughout the Realm, and to the Seals appointed for that purpoſe. There are Three diſtinct Officers, known by the Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer* and *Alnager*; who were all heretofore comprized in one Perſon; but the *Alnager* is now only Collector of the Subſidy or Tax, granted to the King or Queen by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

Alney: See the **Eight**.

Alnus, (*Lat.*) the Alder-tree.

Aloes, (*Gr.*) the Juice or Gum of a Tree, that bears the ſame Name, and grows in ſeveral Countries, eſpecially in *Egypt*: The beſt is call'd *Hepatick*, from its Liver-colour, and *Succotrine*, from *Socotra* or *Zocotora*, an Iſland on the Coaſts of *Zanguebar* in *Ethiopia*, that produces good ſtore of it.

Aloes Caballina, the groſſer ſort of Aloes, ſo call'd, becauſe Farriers uſe it moſt for their Horſes.

Aloetick, belonging to Aloes; as *Aloetick* Pills.

Aloeticks, Medicines that conſiſts chiefly of Aloes.

Aloft, a Sea-word ſignifying on High, or in the Upper-part.

Alogia, (*Gr.*) Unreaſonableneſs, particularly in eating; a brutiſh cramming of the Gut: Alſo a Prince's Releaſe of a Officer from giving up his Accounts.

Alogotrophia, (among ſome Writers in Phyſick) a diſproportionate Nouriſhment, when one part of the

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the Body is nouriſh'd more or leſs than another, as in the Rickets.

Alces, a kind of Beaſt like a Mule, having no Joints in the Knees, and therefore cannot lie down or riſe up, but leans againſt a Tree to reſt: See **Elk**.

Aloof, or **keep your Loof**, (*i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind) an Expreſſion us'd in ſpeaking to the Steers-man.

Alopecia, a Diſeaſe call'd the Scurf or Fox Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots; a ſhedding of the Hair, occaſion'd by Venereal Diſtempers, or otherwiſe.

Alopecias, a kind of Fiſh ſo call'd, as it were the Sea-Fox: becauſe, after having ſwallow'd the Hook, ſhe craftily bites off the Line.

Alopecis uva, a ſort of ſorry Grape.

Alopecuroides Gramen, Fox-tail Graſs; an Herb.

Alopecurus, an Herb like a Fox's-tail, ſhaggy and moſſy; tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

Alopex, the Fox, a Beaſt of Chace.

Alosa, (*Lat.*) the Shad, a Sea-fiſh.

Alp, a Country-word for the Bulfinch, a Bird.

Alpha, the Firſt Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*, as *Omega* is the laſt: Whence that Expreſſion in St. *John*'s Revelation, *I am* Alpha and Omega, *ſaith the Lord, the beginning and the ending, the firſt and the laſt*, to ſhew the eternal Exiſtence of the Son of God, the ſecond Perſon in the ever bleſſed Trinity.

Alphabet, the whole Order of Letters in any Language; the Word being derived from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the Names of the Two Firſt Letters of the *Greek* Tongue.

Alphabetical or **Alphabetick**, belonging, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

Alpheta, a Star of the ſecond Magnitude, the ſame as *Lucida Corona*; which ſee.

Alphonſine Tables, certain Aſtronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.

Alphonſus, a proper Name of Men, very common among the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes*, from the *Gothick* Word *Helphuns*, *i. e.* our Help.

Alphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Morphew or White Specks on the Skin; which differs from *Leuce* in this reſpect, that it does not pierce ſo deep as the latter.

Alpine, belonging to the Mountains of *Italy*, call'd the *Alps*.

Alpine-Mouſe, a Creature about thoſe Mountains, of the bigneſs of a Rabbet, having a Head like a Hare, and Ears ſo ſhort, that they ſcarce appear above it.

Alrumech, (*Arab.*) the Name of a Star, the ſame as **Arcturus**.

Alſine, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chick-weed, which being of a cooling and moiſtening Quality, is good for Inflammations and Heat.

Altaheſt Paracelſi, (among *Chymiſts*) a mixt Body reduc'd to its firſt Principles.

Altarage, (Law-word) the Free-Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; as alſo, all the Profits that ariſe to the Prieſt, upon account of the Altar, *viz.* ſmall Tithes of Wool, Lamb, Colt, Calf, *&c.*

Alta Tenura: See **Baſſa Tenura**.

To **Alter**, to Change, to Turn, to Vary.

Alterantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſerve to Alter, Purify and Reſtore the due mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours.

Alteration, Change. In a Phyſical Senſe, it is that Motion by which a Natural Body is varied and changed in ſome Circumſtances, from what it really was before; tho' as to Senſe, its Nature and Bulk appear to continue ſtill the ſame.

Altercation, Contentious Diſpute, Brawling or Wrangling.

Altercum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Hen bane.

Altering Remedies: See **Alterantia**.

Altern Baſe, a Term in Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles: Thus in Oblique Triangles, the True Baſe, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Baſe*; or elſe the True Baſe is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is call'd the *Altern Baſe*.

Alternate or **Alternative**, that is done by Turn, or Courſe one after another.

Alternate Alligation: See **Alligation Alternate**.

Alternate Angles: See *Angles*.

Alternation, a Changing by turns: Some Mathematicians take it for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any Number of Things propoſed; as the ſeveral Changes rung on Bells, *&c.*

Althæa, (*Gr.*) wild Mallows, or Marſh-Mallows, an Herb good to ſoften and diſſolve, to eaſe Pain, and to correct ſharp Humours.

Altimetry, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and meaſuring of Heights, whether Acceſſible or Inacceſſible.

Altitude, (*Lat.* in *Aſtronomy*) is the Height of the Sun, Moon, Stars or any Planet or Point of the Heavens, comprehended between the Horizon and any parallel Circle of Altitude, or between the Star, or aſſigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

The Suns *Meridian* **Altitude**, is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitude of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the perpendicular Diſtance between the *Vertex* or top of a Figure and its Baſe.

Altitude of Motion, a Term us'd by Dr. *Wallis* in his Mechanicks, for the Meaſure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

Altitude of the Pole: See **Elevation of the Pole**.

Alto and Baſſo or **in Alto and Baſſo** (old Law Phraſe) the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences, ſmall or great, high and low, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

Aluco, (*Lat.*) the Leech-Owl; a Bird.

Aludels, (among Chymiſts) are Pots without Bottoms, ſet on the Top of another, and fitted to a Pot with a Hole in the middle, fix'd under them in the Furnace, which holds the Matter to be ſublimed; and at the top of all the Pots, there is a Head to receive the Flowers that ſublime or riſe up thither.

Alvearium, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Bee-hives ſtand: In *Anatomy*, the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear, near the Paſſage that conveys the Sound.

Alveolus, any wooden Veſſel made hollow; a Tray. Among Anatomiſts, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are ſet.

Alvi duca, looſening Medicines.

Alvi Fluxus, a looſeneſs of the Belly.

Alum, the Herb Comfrey or Camfrey.

Alumen, Allum, a kind of Mineral Salt.

Alumen Saccharinum, a mixture of Roch-Allum, Roſe-water and the White of an Egg, ſo call'd from the reſemblance it has to Sugar.

Aluminous, belonging to Allum.

Alyſſon, (*Gr.*) an Herb which cures Madneſs, and prevents it in thoſe that are bit by a mad Dog.

Alytar-

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Alytarcha, (among the ancient *Greeks*) the chief Officer at Publick Games and Sports; particularly the Priest of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who at such times was to see good Order kept.

Amadetto, (*Ital.*) a sort of Pear.

Amain, a Word us'd at Sea, when a Man of War gives Defiance to another, and bids her yield. To *Wave amain with a naked Sword*, is as much as to Command another Ship to lower her Top-sails; and *to bid her strike amain*, is to require her to let fall her Top-sails.

Amalek, (*Heb.* a Licking or Smiting People) the Son of *Eliphaz*, by his Concubine *Timna*, from whom the *Amalekites* descended.

To **Amalgamate**, (in Chymistry) to mix *Mercury* or Quick-silver with Gold, or some other noble Metal melted; so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, fit to be laid on some Works, as in Gilding, &c. or else to change it into a very fine Powder: Also to moisten any thing, especially for a Medicinal Use, into a soft Pap.

Amalgamation, the Act of Amalgamating.

Amalgame, any Metal that is so amalgamated or reduced to a soft Paste; which Operation cannot be performed on Iron or Copper.

Amalgaminge, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for an Amalgame or Mixture of Quick silver with other Metals.

Amanses, a Word us'd by some Chymists, for Gems or precious Stones.

Amanuensis, one that Writes what is indited by another; a Secretary, or Clerk.

Amaracus or **Amaracum**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sweet-Marjoram.

Amarantus or **Amaranthus**, Everlasting, a Flower that continues long without any sensible Decay. *Amaranthus purpureus*, a Flower gentle, with a purple Flower. *Amaranthus luteus*, Maudlin-wort or Baltazar, an Herb that bears a yellow Flower.

Amarella, the Herb Feverfew or Milk-wort.

Amasiah, (*Heb.* sparing the People) the Son of *Abigail*, treacherously kill'd by *Joab*.

Amasiah, (*i. e.* the Burden of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

To **Amass**, (*Fr.*) to Heap up, to Hoard or Treasure up.

To **Amate**, (old World) to Discourage.

Amatory, (*Lat.*) belonging to Love-matters, or Lovers; as *Amatory Verses*, or *Letters*.

Amaurosis, (*Gr.*) a Dimness or loss of Sight, without any outward Fault to be seen in the Eye.

Amayl, a Word us'd in old Records for Enamel.

To **Amaze**, (*q. d.* to put into a Maze) to Astonish or Surprise, to Daunt.

Amazons, (*Gr.*) certain warlike Women of *Asia*, living near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt or cut off their Right Paps, and kill'd all their Male Children, that they might have no Man among them.

Ambacti, (among the ancient *Gauls*) those Servants and Retainers that belong'd to their chief Nobility.

Ambages, a long Circumstance of Words, remote from the true scope of the Matter; a tedious Story to no purpose, a Compass or Fetch about.

Ambar or **Ambarum**, Amber-greece.

Ambarvalia, (*Lat.*) a Festival Time among the ancient *Romans*, when they pray'd for their Fields and Corn, with a solemn Procession.

Ambassadour or **Embassadour**, a Person sent by a Sovereign Prince or State to another, either to Compliment or to Treat about some important Business.

Ambe, (*Gr.*) the Ridge or Edge of a Hill: In *Surgery*, a superficial jutting out of the Bones; also an Instrument with which disjointed Bones are set again.

Amber, a kind of hard Gum, of a lively bright Yellow colour, of which Beads and Bracelets are made: In *Prussia* there is great store of it, which grows like Coral on a Rock of the North-Sea, and being broken off by the force of the Waves, is cast up into their Harbours.

Black Amber. See **Jeat.**

Amber-Fish. See **Dorado.**

Amber-greece, a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume, which some take to be a kind of Bitumen that rises from Springs in the bottom of the Sea, and grows hard by floating on the Water. It is found in many Places on the Sea-shore, but especially in the *Indies*.

Ambidens, (*Lat.*) a Sheep that has Teeth on both Sides, both the upper and lower; a Theave, a Hogrel.

Ambidexter, one that uses both Hands a-like; a Jack on both Sides or Prevaricator. In Common Law, a Juror that takes Money of both Parties for the giving of his Verdict; for which Offence he forfeits ten times as much as he takes.

Ambidextrous, belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling; as *Ambidextrous Dealings*.

Ambient, Incircling or Encompassing round about. In *Philosophy*, Natural Bodies that happen to be plac'd round any other Body, are call'd the *Ambient*, and often *the Circumambient* Bodies; and the whole Body of the Air, because it surrounds all Things on the Surface of the Earth, is term'd *the Ambient*, by way of Eminence.

Ambigu, (in *Cookery*) several sorts of Meat and Pulse serv'd up in the same Dish; a Banquet of Meat and Fruit altogether.

Ambiguity, Double Meaning, Obscurity in Words.

Ambiguous, Uncertain or Doubtful; with respect to Words of doubtful meaning, that may be taken several ways.

Ambit of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the Perimeter, Circumference, or Sum of all the bounding or encompassing Lines that enclose it.

Ambition, an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion.

Ambitious, full of Ambition, desirous or greedy of Honours.

Amble, the Going of a Horse between Pace and Trot.

Ambloſis, (*Gr.*) Abortion, or Miscarriage; an abortive Birth.

Ambloticks, Medicines that cause Abortion.

Amblygon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has an obtuse or blunt Angle; any plain Figure, whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one with another.

Amblygonal, belonging to such a Figure. Thus an *Amblygonial Triangle*, is that which has one obtuse Angle.

Amblyopia, Dulness or Dimness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd at what distance soever it be plac'd.

Ambra, (*Lat.*) Amber-greece: Also a kind of Vessel or liquid Measure among our *Saxon* Ancestours, the Content of which is not now known.

Ambrose, (*Gr.* Immortal) a proper Name of Men.

Ambrosia, a Word often us'd by the Poets, for the delicious Jellies and Food of the Heathen Gods: Whence it is taken for a kind of Medicine prepared to be as grateful and pleasing to the Palate as is possible: Also an Herb call'd Oak of *Jerusalem*.

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Ambry, Ammery, or **Aumbry,** (Country-word) a kind of Cupboard or Safe for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals; properly such as are to be distributed for Alms to the Poor.

Ambs-ace, See *Ace.*

Ambubaiæ, (*Lat.*) certain Women of *Syria,* who got their Living at *Rome,* by playing on Musick and other lewd Prank.

Ambulation, a Walking: In *Surgery,* the spreading of a Gangrene.

Ambulatory, Going or Moving up and down, not being fixed to any Place.

Amburbial Sacrifices, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Solemnity when the Beasts were led round about the City, before they were Sacrificed.

Ambury, a Disease in Horses which causes them to break forth in spungy Swellings full of hot Blood and Matter.

Ambuscade, Ambush, or **Ambushment,** properly, a Body of Men that lies hid in a Wood or other convenient Place, so as to rush out upon or enclose an Enemy unawares; a lying wait privily to Surprize, Catch, or Intrap one.

Ambustion, (in *Surgery*) a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, caus'd by some outward Burning; a Burn, or Scald.

Amel-Corn or **French-Rice,** a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

Amen, a *Syriack* word, signifying Verily, so be it; and therefore added to the close of all Prayers.

Amenable, (*Fr.*) easie to be Led or Ruled, Tractable; a Term apply'd in our Law-books to a Woman that may be govern'd by her Husband.

To **Amend,** to Repair, to Reform or Correct; to Make or to Grow better.

Amendment, Reformation, Correction: In a Law-sense, the Correction of an Errour committed in a Process, and espy'd before Judgment, which may also be amended by the Justices after Judgment.

Amends, Satisfaction or Recompence.

Amentia, (*Lat.*) Madness, Foolishness. See **Insania.**

Amenused, (old Word) Diminished, or Lessened.

Ameos, (*Gr.*) Bishop's-Weed, an Herb, the Seed of which is one of the Four lesser Seeds us'd in Physick, for causing to break Wind.

To **Amerce,** to set a Fine, or Forfeiture upon one.

Amercement or **Amerciament,** (Law-Term) a Penalty assess'd by the Peers or Equals of the Party amerced, for an Offence done against the King or some Lord. *Amercements* differ from Fines, in regard that they are arbitrarily imposed, whereas Fines are expresly appointed by the Statute.

Amercement Royal, is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the King, is Amerced or Fined by the Justices, for Abuse in his Office.

America, the Fourth part of the World, which was first discover'd by *Christopher Columbus* or *Colon,* a *Genoese, Anno Dom.* 1492. but took Name from *Americus Vespusius* a *Florentine,* who made a farther Discovery of those Parts in 1497.

Amerina Saler, a kind of Willow so call'd from *Ameria,* a Town in the Province of *Ombria* in *Italy,* where it grows plentifully; the Twig-withy good to make Baskets of.

Amery or **Almeric,** a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Emeric, i. e.* always Rich and Powerful.

Ames, Amice, or **Amict,** (*Lat.*) an Ornament which Popish Canons or Priests wear on their Arms, when they go to say Mass.

Amethyst, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Violet colour and faint Lustre, so call'd because it is said to prevent Drunkenness. In Heraldry, the Purple colour in the Coats of Noblemen, which in the Escutcheons of the lower Gentry is call'd *Purpure* and *Mercury*; in those of Sovereign Princes.

Amethystizontes, the best sort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

Amiable, (*Lat.*) worthy to be Loved, Lovely, Charming.

Amiable Numbers, (according to M. *Ozanam*) such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's Aliquot Parts; as these Two Numbers 284 and 220: For 284 is equal to the Sum of all the Aliquot Parts of the second Number 220, which are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110; and the latter Number 210 is equal to all the Aliquot Parts of 284, *viz* 1, 2, 4, 71, 142.

Amiantus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Stone that is tozy like Wool, and call'd *Earth Flax* or *Salamander's Hair,* which being put into the Fire, it will never burn or consume.

Amicable, Friendly, Loving, Kind, Courteous.

Amient, a *Roman* Gold Coin, worth 17 *s.* 1 *d.* 3 *ob. English* Money, and otherwise call'd *Consularis* from its being first Stampt by the *Consuls.*

Aminadab, (*Heb.* a Free or Vowing People, or a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram,* and Father of *Nahshon*; also the Son of *Korath.*

Aminæum Vinum, a sort of Wine so call'd from *Aminæa* or *Apulia,* a Country of *Italy.*

Amittere Legem Terræ, (*Lat.* Law-Phrase) to lose the Law of the Land, or to be deprived of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court, anciently the Punishment of a Champion overcome or yielding in Fight; as also of Jurors found guilty in a Writ of Attaint, and of Persons Outlawed.

Amity, Friendship, Love, Affection.

Amma, (*Gr.*) a Tying, Knitting, a Band; among Surgeon's a Truss us'd in Ruptures.

Ammi or **Ammium,** the Herb Bishop's-weed, good for the Gripes, difficulty of Urine, and the biting of Venomous Creatures.

Ammahaddat, (*Heb.*) the People of the Almighty) a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan.*

Ammochrysos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone appearing like Gold-Sands.

Ammodytes, a sort of Serpent somewhat resembling a Viper in shape, but of a Sandy colour; the Sand-Viper.

Ammon or **Ammonites,** (*Heb.* the Son of my People) a People descended from *Benammi* the Son of *Lot.*

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniack, a kind of Gum or juice of a Plant, like our Giant-Fennel, growing near *Cyrene* in *Barbary.*

Ammonites, a sort of Stone call'd the lesser Spawn-stone.

Ammonitrum, a sort of Nitre made of Sand and Nitre mixt together.

Amms-ace, See **Ace.**

Ammunition, (*Lat.*) all sorts of warlike Provisions and Stores, especially Powder and Ball.

Ammunition Bread, the Bread that is provided for, and given to the Solders.

Amnesty, (*Gr.*) an Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to his Subjects for all former Offences.

Amnion or **Amnios,** (in *Anat.*) the Coat or soft Skin that immediately covers a Child in the Womb, and which is voided after the Birth with the others, call'd *Allantois* and *Chorion.*

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Amnon, (*Heb.* True, also an Artificer or School-Master) King *David*'s First-born Son by *Abinoam*, who having forc'd his Sister *Tamar*, was kill'd by his Brother *Absalom*.

Amœbean Verses, (in *Grammar*) are such as answer one another by course; as in some of *Virgil*'s Eclogues,

Amomum, certain Grains of a purple Colour, biting Taste, and spicy Smell; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*: Some take it for a kind of Shrub growing in *Armenia*, round together like a Cluster of Grapes, with a Flower resembling a white Violet, and Leaves like the White Vine: Also the Herb call'd *Jerusalem*, or our *Lady's Rose*.

Amorites or **Amorrheans**, a People of *Palestine*.

Amoroso, (*Ital.*) an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant, a Spark.

Amorous, apt to fall in Love, or belonging to Love.

A-mort, (*Fr.*) Dead: Whence one that is in a Melancholly Fit, is said to be all *A-mort*, *i. e.* quite Dead-hearted.

Amortization, the Act of Amortizing. See **Mortmain**.

To **Amortize**, to kill; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*: In a Law-sense, to make over Lands or Tenements to a Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity, and their Successors.

To **Amount**, (*Fr.*) to rise up in Value, or Tenour.

Amos, (*Heb.* a Burden or Burdening) an ancient Prophet of the *Jews*, whose Writings are still extant among the Books of the Holy Scripture.

Amourist, (*Fr.*) an amorous Person, one that is apt to be in Love.

Amours, Love-Concerns, or Intrigues.

Amouses, counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

Amoz, (*Heb.* Strong or Mighty) the Father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

Ampelitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of black, bituminous, clammy Earth, with which Vines were anointed to kill the Worms, and make them thrive the better; Kennel-coal or Bastard Jet.

Ampelodesmos, a sort of Herb which the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily* us'd instead of Twigs to tie their Vines with.

Ampeloleuce, the Herb Briony, or the White Vine.

Ampeloprason, an Herb that grows about Vines or Vine-yards, Leak-Vine, Bears-Garlick, or Raisins.

Ampelos agria, the Wild Vine, a sort of Herb.

Amphemerinus, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

Amphibious, that lives both in the Water and upon Land: Thus the Beaver, Otter, Frog, Goose, &c. are said *To be Amphibious Creatures*.

Amphiblestroides, (in *Anat.*) a soft, white, slimy Skin or Coat of the Eye, so named, because that being thrown in Water, it resembles a Net. It is otherwise call'd *Tunica Retiformis*, and *Retina*.

Amphibology, a dark Speech that has a double Meaning.

Amphibrachus, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, having a long Syllable in the Middle, and a short one on each Side, as *āmārĕ*.

Amphibranchia, (in *Anat.*) certain Places about the *Glandules* or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

Amphictyons, a Name anciently given to the Great Council of *Greece*, which consisted of eminent Persons, chosen out of the Twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws and deciding of Controversies.

Amphidæum, a Term us'd by some Anatomical Writers, for the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

Amphimacer, a Foot in Verse, that has a short Syllable in the Midst, and a long one on either Side; as *æquĭtās*.

Amphimallus, a Garment frized or shagged on both Sides.

Amphiprostylos or **Amphiprostyle**, (in *Architect*) a kind of Temple of the Ancients, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and as many in the Face behind.

Amphisbæna, a kind of Serpent, which seems to have a Head at both Ends, and goes both Ways; the Double-headed Serpent.

Amphiscii, (in *Geog.*) those People whose Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways, *viz.* to the South Pole, when the Sun is beyond them in Northern Signs, and to the North Pole, when the Sun is to the Southwards of them in Southern Signs; and these must be the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.

Amphismela, a kind of Instrument used by Anatomists in the Dissecting of Bodies.

Amphitane, a precious Stone of a Gold Colour, which is of the same Nature with the Load-stone, and draws Gold in like manner.

Amphitheater, a Place built by the ancient *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, and containing a great Number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shews and Sports; as Prizes between Sword-Players, Wild Beasts Fighting, Representations of Sea-Fights, &c. See **Theater**.

Amphora, an ancient Measure of liquid Things; a Vessel of a Foot square, with two Ears to hold by in lifting it up or carrying it; a Kilderkin or Firkin. The *Italick Amphora* contain'd five Gallons, and the *Attick* seven Gallons and a half.

Ample, (*Lat.*) that is of a large Extent, or of great Power; Noble, Abundant.

Ampliation, an Enlargement: In a Law-sense, a deferring of Judgment 'till the Cause be better examin'd.

Amplification, an Amplifying or Enlarging: In *Rhetorick*, an Enlarging upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers and gain their Belief of what is said.

To **Amplify**, to enlarge a Discourse, or upon a Subject; to Romance, to help the Matter, to add to the Story.

Amplitude, Greatness, Largeness: In *Astronomy*, the *Amplitude of the Sun and Stars*, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the true East and West Point of it, and the Center of the Sun, Moon, or any Star, at its Rising or Setting: Or if the Sun, Moon, or Star be above the Horizon, then so many Degrees as are contain'd between the *Azimuth* of the Sun, Moon, or Star, and the said East or West Point, shall be call'd *The Amplitude*.

Amputation, a Cutting away, or Lopping off: In *Surgery*, it is taken for the Cutting off any corrupted or putrefy'd Part or Member, to prevent the Infection from spreading through the whole Body.

Amram, (*Heb.* a high People) the Father of *Moses*, *Aaron*, and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (*i. e.* a speaking Destruction, or a speaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Shinar*.

Amulet, a kind of Physical Composition or Charm to wear about one, to preserve from the Plague, Poison, Inchantment, &c.

Amurath, the Name of several *Ottoman* Emperours, and common to others in *Turkey*.

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Amurca, (*Lat.*) the Mother, Lees, or Dregs of Oil.

To **Amuſe**, (*Fr.*) to ſtop or ſtay one with a trifling Story, to make him loſe his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

Amuſement, a trifling Buſineſs to paſs away the Time, a Toy; alſo the making of vain Promiſes to gain Time.

Amuſſis, (*Lat.*) a Maſon's or Carpenter's Rule or Line, Chalk'd or Oker'd, with which they level their Work: Whence the Phraſe, *Ad Amuſſim aliquid facere*, To do a Thing exactly by Line and Rule to a Hair's Breadth.

Amy, (*Fr. i. e.* Friendly or kind) a proper Name common to Men and Women: Alſo a Law-word; as *Prochein Amy*, *i. e.* the next Friend or Perſon to be truſted for an Infant or Orphan. See **Prochein**.

Amygdala, (*Gr.*) the Almond-tree or its Fruit. *Amygdalæ* is alſo taken for the Almonds of the Ears, the ſame with *Pariſthmia* and *Tonſillæ*; which ſee.

Amygdalate, an Artificial Milk or Phyſick-Drink, made of blanch'd Almonds and other Ingredients.

Amygdalites, an Herb of the Spurge-kind, with Leaves like thoſe of an Almond-tree.

Amylon or **Amylum**, a kind of Food made of Wheat without grinding it. Bowls of Wheat or Frumenty; alſo White Starch.

Amyntica Emplaſtra, Defenſative Strengthning Plaiſters.

Amyris, a kind of ſweet Shrub that bears no Fruit, and which ſome took to be the Myrrh-tree.

Amyſtis, a Carouſe or Way of Drinking among the *Thracians*, who uſed to pour their Liquor down Gutterlane, without fetching Breath, or without winking; alſo the Bowl or Cup they drunk out of.

An Jour & Waſte, (*Fr.* Law-phraſe) See *Year, Day and Waſte*.

Ana, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd by Phyſicians in their Bills, to ſignifie an equal or like Quantity of each Ingredient to be taken for the Compounding of any Medicine: Alſo an *Eaſt-India* Coin, worth 1½*d.* or ſomewhat above an *Engliſh* Penny: Alſo a kind of *Indian* Beaſt, with long Teeth and ſharp Nails.

Anabaptiſton: See **Abaptiſton**.

Anabaptiſts, (*Gr. i. e.* Rebaptizers) certain Sectaries, who firſt appear'd in *Germany*, under the Conduct of one *Nicholas Stork*, *A. D.* 1521. Their chief Tenet is, That Perſons ought not to be Baptized 'till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

Anabaſis, an aſcending or getting up, an Aſcent or Riſe: In the Art of Phyſick, the Growth or Increaſe of a Diſeaſe.

Anabibazon, (*i. e.* Aſcending or Riſing up) a Term ſometimes us'd in Aſtronomy, for the Dragon's-Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where ſhe riſes from South to North Latitude: See **Dragon's-Head** and **Nodes**.

Anabrochiſmus, (in *Surgery*) a particular manner of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids that are turn'd inwards, *viz.* by means of a Thread of a fine Silk in the Eye of a Needle, which when doubled, the Hair is put through and ſo drawn out.

Anabroſis, a Coroding or Eating away: Among Surgeons, a Conſuming or Waſting of any Part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

Anacampteros, an Herb, which being but touch'd, has the Force to reconcile Lovers or Friends fallen out; the Herb Orpin.

Anacamptical or **Anacamptick**, reflecting, turning, or bowing back or again, a Word often uſed with reſpect to Ecchoes, which are Sounds produced *Anacamptically*, or by Reflection.

Anacampticks or **Catropticks**, a Branch of Opticks, a Science which by the Rays of ſome luminous Object, reflected on a plain Surface, finds out and conſiders its Form, Dimenſions, Diſtance, and other Properties.

Anacardium, a kind of Bean growing in *Malacca*, like a little Bird's Heart.

Anacartharſis, a Medicine that Purges or Diſcharges Nature by ſome of the upper Parts; as any thing that provokes to Vomit, to Sneezing, or Spitting.

Anacathartick Medicines, are ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

Anacephalæoſis, a brief Recapitulation or Summary of the Heads of any Matter ſpoken or deliver'd in Writing; a ſhort Repetition or Summing up of what went before.

Anachites, the Diamond, a precious Stone ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſaid to have the Virtue of driving away Diſtempers of the Mind, and to be a Preſervative againſt Poiſon.

Anachoreta, an *Anchoret* or Monk that retires from Company, and lives ſolitary by himſelf.

Anachroniſm, an Errour in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time; a falſe Chronicling.

Anaclaticks, a part of Opticks which treats of all ſorts of Refractions, and is the ſame with *Dioptricks*.

Anacollema, a kind of Medicine to be apply'd to the Fore-head or Noſtrils, in Diſeaſes of the Eyes, or to ſtanch Bleeding; a binding Plaiſter for the Temples, *&c.* to ſtop the flowing down of Rheum. Alſo a Medicine that will conglutinate or cloſe the Parts, and breed Fleſh in a Wound or Ulcer.

Anacolython, (*q. d.* an Inconſequence in Diſcourſe) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word that is to anſwer another, is not expreſs'd.

Anacreontick Verſe, a kind of Verſe that conſiſts of ſeven Syllables, without being tied to any certain Law of Quantity, and takes Name from its Author *Anacreon*, a famous *Greek* Lyrick Poet, who was choak'd with a Grape-Stone, and ſome of whoſe Poems are ſtill extant.

Anacroncomalache, the Roſe-mallow Tree.

Anadeſma, a Band or Tie: Among Surgeons a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

Anadiploſis, a Redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the laſt Word in the End of a Verſe or Sentence is repeated in the Beginning of the next, as —*ſit Tityrus Orpheus, Orpheus* in *Sylvis*. Virg. It is alſo ſometimes us'd in Medicine, for the Redoubling of the Fits of Fevers, Agues, *&c.* and in this Senſe is call'd *Epanadiploſis* by ſome Writers.

Anadoſis, a Burſting forth, or Bubbling up as Water does; a Diſtribution: In the Art of Phyſick, it is chiefly us'd for the conveying of the Juice call'd *Chyle*, thro' the proper Veſſels, and ſometimes for whatever tends upwards in the Body, as a Vomit, *&c.*

Anagallis, the Herb Pimpernel, good for Wounds, and to cure the Pin or Web in the Eye. *Anagallis aquatica*, Sea-Purſlane or Brook-Lime. *Anagallis Syloeſtris*, the Herb Calves-Snout.

Anaglyptice or **the Anaglyptick Art**, the Art of Engraving, Chaſing, or Imboſſing Plate, *&c.*

Anagnoſtes, a Reader, a Clerk.

Anagoge, a raiſing of the Mind to ſearch out the hidden Meaning of any Paſſage; eſpecially the myſtical Senſe of the Holy Scriptures.

Anagogical,

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Anagogical, belonging to Myſteries, myſterious, myſtical; that has a raiſed or uncommon Signification, or that raiſes the Mind up to Divine Contemplations.

Anagram, an ingenious Interpretation of one's Name, Title, &c. by tranſpoſing the Letters of it, in order to make out ſomething to the Honour and Praiſe of the Perſon.

Anagraphe, a Regiſt'ring, or Recording of Matters; a Commentary, an Inventory, a Breviate.

Anagyris, a kind of Herb that is fair to the Sight, but has a ſtinking Smell; Bean-trefoil.

Anah, (*Heb.* Anſwering or Singing, or Poor) the Father of *Aboliabah*, one of *Eſau*'s Wives.

Anaiſthęſia, (*Gr.*) a Defect or Loſs of Senſe, which happens to Perſons troubled with the Palſie, or that are Blaſted.

Anak, (*Heb.*) a Giant; from whom deſcended the Race of the *Anakim* or Giants that were deſtroyed by *Joſhua*.

Analecta, (*Gr.*) properly Fragments or Crums gather'd from Table; whence it is taken for Collections or Scraps out of Authors.

Analecta or **Analectes**, a Servant that gathers up the Crums and Scraps on the Floor after Dinner, the Sewer of the Table that takes away; alſo a well read Scholar.

Analemma, a lofty Building, a Citadel or Fort. In *Aſtronomy*, an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance, and in the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Horizon. In *Dialling*, a particular Way to find out the Courſe or Height of the Sun or any other Planet; alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd for that Purpoſe.

Analepticks, Medicines that renew and cheriſh the Strength: Alſo a part of that Method in Phyſick which is call'd *Hygieina*, *i. e.* the Art of preſerving Health; whereby weak Perſons are recovered.

Analgeſia, Indolency, a being free from Pain or Grief.

Analogical, belonging to Proportion, proportionable.

Analogiſm, (in *Logick*) a forcible Argument drawn from the Cauſe to the Effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable Neceſſity: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Compariſon of Cauſes relating to a Diſeaſe.

Analogous, anſwering in Proportion, Reſemblance or Faſhion; bearing Relation to, proportionable, alike.

Analogy, like Reaſon, Relation, Proportion, Agreement, Correſpondency: In *Grammar*, the Declining of a Noun, or Conjugating of a Verb, according to its Rule or Standard. In *Mathematicks*, the Compariſon of ſeveral *Ratio's* or Reaſons of Quantities or Numbers one to another; being much the ſame with *Proportion*; which ſee.

Analyſis, the Reſolving or Severing of a Matter into its Parts, for the better Underſtanding of it: In *Mathematicks*, it is the Art of Diſcovering the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition, by ſuppoſing the Queſtion to be always ſolved, and then examining the Conſequences, 'till ſome known and evident Truth be found out, or elſe the Impoſſibility of the Propoſition in Hand.

In Chymiſtry, **Analyſis**, is the Reducing of any Subſtance into its firſt Principles: Among Anatomiſts, an exact Diviſion of all the Parts of a Humane Body, performed by a particular Diſſection of them.

Analytical or **Analytick**, belonging to an *Analyſis*, or Method of Reſolving, &c.

Analytick, (in *Logick*) is a Part of that Science which teaches to Decline and Conſtrue Reaſons, as *Grammar* does Words.

Analyticks or the **Analytical Art**, *Algebra*, often ſo call'd, as being nothing elſe but a general *Analyſis* of the pure Mathematicks; or becauſe it ſhews how to ſolve Queſtions and demonſtrate Theorems, by inquiring into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing, which for that Purpoſe is as it were reſolved into its Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again: In this Senſe, *Analytical Demonſtrations* are oppoſed to *Synthetical* ones; which ſee.

To **Analize Bodies**, (in *Chymiſtry*) is to diſſolve them by means of Fire, in order to find out the ſeveral Parts of which they are made.

Anamneſis, Remembrance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby the Orator calls to Mind Matters that are paſt.

Anamneticks, Medicines that ſerve to reſtore the Memory.

Anancæon, a Rhetorical Figure that makes out the Neceſſity of a Thing.

Ananiah or **Anantas**, (*Heb.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord) the proper Name of ſeveral Perſons mentioned in Holy Scripture.

Anapæſtas or **Anapeſt**, a Foot or Meaſure in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, that has the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long; as Piĕtās.

Anapeſtick Verſes, are thoſe which have ſuch Feet, and which are commonly us'd in Tragedies; where there are three Feet, which are made uſe of in all Parts of the Verſe indifferently.

Anaphora, (*i. e.* Relation or Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure, when in the Beginning of every Verſe or Member of a Sentence the ſame Word is repeated. Among ſome ancient Aſtronomers, it is taken for an Aſcenſion or Riſing up of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* from the Eaſt, by the daily Courſe of the Heavens.

Anapthomeli, Honey that has no Froth.

Anaplerosis, a Filling up, or Supplying: In *Surgery*, that Part of the Art which reſtores what either Nature has denied or is otherwiſe decayed.

Anapleroticks, Medicines that help to fill Ulcers with Fleſh.

Anarchy, a being without Rule, want of all Government in a Nation or State, no Supreme Authority being there lodg'd, either in Prince or Rulers; ſo that all Things are in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion.

Anareta, (*i. e.* the Killer or Murderer) a Name given by Aſtrologers to the fatal Planet, which threatens Death in a Nativity.

Anarrhinon, a kind of Herb like Pimpernel; Calves-ſnout.

Anas, (*Lat.*) the Duck or Drake; a Water-Fowl.

Anaſarca, (*Gr.*) a kind of Dropſie, a white, ſoft, yielding Tumour or Swelling of the whole Body, or of ſome of its Parts, which dints in when the Fleſh is preſs'd.

Anaſtœchiaſis, a Reſolving of mixt Bodies into their Elements or firſt Principles by Chymical Operations.

Anaſtomoſis, a Looſening or Opening: In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is more eſpecially taken for a flowing out of the Natural Humours of the Body; as Blood, *Lympha*, *Chyle*, &c. at the meeting of Veſſels that are not well cloſed: Alſo the mutual Opening of Arteries and Veins one into another.

Anaſtomaticks, Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Veſſels, ſo as to cauſe the Blood

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Blood to circulate freely and paſs eaſily out of the Arteries into the Veins: Or Medicines which ſerve to open the Pores and Paſſages; ſuch are thoſe that purge or provoke Sweat or Urine, *&c.*

Anaſtrophe, (*i. e.* Inverſion or Turning the contrary Way) a Grammatical Figure, when that Word is ſet foremoſt which ſhould follow; as, *Italiam contra.*

Anataria, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Ducks.

Anataſis, (*Gr.*) an Extenſion upwards, a Stretching or Reaching out: In *Surgery*, the Stretching out of the Body towards the Upper Parts.

Anathēma, (the laſt Syllable but one being long) ſignifies any Offering or Gift ſet a-part or given to God, or to his Church; properly thoſe that were Conſecrated by the ancient Heathens to their Idols, and were uſually hang'd up on the Walls or Pillars of the Temples.

Anathĕma, (the laſt Syllable but one ſhort) is a ſolemn Curſe or Sentence of Excommunication; alſo any accurſed Thing, or a Perſon cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **Anathematize**, to Excommunicate; to put under a Curſe.

Anathymiaſis, an Exhalation, Vapour, or Steam; a Perfume.

Anatocism, a yearly renewing of Uſury, and taking Uſe upon Uſe, ſo as the Intereſt becomes the Principal.

Anatomical, belonging to Anatomy.

Anatomiſt, one ſkill'd in that Art.

To **Anatomize**, to diſſect or cut up a dead Body, in order to view its Parts.

Anatomy, a neat Diſſection or Cutting open of the Body of a Man or other Creature, whereby the Parts are ſeverally diſcovered, in order to explain their Original, Nature, and Uſe; for improving the Art of Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy.

Anatripſis, a rubbing againſt, or upon; a Braying or Bruiſing: In *Surgery*, the Bruiſing or Breaking of a Bone, or of the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys.

Anatron or **Natron**, a kind of Salt drawn from the Water of the River *Nile* in *Ægypt*.

Anaxyris, the Herb Sorrel.

Anbury, a kind of Wen or ſpongy Wart full of Blood, growing in any Part of a Horſe's Body.

Anceſtour, (*Fr.*) a Fore-Father: In Common-Law, the Difference between Anceſtour and Predeceſſour is, that the former is apply'd to a Natural Perſon; as *J. K. and his Anceſtours*, and the other to a Corporation or Body Politick, as *A Biſhop and his Predeceſſours.*

Anceſtrel, (Law-word) belonging to Anceſtours, as *Homage Anceſtrel, i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Anceſtours.

Anchor, (*Gr.*) a well known Iron Inſtrument that holds a Ship in the Place where ſhe Rides, and of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* The *Bowers*, the *Grapnel*, the *Kedger*, the *Stream-Anchor*, and the *Sheet-Anchor*; which ſee. The Parts of an Anchor are, the *Arm*, *Beam*, or *Shank*, the *Flook* or *Fluke*, the *Ring*, and the *Stock*; all which are explain'd under thoſe Articles.

The **Anchor**, is ſaid *To be a Cock-bill*, when it hangs right up and down by the Ship's Side; and *To be a Peek*, when it is juſt under the *Hawſe* or Hole in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable belonging to it runs out: The Seamen ſay, *The Anchor is foul*, when the Cable by the turning of the Ship is hitched about the Fluke.

To **Boat the Anchor**, is to put it into the Boat: The Anchor is ſaid *To come home*, when it cannot hold the Ship, but that ſhe drives away by the Violence of the Tide or Wind; and *To fetch or bring home the Anchor*, is to Weigh it: *To let fall*, or *drop the Anchor*, is to put it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride. *To ſhooe the Anchor*, is to caſe the Flook of it with Boards, that it may the better take hold where the Ground is ſoft.

Anchorage or **Anchoring**, Ground fit to hold a Ship's Anchor, ſo that ſhe may ride it out ſafely; the beſt ſort of which is a ſtiff Clay or hard Sand: In a Law-ſenſe, *Anchorage* is a Duty paid to the King, for Caſting Anchor in the Pool of a Harbour.

Anchoralis Proceſſus: See **Ancyroides.**

Anchoret, a Hermit or Monk that leads a ſolitary Life in a Deſart.

Anchuſa, (*Gr.*) an Herb; a kind of Bugloſs: Alchanet or Orchanet.

Anchyle: See **Ancyle.**

Anchylops, a Swelling between the greater Corner of the Eye and the Noſe; the ſame as *Ægilops*,

Anchyſe: See **Dragon's-Blood.**

Ancient, Old, that is of former Time, particularly as oppoſed to Modern or Late.

Ancient Demeaſne, (Law-Term) a certain Tenure, by which all Manours belonging to the Crown, were held in the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſour, and *William* the Conquerour.

An **Ancient** or **Anſhent**, a Flag or Streamer, ſet up in the Stern of a Ship.

Ancients, a Title given in the Middle-Temple, to ſuch as are paſt their Reading and never read. In *Gray*'s-Inn, the Society conſiſts of *Benchers*, *Ancients*, *Barriſters*, and *Students under the Bar*. The Inns of *Chancery* have likewiſe their *Ancients* and Students or Clerks, and among the *Ancients*, one is choſen Principal or Treaſurer.

Ancienty, (Law-word) Ancientneſs, Seniority, Elderſhip, as *The eldeſt Siſter can demand no more than her other Siſters by Reaſon of her Ancienty.*

Ancome, a kind of Boil, Sore, or foul Swelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy Parts.

Ancon, (*Gr.*) properly the Place where the Arm is bent or bowed; the Elbow, the Top or Point of the Elbow: It is alſo ſometimes taken by Anatomiſts for the backward and larger ſhooting forth of the Bone of the Arm called *Ulna*.

In Architecture, **Ancones**, are the Corners or Coins of Walls; the Bowings or Meetings of Members like an Elbow, or the bent of the Arm; Croſs-beams or Rafters.

Anconæus, a Muſcle that helps to ſtretch out the Elbow, and is ſo call'd by *Riolanus* from its Situation: It ariſes from the lower and back Part of the *Os Humeri* or Shoulder bone, and is inſerted to the lateral Part of the *Brachiæus Externus*, a Thumb's Length below the *Olecranum*.

Anconv, a Term of Art us'd at the Iron-Mines, when the Metal is work'd in the Finery-Forge, from a *Bloom* or four-ſquare Maſs, to a Bar of about three Foot long of any ſhape; leaving at each end a ſquare rough piece, to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Ancteres, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Bands to tie or ſtitch up a Wound cloſe.

Ancyle, a kind of Javelin or Dart, or the Leather-thong, with which it is thrown: In *Anatomy*, the bending of the Elbow or of the Ham; the Contraction or Drawing together of a Joynt.

Ancyloblepharum, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or to the *Albuginia*, ſo that ſometimes both the Eye-lids cloſe and ſtick together.

Ancyloglos-

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Ancyloglossum, a being Tongue-ty'd, when the ſmall String under the Tongue is too ſtraight, which cauſes a Difficulty in the uttering of the Words.

Ancyloglossus, one that is Tongue-ty'd, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

Ancylotomus, a little Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

Ancyroides, the Proceſs or ſhooting forth of the Shoulder-bones like a Beak; otherwiſe call'd *Anchoralis*, *Coracoides*, and *Cornicularis*.

Andabatæ, (among the *Romans*) a ſort of Fencers, who fought hood-wink'd, or Champions that fought on Horſe-back blind-fold.

Andouille, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts; the former being uſually ſtuff'd with Pork, and the other with Calves-Chaldron, Udder, *&c.*

Andouillet, minced Veal with Bacon and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paſte: *Andouillets* for Fiſh-Days are alſo made of Eels and Carps-Fleſh, chopt ſmall or pounded in a Mortar.

Andrachne, (*Gr.*) the Herb Purſlain. *Andrachne agria*, wild Purſlain.

Andredswald, a Wood in *Suſſex*, anciently 120 Miles in Length, noted for the Death of *Sigebert*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who was ſtabb'd there by a Swine-herd.

Andrew, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Manly or Couragious, in *Greek*.

Andromadas, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, bright as Silver, in many Squares like a Diamond: Alſo a ſort of Blood-ſtone, very hard and weighty, which bleeds when rubb'd on a Whet-ſtone.

Androgynus, one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes; a Scrat or Will-Jill, an effeminate Fellow.

Andromeda, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 27 Stars.

Androsaces, (*i. e.* Man's Remedy) a white Herb that grows on the Sea-coaſts of *Syria*, ſo call'd becauſe it forces Urine in Perſons troubled with the Dropſie; Dodder, or With-wind.

Androsæmon, a Plant, the Flower of which yields a Juice like Man's Blood; St. *John's-wort* or *Tuſan*, an excellent Plant for Wounds, either taken inwardly or outwardly applied.

Androtomy, a Diſſection of Humane Bodies; as *Zootomy* is that of other Living Creatures.

Anemius Furnus, (among *Chymiſts*) a Wind-Furnace, us'd to make ſtrong Fires for Diſtilling or Melting.

Anemone, the Emony or Wind-Flower, of which there is great Variety in our *Engliſh* Gardens.

Anemoſcope, a Device invented to fore-ſhew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind.

Anent, (*Scotch*) Concerning, or Relating to; alſo an old *Engliſh* Word for Over-againſt.

Anes or **Awns**, the Spires or Beards of Barley, or other bearded Grain.

Anethum, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Dill*.

Aneurism, (in *Surgery*) a Stretching or Burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they continually beat and ſwell, ſometimes to the Bigneſs of an Egg; which Swelling yields if preſſed, but ſoon recoils.

Angaria, the Preſſing of Horſes, Teams, Ships, Men, *&c.* for the Publick Uſe; any compelled Service. In our old Records, it is taken for any troubleſome or vexatious Duty or Service done by the Tenant to his Lord.

Angel, (*Gr.*) the Word properly ſignifies a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is generally apply'd to thoſe Immaterial and Intellectual Beings, which God makes uſe of as his Miniſters to execute the Orders of his Divine Providence.

Angel, a ſort of Gold Coin that has the Figure of an Angel ſtampt on it, and is worth Ten Shillings: Alſo a kind of Chain-ſhot, a Cannon-bullet cut in two, and having the Halves join'd together with a Chain.

Angel-bed, a ſort of open Bed, without Bed-Poſts.

Angelica, an Herb, the diſtilled Water of which, and eſpecially the Roots, reſiſt Poiſon and all infectious Vapours.

Angelical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

Angelot, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſmall Cheeſe, commonly made in *France*: Alſo a Muſical Inſtrument ſomewhat like a Lute.

Angigloſſi, (*Gr.*) they that Stammer in their Speech, particularly ſuch as find it difficult to pronounce the Letters *L*, *R*, and *K*.

Angild, (old Law-term) the bare ſingle Valuation or Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing, from the *Saxon* Words *An* one and *Gild*, Payment, Mulct, or Fine: So *Twigild* was the double Fine, and *Trigild* the treble Fine, according to the Ability of the Perſon.

Angina, (*Lat.*) an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat, attended with a continual Fever and a Difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing; the Quinſey, which is of two ſorts, either *Spuria* or *Exquiſita*, *i. e.* a baſtard or a true Quinſey: Again, the latter is four-fold, *viz. Cynanche*, *Paracynanche*, *Synanche*, and *Paraſynanche*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Angina Lini, the Herb Dodder.

Angina Maria, the Drunken Hiccough.

Angiology, (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Veſſels of a Humane Body; as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, *&c.*

Angiotomy, a Cutting open of thoſe Veſſels; as in Opening of an Artery or Vein.

Angle, (*Lat.*) a Corner; alſo a Fiſhing-Rod. In *Geometry*, a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or leſs, as thoſe Lines incline towards one another, or ſtand farther aſunder. Theſe Angles are of two ſorts, *viz.* Plain or Spherical.

Plain Angle, is the Diſtance or Opening of Two Lines that touch one another in the ſame Plane, but ſo as not to make one ſtrait Line, and the Lines that form it are termed Legs: Or it is a Space bounded by the Meeting of two Lines, which cut one another on a Plane; and may be either Right-lined, Curvilinear, or Mixed.

A **Right-lined** or **Rectilineal Angle**, is an Angle made by the meeting of two Right Lines. A *Curvi-linear* or *Crooked-lin'd Angle*, that which is made by the Interſection or Mutual Cutting one another of two crooked Lines. A *Mixti-linear* or *Mixed Angle*, that which takes its Riſe from the meeting of a Right Line and a Curve or Crooked Line,

Spherical Angle, an Angle made by the Meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which interſect or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

Angles, whether Plain or Spherical, may be conſider'd as Right, Acute, and Obtuſe.

A **Right Angle**, is when one Right Line falls perpendicularly on another, ſo as to leave an equal Space on each Side, and the Meaſure of this Angle is always 90 Degrees or one quarter of a Circle; every Circle being uſually divided into 360 equal Parts, call'd Degrees.

An **Acute Angle**, is that which is leſs than a Right one, or contains leſs than 90 Degrees, and is ſo call'd becauſe its Angular Point is ſharp: An

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Obtuſe Angle, having its Angular Point blunt or broad, is greater than a Right one, and conſiſts of more than 90 Degrees. But no Angle can contain fully 180 Degrees; for then one Leg falls into the ſame Right Line with the other, and they make the Diameter of the Circle.

Angles, have alſo ſeveral other Names according to their different Poſitions, their Relation to the reſpective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them; as either Contiguous or Oppoſite, External or Internal, Oblique, Solid, *&c.*

Contiguous or **Adjacent Angles**, have one Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together are always equal to two Right ones: *Oppoſite or Vertical Angles*, thoſe that are made by two Right Lines croſſing each other, and which only touch in the Angular Point. They take Name from their being oppoſed *ad Verticem*, or at the Top, and therefore in ſome Books are called *Head-Angles*. An Angle alſo in any Triangle is ſaid *To be Oppoſite* to the Side that ſubtends it.

External Angles, are the Angles of any Right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are ſeverally produced or lengthened; and they are all taken together, equal to four Right Angles.

Internal Angles, (in General) are all Angles made by the Sides of any Right-lined Figure within.

Oblique Angles, are ſuch as are either Acute or Obtuſe, in Oppoſition to Right-Angles.

A **Solid Angle**, is the Meeting of ſeveral Planes or level Surfaces; which mutually cut one another, and meet all in one Point.

Angle at the Circumference, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

Angle of a Segment, is an Angle made by the Circumference of a Circle and a Right-Line cutting it: And *Angle in a Segment* is an Angle made by two Right-Lines riſing from the Angles of the Segment, and meeting in the Circumference.

Angle of Longitude, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude, makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

Angle of the Sun's Poſition, an Angle made by the Meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line, with an Arch of an *Azimuth*, or any other great Circle paſſing through the Body of the Sun.

Angle of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body, with any Tangent Line of that Body, which is next the luminous or light Body: In *Dialling*, it is an Angle made by the ſtrait Line that proceeds from the Sun to the Dial-plane.

Angle of Reflection, that which is form'd by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other part of the Tangent Line of the ſaid Body: In *Dialling*, an Angle made by a ſtrait Line which proceeds from the Angle of Incidence.

Angle of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, prolonged through another *Medium* (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction; or the ſame Ray conſider'd, as it were broken and deviating from a Right-Line.

Angle of the Interval of two Places, (in Opticks) is the Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to thoſe Places.

Angle Refracted, is the Angle between the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

Angle of the Baſtion, (in *Fortif.*) an Angle made by the two Faces of the Baſtion, being the utmoſt part, call'd the Point of it, and moſt expos'd to the Enemies Batteries: It is the ſame with the *Flanked Angle*.

Angle at the Center, an Angle made in the Midſt of the *Polygon* or many-ſided Figure, by two Lines proceeding from the Center, and ending at the two neareſt Angles of the Polygon.

Angle of the Circumference, is the mix'd Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

Angle of the Complement of the Line of Defence, is the Angle that proceeds from the Interſection of the two Complements one with another.

Angle of the Courtin or **Angle of the Flank**, that which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank in any Piece of Fortification.

Angle of the Counterſcarp, that which is made by two Sides of the Counterſcarp, and meets before the Middle of the Courtin.

Angle Diminiſhed, an Angle made by the Face of the Baſtion, with the outward Side of the Polygon, and only in uſe among the Engineers of *Holland*.

Angle of the **Epaule**: See **Epaule**.

Angle of the **Exteriour Figure** or **Angle of the Polygon**, that which is formed at the Point of the Baſtion, by the meeting of the two outermoſt Baſes or Sides of the Polygon.

Angle of the Interiour Figure, that which is made in the Center or Middle of the Baſtion, by the meeting of the innermoſt Sides of the Figure.

Angle of the Flank. See **Angle of the Courtin**.

Angle flanked, that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Baſtion: See **Angle of the Baſtion**.

Angle flanking outward, that which is form'd by the meeting of the two *Razant* Lines of Defence, that is to ſay, the two Faces of the Baſtion prolonged. See **Angle of the Tenaille**.

Angle flanking inward, the Angle made by the Flanking Line and the Courtin.

Angle forming the Face, is that which conſiſts of one Flank and one Face.

Angle forming the Flank, that which is made up of one Flank and one Demi-Gorge; or an Angle made by the Flank and that part of the ſide of the Polygon, which runs from the ſaid Flank to the Angle of the Polygon; which if lengthened, croſſes the Baſtion, and is only uſed by *Dutch* Engineers.

Angle of the Moat, that which is made before the Courtin where it is interſected.

Angle Mort. See Angle of the **Tenaille**.

Angle of the Polygon. See **Angle of the Exteriour Figure**.

Angle Re-entring or **Rentrant Angle**, is an Angle that points inward towards the Body of the Place.

Angle Saillant or **Saliant**, otherwiſe call'd **Sortant** and **Tif**, is an Angle that thruſts out its Point towards the Campaign or Country.

Angle of the Shoulder or **Epaule**, an Angle made by the Lines of the Face and Flank of the Baſtion.

Angle of the Tenaille or **the outward flanking Angle**, that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, *i. e.* the Faces of the two Baſtions extended 'till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin; ſo as always to carry its Point in towards the Work; It is alſo call'd *Angle-Mort* or the Dead Angle, and *Angle Rentrant* or Angle inwards.

Angle of the Triangle, is half the Angle of the Polygon.

Angle of the Eaſt, (in *Navigat.*) that Point of the Compaſs which the Ship ſails upon. Alſo an Aſtrological Term: See **Angles** in *Aſtrology*.

Angles of a Battalion, (in the Art of War) are made by the laſt Men at the Ends of the Ranks

and

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and Files: Whence the two last Men of the Front-Rank are call'd *Front-Angles*, and the two last Men of the Rear-Rank, *Rear-Angles*.

In Astrology, **Angles** are taken for certain Houses of a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, *viz.* the Horoscope or First House term'd *The Angle of the East*; the Seventh House; *The Angle of the West*; the Fourth House, *The Angle of the North*; and the Tenth House, *The Angle of the South*.

To **Angle**, to Fish with an Angle, or Rod.

Anglia, (*Lat.*) a Part of the Island of *Great-Britain*, now call'd *England*.

Anglicism, a Propriety of the *English* Speech; the *English* Way of Speaking or Writing.

Angobert, a kind of Pear, bluish-coloured on one Side, and a grainish Russet on the other.

Anguelles, (in Falconry) a sort of small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

Anguifer or **Anguitenens**, (*Lat.*) a Constellation or Cluster of Stars in the Heavens, the Figure of which represents a Man holding a Serpent, and 'tis said to fore-bode a Storm, when it sets in the Morning: See **Ophiuchus**.

Anguilla, an Eel or Grig, a known Fish: *Anguilla arenaria*, the Sand-Eel.

Anguis, a Serpent, a Snake, an Adder.

Anguish, (*Fr.*) excessive Grief, or Pain; great Trouble of Mind, or Body; Affliction, Distress.

Anguitenens: See **Anguifer**.

Angular, belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

Angulosity, (a Philosophical Term) the Quality of that which has several Angles.

Angustus Clavus, a small Stud or Button, shap'd like the Head of a Nail, which the *Roman* Knights us'd to wear on a Garment, thence call'd *Tunica angusti Clavi*; whereas the Senatours had them of a larger Size; and their Coat was therefore nam'd *Tunica lati Clavi*.

Anhaltina, Medicines which promote Respiration or the more easie fetching one's Breath; such as Wound-herbs, Brimstone, &c.

Anhelation, a Difficulty in Breathing, shortness of Breath.

Anhelots or **Anlote**, an old Law-word, signifying that every one should pay his respective Part and Share, according to the Custom of the Country.

Anicetum, (*Lat.*) Anise-seeds, an excellent Remedy for Wind in the Stomach, and the Wind-Cholick.

Anima, (*Lat.*) the Breath, the Soul, the Principle of Life.

Anima Gummi, a sort of whitish Gum, like Frankincense, brought from *Æthiopia*, as also from the *East* and *West-Indies*.

Anima Hepatis, (*i. e.* the Soul of the Liver) a Name given by some Chymists to Vitriol and *Sal Martis*, or Salt of Steel, because the Diseases of the Liver are cured by it.

Anima Saturni, (according to some Chymists) signifies the Extract of Lead.

Animadversion, the Act of Animadverting, or Observing; a serious Consideration and Reflection upon any Point; Correction, a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c.

Animadversive, that considers, or reflects; as *The Animadversive Faculty*.

To **Animadvert**, to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take Notice of, to Remark or Observe.

Animal, Living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as *The Animal Spirits*. In Morals, *Animal* is oppos'd to *Rational*.

Animal Bezoar: See **Bezoar**.

Animal Faculty, the Act by which a Man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, Memory, &c.

An **Animal**, a Living-Creature, any thing that has Life and Sense; as a Man, a Beast, a Bird, &c.

Animalcula, (*Lat.*) are very small Animals, such as by the Microscope have been discovered in most Liquors, of which there are prodigious Numbers in Black-Pepper-Water; as also in Water wherein Barley, Oats, and especially Wheat has been steep'd for four or five Days.

To **Animate**, to give Life, Enliven, or Quicken; to Hearten, or Encourage; to Abet, Egg, or Set on.

Animated Mercury, so Mr. *Boyle* calls Quick-silver, which being impregnated or fill'd with some subtil, nimble, and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot when mingled with Gold; and such also he calls *Incalescent Mercuries*.

Animated Needle, is one touch'd with a Load-Stone.

Animation, the Supplying of an Animal Body with a Soul. Thus the *Fœtus*, or Child in the Womb is said *To come to its Animation*, when it begins to act like a true Living-Creature, or after the Female that bears it is *Quick*; according to the usual manner of Expression.

Animi Deliquium: See **Deliquium Animi**.

Animodar, (in *Astrol.*) one of the Methods of rectifying Nativities, so as artificially to find out the exact Minute ascending at one's Birth.

Animosity, Stoutness, Stomachfulness, Wilfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

Ani Procidentia: See **Procidentia Ani**.

Aniscalptor or **Aniscalptoris Musculi Par**, (*Lat. i. e.* the Arse-scratcher) the Name of a pair of Muscles so call'd from that Action which is performed by the help of it; as serving to draw the Arm backward and downward. It is also term'd *Latissimus Dorsi*, *i. e.* the broadest of the Back from its Largeness.

Anisum, Anise, a sweet-smelling Herb, somewhat like Smallage, the Seeds of which are good for shortness of Breath; a Cough, &c.

Ank're, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Cross for a Coat of Arms, the ends of which are shap'd like the Flook of an Anchor.

Anlace, (old Word) a Falchion or Sword, whose Shape resembles a Scythe.

Anna or **Ann**, (*Heb.*) a Christian-Name of Women, signifying Gracious, full of Mercy or Courtesy.

Annales, (*Lat.*) Histories, or Chronicles of Things done from Year to Year. In some old Records, Yearlings are young Cattle of the first Year.

Annalist, a Writer of Annals.

Annals, yearly Chronicles, a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages happenning in a Kingdom or Common-wealth from Year to Year: In this respect, they differ from History which descants upon those Events, and on the Causes that produc'd them.

Annarian Law, (among the *Romans*) a certain Law relating to the Age in which a Man might sue for, or exercise any Publick Office.

Annas, (*Heb.*) a High-Priest of the *Jews*, who sent Christ bound to *Caiaphas* his Father-in-Law.

Annats or **Annates**, (*Lat.*) First-Fruits out of Spiritual Livings, being the Value of one Year's Profit, anciently paid to the Pope, and now to the King. See **First-Fruits**.

Anneal, a certain Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Dyers and Painters.

Annealing, a Staining and Baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite thro' it; an Art by some

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ſome Caſualty altogether loſt in *England*, if not in *Europe*, but lately reviv'd and improv'd; *Annealing* is alſo a particular Way of Baking Tiles.

To **Anner**, to unite or join one Thing to another, eſpecially Lands, Provinces, *&c.*

Anneration, the Annexing or Uniting of Lands, or Rents to the Crown.

Anniented, (*Fr.* Law-word) brought to nought, fruſtrated, or made void.

To **Annihilate**, (*Lat.*) to Bring or Turn any created Being to nothing, to Deſtroy it utterly.

Annihilation, the Act of Annihilating.

Anni Nubiles, (*Lat.* Law-Phraſe) the Marriageable Age of a Maiden, *i. e.* at Twelve Years; before which Time ſhe is ſaid to be *infra annos nubiles*.

Anniverſary, done Yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

Anniverſary Days, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) were certain ſolemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints: Alſo Days on which at the Return of every Year, People us'd to pray for the Souls of their deceaſed Friends; which Cuſtom is ſtill in uſe among *Roman-Catholicks*.

An **Anniverſary**, a yearly Obit, or Service ſaid by a Popiſh Prieſt, for a dead Perſon, once every Year.

Anno Domini, (*Lat. i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) is that reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth, which with the Year of the King's or Queen's Reign, is commonly us'd in *England*, for the Date of Publick Deeds and Writings.

Anolis, a Creature in *America*, about the Bigneſs of a Lizard, and of a yellowiſh Skin, which in the Day-time is continually a prouling about the Cottages for Food, and in the Night lies under Ground, making a great Noiſe.

Annotation, Note, Remark, or Obſervation.

To **Annoy**, (*Ital.*) to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

Annoyance, Prejudice, Damage, Injury: See **Annoyſance**.

Annua Penſione, a Writ whereby the King having due to him a yearly Penſion from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, us'd to demand it of ſuch an Abbot or Prior, and requir'd him, for his Chaplain's better Aſſurance to give his Letters-Patent for the ſame.

Annual, Yearly, that comes every Year.

Annual Leaves, are ſuch as come up in the Spring and periſh in the Winter.

Annual Equation, or **the mean Motion of the Luminaries**: See **Equation**.

Annualia, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a yearly Salary, or Allowance made to a Prieſt, for keeping an Anniverſary; or otherwiſe, for ſaying continued Maſſes one Year for the Soul of a deceaſed Perſon.

Annuates Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muſcles ſeated at the Root of the Tranſverſe *Vertebra* of the Back, and ſo nam'd by Mr. *Cowper*, becauſe they make the Head nod directly forwards: He alſo calls them *Recti interni minores*, from their lying under the *Recti majores*.

Annuity, a yearly Rent, or Income, to be paid for Term of Life, or Years: The main Difference between an *Annuity* and a *Rent*, is that the latter is payable out of Land; whereas an Annuity only charges the Perſon of the Grantor, or his Heirs.

To **Annul**, to aboliſh, to repeal, to make void.

Annularis Cartilago, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſecond Cartilage, or Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe, which is encompaſs'd by it, as it were, with a Ring.

Annularis Digitus, the Ring-Finger, which is between the Middle-Finger and the Little-Finger.

Annularis Proceſſus, a Bunch or Knob made by the Meeting of the Proceſſes of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Side of it.

Annularis Protuberantia, a certain Part of the Humane Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward Prominences, or Bunching out Parts; the ſame as *Annularis Proceſſus*.

Annulet, a little Ring, or any Thing made in the Shape of a Ring: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of ſuch a Ring, being the Mark of Diſtinction, which the fifth Brother of any Family uſually bears in his Coats of Arms: *Annulets* are alſo Part of the Coat-Armour of ſeveral good Families.

In Architecture, **Annulets** are ſmall ſquare Parts turn'd about in the *Corinthian* Capital under the *Echinus*, or Quarter-Round: Alſo certain ſquare Members put upon the *Doric* Chapiter, above the fourth Part of the Oval.

To **Annumerate**, to put into the Number.

Annunciation, the Delivery of a Meſſage: The Word is peculiarly apply'd to the Feſtival commonly call'd *Lady-Day*, kept yearly *March* 25, in Remembrance of the Meſſage concerning our Saviour's Birth, brought by the Angel *Gabriel*, to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Anodyne, (*Gr.*) that ſerves to aſſwage, eaſe, or quite take away Pain.

Anodynes, Medicines uſed for that Purpoſe: They are alſo ſometimes call'd *Paragoricks*, from the Comfort and Quiet that they procure to the Patient.

Anœa, (*Gr.*) Madneſs, a Loſs of the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment.

Anomalous, that is out of Rule, Irregular, Unequal, Unlike: In *Grammar*, there are four kinds of *Anomalous Nouns*, viz. *Heterogeneal*, *Heteroclites*, *Difficients*, and *Redundants*: Which ſee under thoſe Words.

Anomaly, (in *Grammar*) an Irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs or Declenſions of Nouns, when they do not follow the common Rule. Among Aſtronomers, it is taken for an Inequality or Unlikelineſs in the Motions of the Planets; as alſo ſometimes for the *Argument* of the Irregularity, and the Equation which ſhould adjuſt it.

The True or equal Anomaly of a Planet, is an Arch of the Eccentrick, comprehended between the true Place and the *Apogæum*.

The Mean Anomaly of the Sun or **other Planet**, (in the old *Aſtronomy*) is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The Mean, or Equable Anomaly of a Planet, (in the new *Aſtron.*) is the *Area* contain'd under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet, and ſo call'd, becauſe this Area increaſes equably, or in Proportion to the Time of the Planet's Revolution round the Sun in the *Focus*, or Navel-point of the Elliptical Figure.

The Mean Anomaly of the Center, (in the *Ptolemaick* Theory) is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, terminated by the *Linea Apſidum*, and by the Line of the Mean Motion of the Center.

The True Anomaly of the Center, is the ſame Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the *Apſes*, and by that of the true Motion of the Center.

Anomaly of the Orbit, is the Arch, or Diſtance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

Anomœomeres, (in *Philoſ.*) that which conſiſts of ſeveral and different Particles.

Anonis, the Herb Commock, or Reſt-harrow, the Root of which ſteep'd in Wine provokes Urine, and drives out Gravel.

Anonium, the Nettle without Sting, Dead-Nettle, or Archangel.

Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameleſs.

Ano-

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Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameless.

Anonymous Spirit, (in *Chymistry*) a kind of Spirit that may be separated from Tartar and several sorts of Wood; the same as *Adiaphorous*, or *Neutral Spirit*; which see.

Anopsia, a want of Sight, or Blindness.

Anorexia, a want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat, occasioned by an ill Disposition of the Stomach.

Anoysance, Noysance, or **Nusance**, (Law-term) any Hurt or Damage done to a Publick Place, as a High-way, Bridge, *&c.* Or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying any Thing that may breed Infection, or otherwise.

Ansa, (*Lat.*) the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug; any Thing to hold by: Among Astronomers, *Ansæ* or *Anses* are taken for the various Positions of the Ring of *Saturn*, because they sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet. See *Ring of Saturn*.

Ansel-weight. See **Auncel-weight**.

Anselm, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying, Defence of Authority.

Ansepesade. See **L'ancepesade**.

Anser, (*Lat.*) the Goose or Gander, a Water-Fowl. *Anser Bassianus*, the Solan Goose, which breeds in an Island on the Coast of *Scotland*, call'd the *Bass*.

Anserina, wild Tansey, or Silver-weed, an Herb that Geese feed upon.

Answerable, that is obliged to answer for a Thing, accountable; also that has some relation to a Thing proportionable.

Antachates, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt smells like Myrrh.

Antagonist, one that strives for the Mastery against, or out-vies another, one that in Disputation or Arguing opposes another.

Antagonista or **Antagonist**, (in *Anat.*) is taken for a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality: As the *Abductor* and the *Adductor*, of the *Cubitus*; the former serving to pull back the Arm, and the other to stretch it out.

Antanaclasis, (*i. e.* a reflecting or bearing back) a Rhetorical Figurre, when a Word spoken in one Sense is handsomely turn'd to another; as *A Gentleman being told that his Son waited for his Death, and the Son denying it*, the Father reply'd, *I would have you wait for it*, (long enough) *he meant*.

Antanagoge, properly a going forth to meet the Enemy, a producing on the contrary Side: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when not being able to answer the Adversary's Accusation, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes.

Antaphroditicks, Medicines that are us'd against the *French* Pox.

Antapocha, the Counter-part of a Deed, or Writing; a Counter-bond.

Antapodosis, a returning or repaying on the other Side, or by Turns: In *Rhetorick*, the Counter-part or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering the former: Thus, *As the Soil is improv'd by Tilling, so the Mind is more refin'd, and render'd more sublime by good Discipline*.

Antarctick, (in *Astron.*) as *The Antarctick Pole*, i. e. the South Pole, or End of the *Axis* of the World, so call'd from its being opposite to the *Arctick* or North Pole.

Antarctick Circles, one of the lesser Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is described 23 Degrees and a half from the *Antarctick* or South Pole. See *Arctick* and *Polar Circles*.

Antares, the *Scorpion's-Heart*, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation *Scorpio*; its Longitude being 45 *Degr.* 13 *Min.* Latitude 4 *Deg.* 27 *Min.*

Antarthritick, Remedies good against the Gout.

Antasthmaticks, Medicines against the Tissick or Shortness of Breath.

Anteambulo, (*Lat.*) a Sergeant of the Mace to a Prince, or Verger or Gentleman-Usher.

Antecedence, Among Astronomers, a Planet is said *To be in Antecedentia*, or in *Antecedence*, when it appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs of the *Zodiack*; as when it moves from *Taurus* towards *Aries*: But if it proceed from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and so to *Gemini*, &c. They say, it goes *in Consequentia*, or *in Consequence*.

Antecedent, going before in Time, fore-going.

Antecedent Signs, (in the Art of *Physick*) such Signs or Causes as are observed before a Disease; as *An ill Disposition of the Pancreatick Juice or of the Choler* is the Cause of many Diseases.

The **Antecedent**, (in *Grammar*) is that Word which the Relative refers to; see *Relative*: In *Logick*, it is the former Part of the Syllogism or Argument. See *Conditional Propositions*.

Antecedent of the Reason, (in *Mathematicks*) is the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion, or that which is compar'd to another. Thus if the Reason or Proportion were of the Quantity A to B, or of the Number 4 to 8; A or 4 is the Antecedent, and B or 8 the Consequent of that Reason.

Antecessor, (*Lat.*) one that goes before. In the *Roman* Law, the Predecessour of an Estate, or the Predecessour in an Office,

Antecursor, a Fore-runner, a Scout, a Dragoon; one of the Forlorn Hope that rode before the Army.

Antedate, an older Date than it ought to be.

To **Antedate**, to Date a Letter, or other Writing before the Time.

Antediluvian, belonging to the Time before *Noah*'s Flood; as the *Antediluvian Earth, i. e.* the Earth that then was, before it was destroy'd by the Flood.

Antediluvians, those Generations from *Adam* that were before the Flood; as those since descended from *Noah*, are call'd *Post-Diluvians*.

Antemeridian, belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

Antemetick, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are given against Vomiting.

Antenantious. See **Enantious**.

Antecedeiris, (a Term in *Physick*) a contrary Indication, Symptoms, or Sign, forbidding that to be us'd which appear'd to be proper by a former Indication: Thus abundance of ill Juice in the Blood requires Purging, *&c.* But the Weakness of the Patient may forbid it.

Antepast, (*Lat.*) a Fore-taste.

Antepenultima, (in *Grammar*) the third Syllable of a Word, beginning to count from the last.

Antepredicaments, (in *Logick*) Things necessary to be known before-hand, for the better Understanding of the Predicaments; as Definitions of Univocal, Equivocal, and Demonstrative Terms, *&c.*

Anteries, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) Buttresses set against the Walls, to uphold or bear up the Building.

Anteros, a precious Stone, the best sort of Amethyst.

Antes, (*Lat.*) the Fore-Ranks, or outmost Ranks of Vines: In *Architecture*, Pillars or huge Stones set to under-prop the Front of a House; also square Pilasters, which the Ancients us'd to place at the Corners of the Walls of their Temples.

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Antefature, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Traverſe or ſmall Intrenchment made of Palliſadoes, or of Sacks fill'd with Earth, and rais'd in haſte, to diſpute the reſt of the Ground, when the Enemy has already gained part.

Anthalium, (*Gr.*) a kind of Apple growing in the Sandy Places of *Egypt*, about the Bigneſs of a Medlar, and anciently us'd in Second Courſes.

Antheden, a ſort of Medlar-tree, with a Flower like that of an Almond-tree; the Fruit delicious and laſting.

Anthelix, (in *Anat.*) the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inward Brink of the outward Ear, being a Semi-circle within the *Helix*, and almoſt parallel to it.

Anthelmintick, Medicines that deſtroy Worms in Humane Bodies.

Anthem, an Hymn or Spiritual Song ſung in Divine Service in ſeveral Parts, eſpecially in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

Anthemis, the Herb Camomile.

Anthera, the yellow Seeds in the Middle of a Roſe; alſo a Salve of a Bright Orient Colour; alſo a kind of Medicine for ſore Mouths.

Among Herbaliſts, **Antheræ**, are taken for thoſe little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftener call'd *Apices*; which See.

Anthology, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Flowers, or of the Floriſt's Art; alſo a choice Collection of Epigrams or Sentences.

Anthonians, an Order of Religious Perſons ſet up by the *Egyptian* Monk St. *Anthony*, about *A. C.* 324.

Anthony, a Proper Name of Men, which in *Greek* ſignifies flouriſhing.

St. **Anthony's-Fire**, a kind of Swelling full of Heat and Redneſs.

Anthophylli, (*Gr.*) a large ſort of Cloves.

Anthora or **Antithora**, a Counter-poiſon to *Thora* or Wolfs-bane, which is of a venomous Quality.

Anthracites, a precious Stone, in which appear, as it were, Sparks of Fire.

Anthracoſis Oculi, a Scaly Eating Ulcer in the Eye, accompany'd with a general Swelling, eſpecially of thoſe Parts.

Anthrax, a Coal, a Live-Coal; a Carbuncle or precious Stone like a Burning-Coal, a kind of Ruby: Alſo a Carbuncle-Swelling, otherwiſe call'd *Carbo* and *Pruna* that ariſes in ſeveral Parts, ſurrounded with fiery, ſharp, and painful Pimples; which cannot be brought to run with Matter, but turn to an Ulcer that looks as if it were burnt with a hot Iron.

Anthriſcus or **Anthriſcum**, an Herb like wild Chervil, but having its Leaves ſomewhat thinner.

Anthropology, a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of Man, or of a Man's Body.

Anthropomorphites, a Sect of Hereticks that appear'd in *Egypt*, *A. C.* 395, and were ſo call'd from their chief Tenet, *viz.* That God had a Bodily Shape.

Anthropomorphus, the Mandrake, a ſort of Plant.

Anthropopathy, (a Term in Divinity) a being endued with the Paſſions or Affections of Men.

Anthropophagi, Men-Eaters, Savage People that eat Man's Fleſh; ſuch are thoſe of *Scythia* and ſeveral Parts of *America*.

Anthus or **Flozus**, the neighing Bird, a ſmall Bird that feeds upon Flowers, and imitates the Neighing of a Horſe.

Anthyllion, an Herb like a Lentil, which being drunk in Wine, frees the Bladder from Stoppages, and ſtanches Blood.

Anthyllis, an Herb like Ground-Ivy.

Anthypnoticks, Medicines that hinder Sleep.

Anthypochondriaca, Remedies againſt the Diſeaſes of the *Hypochondria*.

Anthypophora, a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Inſinuations or Objections that the Adverſary may make are fairly anſwer'd.

Anthyſtericks, Medicines good againſt the Fits of the Mother.

Antiades, the Glandules or Kernels, commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears; or an Inflammation in thoſe Parts.

Antiaphroditicks, Medicines that allay the Heat of Luſt.

Antiarthritick, Remedies againſt the Gout.

Antibacchius, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of the two firſt Syllables long, and a third ſhort, as nātūră.

Antiballomena, Medicines that are of an equal or like Strength.

Anticachectick, Remedies that correct the ill Diſpoſition of the Blood.

Anticardium, a hollow Part in the Breaſt above the Region or Place of the Heart; the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Stomach.

Anticellium, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd **Anthyllion**, which ſee.

Antichamber, an Apartment in a Houſe before the principal Chamber, where Strangers are firſt admitted, a Withdrawing-room.

Antichreſis, (*Gr.* in the Civil-Law) a Mortgage or Pawn, left for the Creditor to uſe 'till the Debt be paid.

Antichriſt, an Adverſary to Chriſt, a Seducer that puts himſelf in Chriſt's Room and Stead.

Antichthones, the ſame as **Antipodes**; which ſee.

To **Anticipate**, (*Lat.*) to take up before-hand, or before the time; to prevent, to fore-ſtall.

Anticipation, the Act of Anticipating.

Antichnemium, (*Gr.*) the Fore-part of the Leg.

Antick, a Piece of Antiquity: Alſo a Buffoon, or Juggler; as *He is a meer Antick*.

Anticks or **Antick-work**, (in Painting or Carving) a Device of ſeveral odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Flowers, &c. that are rudely form'd one out of another, according to the Artificer's Fancy, and afford a grateful Variety to the Beholder's Eye.

To **Dance Anticks**, is to dance like a Jack-pudding, after an odd and ridiculous manner.

Anticolica, (*Gr.*) Remedies againſt the Cholick.

Antidactylus or **Anapeſt**, a Foot in Verſe, contrary to a Dactyl, and conſiſting of the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long; as plĕnās.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidinica, Medicines againſt Dizzineſs of the Head.

Antidote, a Remedy againſt deadly Poiſon, a Counter-poiſon; as Mithridate, Treacle, *Orvietan*, &c.

Antidyſenterica, Medicines that are effectual againſt the Dyſentery, or Bloody-Flux.

Antiemeticks, Remedies that ſtop Vomiting.

Antiepileptick or **Antiepileptick Medicines**, ſuch as are good againſt the Falling-Sickneſs.

Antipileptick Elixir, a Spirit of the Humane Head, mingled with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been diſſolv'd: It is good for the Apoplexy, Falling-ſickneſs, Scurvy, and ſeveral other Diſeaſes.

Antihecticks, Remedies againſt a Hectick Fever, or Conſumption.

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Antihecticum Poterii or **Jupiter's Diaphoretick**, a Chymical Medicine made of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fixed by Salt-petre.

Antihypnoticks, Medicines that drive away Sleep.

Antihypochondriacks, Remedies us'd againſt the Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Antilœmica, Medicines againſt the Plague.

Antilogarithm, (in *Trigonometry*) the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

Antilogia or **Antilogy**, a Contradiction between any Paſſages, or Words in an Author.

Antilope, a Mungrel Beaſt, having wreathed Horns, which is engender'd of a Hart and a Goat.

Antimetrical, that is contrary to the Nature and Order of Metre or Verſe.

Antimeria, a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

Antimetabole, a Rhetorical Figure, when Words are repeated in the ſame Sentence, in a different Caſe, Tenſe, or Perſon; as *Non ut edam vivo, ſed ut vivam edo.*

Antimetaſtaſis, a Tranſlating or Changing to the contrary Part.

Antimonarchial, that is againſt Monarchy, or Kingly Government.

Antimonium, *Antimony*, a Mineral, conſiſting of a Sulphur like common Brimſtone, and of a Subſtance which comes near that of Metals: It is ſometimes call'd the *Red-Lyon* by Alchymiſts, and ſometimes the *Philoſopher's-Wolf*; becauſe it turns Red, and conſumes all Metals except Gold.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, a Chymical Medicine made of one Part of Antimony and three of Salt-petre, powder'd, mix'd together, and prepar'd according to Art; ſo that its Sulphurs are fix'd by the Salt-petre, and hinder'd from working otherwiſe than by Sweat: The Doſe is from ſix or eight Grains to thirty.

Antimonium Medicamentoſum, is a Preparation conſiſting of 5 Ounces of Antimony, 1 Ounce of Salt of Tartar, and 4 Ounces of Salt-petre Fluxed together into a Regulus, which is afterwards reduc'd to Powder and waſh'd.

Antimonium Reſuſcitatum, is made of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal-Armoniack* ſublimed together three times; then the Sublimate is to be waſh'd with Diſtill'd Vinegar warm, to get out the Salts.

Antinephritick or **Antinephritick Medicines**, ſuch as are good againſt Diſtempers of the Reins, or the Stone in the Kidneys.

Antinomia, the Repugnance, or Contrariety between two Laws.

Antinomians, a Sect of People that hold the keeping of *Moſes*'s Law to be unprofitable, and that there is no Sin in Children: They began to appear ſomewhat above 100 Years ago, and had one *John Iſlebius* a *German* for their Ring-leader.

Antioch, a City of *Syria*, where the Diſciples were firſt called Chriſtians.

Antiochus, the Name of the ſeveral Kings of *Syria* that ſucceeded *Alexander* the Great.

Anticœci. See **Antœci.**

Antipagmenta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Garniſhings of Poſts or Pillars.

Antiparaſtaſis, a Rhetorical Figure, when one grants what the Adverſary ſays, but denies his Inference.

Antipaſis, the Revulſion or Drawing-back of a Diſeaſe, when Humours that flow into ſome one Part, are turn'd back again and forc'd to take ſome other Courſe, by opening a Vein in a remote Part, *&c.*

Antipater, (*i. e.* inſtead of, or againſt a Father) a proper Name of ſeveral Men, particularly of one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains and Succeſſours, and of *Herod*'s Father, Governour of the *Jews.*

Antipathy, a Contrariety of Natural Qualities betwixt ſome Creatures and Things; a Natural Averſion: In a Phyſical Senſe, a Contrariety of Humours in the Body, or of Medicines.

Antipendium, (*Lat.*) a large Silver-skreen that covers the Front of a Popiſh Altar in ſome Churches, and is hanged on with Screws upon a Feſtival-Day.

Antiperiſtaltick Motion, an irregular Motion of the Guts from the Bottom to the Top, contrary to their Natural Courſe.

Antiperiſtaſis, (in *Philoſ.*) the Encounter, or Combat between two contrary Qualities joyn'd together, by which means their Force and Vigour is encreas'd: Thus Heat or Cold when beſet with its contrary Quality, is render'd much more intenſe and violent; whence Springs are ſaid to be hotteſt in Winter, or cold Weather; and Lime grows hot by pouring cold Water on it, *&c.*

Antipharmacum, a Remedy againſt Poiſon, or againſt any Diſeaſe.

Antiphone, a Singing by Way of Anſwers, when one Side of the Choir ſings one Verſe, and the other another.

Antiphaſis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Word has a Meaning contrary to the Original Senſe; alſo a Figurative Speech, that has a contrary Meaning to what it carries in Appearance.

Antiphthiſica, Medicines againſt a Conſumption, or Phthiſick.

Antipleuriticum, a Remedy againſt the Pleuriſie.

Antipodagrica, Medicines proper for the Gout.

Antipodes, (in *Geog.*) thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth who live in oppoſite Parallels of Latitude, and under the oppoſite Half of the ſame Meridian; and go with their Feet directly oppoſite one to another: So that they have their Summer and Winter, their Noon and Midnight, as alſo the Riſing and Setting of the Stars, quite contrary one to another.

Antipope, a falſe Pope ſet up by a particular Faction, againſt one that is duly choſen.

Antiptoſis, a Grammar-Figure, when one Caſe of a Noun is put for another.

Antipyreticum or **Antipyretum**, a Medicine that allays Heat in Fevers.

Antiquarii, (*Lat.*) certain Secretaries, who were appointed by the *Roman* Emperours, to Copy out old Books, in order to tranſmit them to Poſterity.

Antiquartanarium or **Antiquartium**, a Remedy againſt a Quartan-Ague.

Antiquary, one that is well skill'd in, or applies himſelf to the Study of Antiquity.

To **Antiquate**, to Aboliſh, Repeal, or make void.

Antirrhinon or **Anarrhinon**, the Herb Calves-Snout, or Snap-Dragon.

Antiſabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks that deny the Sabbath.

Antiſcii, (in *Geogr.*) People that live in ſuch Parts of the World, that their Shadows are caſt contrary at Noon; as thoſe on the South Side of the Equinoctial, with reſpect to us on the North Side of that Line.

Antiſcions, (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, anſwering one to another. And *Antiſcion-Signs* are thoſe which with Reference to each other, are equally diſtant from the two Tropical Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; ſo that a Planet in ſuch a Station,

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a Station, is ſaid to caſt its *Antiſcion*, *i. e.* to give Virtue, or Influence to another Star or Planet, that is in the oppoſite Sign.

Antiſcorbuticks, (*Lat.*) Medicines againſt the Scurvey.

Antiſcorodon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Garlick, call'd alſo *Allium Cyprium* and *Ulpicum*.

Antiſigma, a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verſes is to be chang'd; a Sigma revers'd (ϲ)

Antiſophiſtes or **Antiſophiſta**, a Counter-Sophiſter, one that Diſputes on the contrary Part, that Argues and Declaims againſt another.

Antiſpaſmodicks, Medicines againſt the Cramp, Shrinking of the Sinews, or Convulſions.

Antiſpaſticum, a revulſive Remedy, that turns Diſtempers to other Parts.

Antiſpaſtus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of the firſt Syllable ſhort, the ſecond and third long, and the fourth ſhort, as ălexăndĕr.

Antiſpodia or **Antiſpodia**, ſuch Drugs as have the ſame Operation that *Spodium* has, and are us'd inſtead of it; a kind of Medicinal Aſhes made of certain Herbs.

Antiſtœchon, (*i. e.* a Changing of Letters) a Term in *Grammar*, when one Letter is put for another; as *Promuſcis* for *Proboſcis*; where the Conſonant *m* is put for *b*, and the Vowel *u* for *o*.

Antiſtrophe, (*i. e.* turning on the contrary Side) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Turn or Change is made between two Terms that have Dependance one on another; as if one ſhould ſay, *The Servant of the Maſter*, or the *Maſter of the Servant*. In ancient Stage-Plays it ſignifies the Turning of the *Chorus*, or Choir the contrary Way; the *Strophe*, or firſt Turn of the Singers, being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antiſtrophe*, or Counter-turn on the other.

Antitaſis, an Extending on the contrary Side, Reluctancy, Reſiſtance: In *Anatomy*, an oppoſite placing of Parts in the Body, as that of the Liver and Spleen.

Antithenar, one of the Muſcles that ſerve to ſtretch out the Thumb.

Antitheſis, a ſetting one Thing againſt another; Oppoſition: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Flouriſh when Contraries are ingeniouſly oppos'd to Contraries in the ſame Period, or Sentence; ſo that the Excellence of one, and the Evil or Vanity of the other may more plainly appear.

Antitragus, (in *Anat.*) a little Knob in the Ear, ſeated at the lower End of the *Anthelix*, and oppoſite to the *Tragus*; which ſee.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Perſons in the Godhead.

Antitype, (a Term in Divinity) an Example, or Copy, like the Pattern; as the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper is with Reſpect to the *Jewiſh* Paſſover, or as the Sanctuary is ſaid *To be an Antitype of Heaven*, Heb. 9. 24.

Antivenereal, as *Antivenereal Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are proper for rooting out the *French* Pox.

Antler, a Term us'd among Hunters; ſo the Start, or Branch in a Deer's Attire, next the Head is call'd the *Brow-Antler*, and the next above that the *Bez-antler*.

Antocoiu, (among *Farriers*) a round Swelling about half as big as one's Fiſt, which breaks out in the Breaſt of a Horſe, over-againſt the Heart.

Antœci or **Antiœci**, (*Gr.* in *Geogr.*) thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth who live under the ſame Meridian, but oppoſite Parallels: So that they dwell in the ſame Zone and the ſame Climate, but under different Poles, and have Noon and Midnight at the ſame Time, but different Seaſons; it being Winter with one, whilſt it is Summer with the other.

Antonians. See **Anthonians.**

Antonomaſia, a Rhetorical Figure, whereby inſtead of a Proper Name, an Appellative or Common one is put; as *The Philoſopher* inſtead of *Ariſtotle*, the *Apoſtle* inſtead of St. *Paul*: Alſo when the proper Name of one Perſon or Thing is apply'd to ſeveral others, or on the contrary, the Name of ſeveral Things to one: Thus any voluptuous Perſon is call'd a *Sardanapalus*, and any cruel Man a *Nero*, in regard that thoſe Princes were tranſcendantly noted for Diſſoluteneſs and Cruelty.

Antrum, (*Lat.*) a Cave or Den: In an Anatomical Senſe, it is taken by Dr. *Willis*, for the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach where its Coats are thickeſt.

Anvil, a well known Tool, on which Smiths and other Artificers Forge their Works.

Riſing-Anvil, a kind of Anvil with two Nooks or Corners, us'd by Gold-ſmiths or Silver-ſmiths in Rounding any Piece of Metal.

Anus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the end of the *Inteſtinum Rectum*, or ſtraight Gut, conſiſting of three Muſcles, *viz.* two call'd the *Levatores*, which ſtretch out and widen the Fundament, in order to diſcharge the Excrements, ond one nam'd the *Sphincter*, which ſhuts it up and keeps it ſo: Alſo a Cavity or hollow Part in the Brain, which ariſes from the four Trunks of the Spinal Marrow: Some alſo take it for the Skin that goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled is a Sign of old Age.

Anweald, (*Sax.*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) Anguiſh, Vexation, Sorrow; Heavineſs, or great Trouble of Mind.

Anxious, ſad, ſorrowful, careful, doubtful, thoughtful, much concerned.

Anyzon, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Herb which makes thoſe thirſty that taſte it.

Aoriſt, (in *Grammar*, *i. e.* Indefinite) the Name of two Tenſes of the *Greek* Verbs, which ſignify a great Uncertainty of Time, *viz.* a Thing a doing, or already done, lately or long ſince; alſo ſometimes that is to be done.

Aorta, (in *Anat.*) the great Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, beats continually, and diſtributes Blood to the whole Body for Nouriſhment. See *Arteria Aorta*.

Apagma, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the thruſting of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place.

Apagogical Demonſtrations, (in *Logick*) are ſuch as do not prove the Thing directly, but ſhew the Impoſſibility and Abſurdity that ariſes from denying it; and therefore it is uſually termed *Reductio ad impoſſible, aut ad abſurdum*.

Aparctias, the North-Wind.

Aparine, Cleavers or Gooſe-Graſs, an Herb good againſt the King's-Evil, Jaundice, Stone, *&c.*

Apartment, that Part of a great Houſe where one or more Perſons lodge ſeparately by themſelves.

Apathy, (*Gr.*) a being abſolutely void of Paſſions, or Affections.

Apeliotes, the South-Eaſt Wind.

Apepſia, a want of Digeſtion, a bad Digeſtion or Rawneſs of Stomach.

Aper, (*Lat.*) a Wild-Boar, alſo the Sea-Boar, a Fiſh.

Aperiens Palpebram Rectus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo call'd from its ſtraight Progreſs and Uſe: It ariſes from the deepeſt Part of the *Orbit* of the Eye, near the Place where the *Optick Nerve* is ſent forth, and paſſing directly over the *Muſculus Attollens*, is inſerted to the whole upper Part of the upper Eye-lid.

Aperi-

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Aperientia, Aperitives, Medicines that are of an opening Quality, particularly such as open the Passages that are stopt up in the small Vessels, Glands, or Pores, and by that Means promote a due Circulation of the Juices contain'd in them.

Apertio Portarum, (*Lat. i. e.* an Opening of the Gates) a Term us'd by Astrologers, to signify some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations, or Meetings of the Planets.

Apertura, (in *Architect.*) an Aperture, little Hole, or Passage in a Building.

Apertura Feudi, (in the Civil-Law) the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Issue of him, to whom the *Feude*, or Fee was first given, or granted.

Apertura Tabularum, the Breaking-up of one's last Will and Testament.

Aperture, (in some Writers of *Geometry*) the Inclination, or Leaning of one Right-line towards another, which meet in a Point and make an Angle. It is so call'd, as being the Opening of the Legs of the Angle, like those of a Joynt-Rule.

In Opticks, **Aperture**, is the Hole next to the Object-Glass of a Telescope, or Microscope, thro' which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube or Pipe, and is convey'd thence to the Eye.

Apetalous Flowers or **Plants**, (among Herbalists) are such as want the fine colour'd Leaves of Flowers, which they call *Petala*. These Flowers are otherwise term'd *Stamineous*, and are reckon'd Imperfect.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the Top, Point, highest Pitch, or uppermost and sharpest Part of any Thing. In *Geometry*, the Top of a Cone, or such like Figure, which ends in a sharp Point.

Aphaca or **Aphace**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Pulse, the wild Vetch.

Aphæresis, a Taking away: In *Grammar*, a Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word; as *ruit* for *eruit*. Virg.

Aphelion or **Apheliun**, (in *Astron.*) that Point of any Planet's Orbit in which it is the farthest Distant from the Sun, that it can ever be; as *Perihelion* is the Point wherein it is at its nearest Distance.

Apheta, the Name of a Planet, otherwise call'd *Hylech*, which Astrologers take to be the Giver, or Disposer of Life in a Nativity.

Aphetical, belonging to that Planet.

Aphorism, a notable Definition, an eminent, but short Remark; a general Maxim, or Rule in any Art or Science, particularly such a one as is experienced for Truth, or relates to Practice.

Aphrodisia Phrenitis, a mad and violent Love-Passion in Maids.

Aphron, a kind of Poppey, a Flower.

Aphronitrum, a sort of Salt-peter.

Aphroscorodon, a kind of great Garlick.

Aphthæ, the Thrush, especially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers, or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Stomach and Guts, which when come to the Height, fall off by Piece-meals, and are often accompany'd with a Fever, in those of riper Years.

Aphya, a kind of Fish, which being set on the Fire, is boil'd in an Instant; a Groveling, a Minow, or Peel; a Leach, or Pink: See **Apua**.

Apiary, (*Lat.*) a Place, or Court where Bees are kept.

Apiastra, a Bird that eats Bees, call'd, a Midwal, or Martinet.

Apiastrum, an Herb which Bees delight in; Balm-gentle, or Mint.

Apica Ovis, a kind of small-body'd Sheep, bearing little Wool; a pilled Ewe.

Apices of a Flower, (among Herbalists) are those small Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina*, or fine Threads in the Middle of the Flower, and are commonly of a dark Purple Colour.

Apios, (*Gr.*) a Pear; also the Horse-radish Root.

Apis, (*Lat.*) the Bee, an Insect.

Apium, the Herb Parsley.

Apium Palustre, Smallage, an Herb, whose Root is reckon'd among the Five opening Roots, and its Seed among the lesser hot Seeds.

Aplanes, (*Gr. i. e.* free from Wandring, or Settled) the fixed Stars, so call'd by some Astronomical Writers, in Oppositon to the Planets; also the Spheres themselves in which they are plac'd.

Apnœa, (*q. d.* a want of Breath) an Impairing, Lessening, or utter Loss of the Faculty of Breathing, at least as to Sense; as it happens in Swoonings, Fits of the Mother, and strong Apoplexies.

Apocalypse, the Revelation of St. *John* the Evangelist, the last Book of the *New Testament*, so call'd, because it contains many dark Mysteries which were reveal'd to him.

Apochylisma, (among Apothecaries) any Juice boil'd or thicken'd with Honey or Sugar, into a kind of hard Consistence. It is otherwise call'd *Rob*, *Robob*, and *Succago*.

Apoclasma, a Breaking off, or asunder. In *Surgery*, the Breaking off any Part of the Body.

Apocope, (*i. e.* a Cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, in which the last Syllable, or Letter of a Word is taken away: as *Viden'* for *Videsne*: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off any Part or Member.

Apocrisiarius, a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellour to a Bishop; an Office which was first establish'd in the Church, in the Time of *Constantine* the Great.

Apocrisis or **Apocrisia**, (in the Art of Physick) a Casting or Voiding of Superfluities out of the Body.

Apocroustick, (among some Physicians) are such Medicines as hinder the Flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and force back those that are beginning to flow thither.

Apocrypha, (*i. e.* Hidden, or Dark) certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not receiv'd into the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Apocryphal, belonging to those Books, or to any others, whose Original is unknown.

Apocynon, a kind of Shrub, or Herb, which kills Dogs that eat it.

Apodacrycticum, a Medicine that provokes Tears.

Apodes, Martinets, or Swallows, so call'd, because their Feet are so short, that they have but little Use of them.

Apodictical or **Apodictick**, demonstrable, easy to be shew'd or made to appear: Whence in *Logick*, an Apodictical Syllogism is a clear Demonstrative Argument.

Apodiscascinda, a Play among Children, call'd King by your Leave, or Hide and Seek.

Apodixis, an Expelling or Driving out. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when any Argument or Objection is with Indignation rejected as absurd.

Apodixis, a plain Proof, or evident Demonstration.

Apodosis, a Giving again, or Recompencing: Also a Rhetorical Figure, call'd *Reditio*, being the Application, or latter Part of a Similitude.

Apogæi, Winds that blow from the Land.

Apogæum or **Apogee**, (in *Astron.*) that Point of Heaven where the Sun, or any other Planet is farthest from the Center of the Earth; as *Perigæum* is the Point where a Planet is at its nearest Distance from the Earth.

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The **Mean Apogee of the Epicycle**, is a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a Right-line drawn from its Center, to the Center of the *Equant*; or the Point of the Epicycle moſt remote from the Earth.

Apogee of the Equant, is the fartheſt Diſtance of it from the Earth; or, that Point where the Circumference of the Equant is cut by the Line of the *Apſes* in the remoteſt Part of the Diameter: As the *Perigee of the Equant*, is the oppoſite Point of the neareſt Part of the Diameter.

Apographa, an Inventory of Goods.

Apographon, a Copy written, or drawn after another; a Pattern, a Draught.

Apolecti, (among the *Romans*) principal Senatours, or Counſellours; the Council of State, or Privy-Council.

Apolectus, a kind of Tuwney Fiſh.

Apolepſia, a Receiving or Recovering; an Intercepting or Preventing: Among Phyſicians, a Stoppage in the Courſe of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

Apollyon, a Name ſignifying the Deſtroyer, and in Holy Scripture given to the Devil.

Apologetical or **Apologetick**, belonging to an Apology, or to any Thing that is ſaid or written by way of Excuſe for any Action.

Apologift or **Apologer**, one that makes an Apology.

To Apologize, to make one's Defence.

Apologue, a Moral, Inſtructive Fable, or Tale; ſuch as thoſe of *Æſop*.

Apology, an Excuſe or Defence; a juſtifying Anſwer; a Clearing of one's ſelf.

Apomecometry, an Art that ſhews how to meaſure Things at a Diſtance, or to find how far they are off from one

Aponeurofis, (in *Anat.*) the ſpreading or ſtretching of a Nerve or a Tendon, out in Breadth, after the manner of a Membrane. Alſo the Cutting off a Nerve or Tendon is ſo call'd.

Apophaſis, (*i. e.* a Denial) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Oratour ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate, as, *I will not proceed againſt you with the utmoſt Rigour, I will not mention what perhaps I might obtain.* Alſo a Verdict, or Sentance paſs'd in a Court of Juſtice.

Apopherota, Gifts, or Preſents anciently made at certain Feſtivals, or Solemnities, to be carry'd away by the Gueſts.

Apophlegmatical Medicines, ſuch as are endu'd with the Faculty of Drawing cold phlegmatick Humours from the Head, and diſcharging them by the Noſe or Mouth.

Apophthegm, a ſhort, pithy, inſtructive Sentence, or Saying; eſpecially, of ſome grave and eminent Perſon; as the Apophthegms of *Plutarch*, or thoſe of the Ancients collected by *Lycoſthenes*.

Apophthora, the bringing forth of a Child putrify'd in the Womb; an Abortion, or untimely Birth.

Apophyge, a Flight, an Eſcape: In *Architecture*, that part of a Pillar where it ſeems to fly out of of its Baſe, like the Proceſs of a Bone in a Man's Leg, and begins to ſhoot upwards: But this *Apophyge* is really nothing elſe but the Rings or Ferrils heretofore faſten'd at the Ends of wooden Pillars to keep them from Splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

Apophyſis, (in *Surgery*) a Proceſs, or Part of a Bone that grows out beyond its plain Surface; a Bunch, or Knob in a Bone, made by its Fibres produc'd or lengthen'd, which is commonly at the end of it.

Apoplectical, belonging to, or ſubject to the Apoplexy.

Apoplectick, proper for, or good againſt that Diſeaſe; as *Apopletick Balſam*.

Apoplexy, (*q. d.* a deadly Stunning or Aſtoniſhing) a Diſeaſe in which the Paſſages of the Brain being ſtopt, and the Courſe of the Animal Spirits hinder'd, the affected Perſon becomes like one in a Trance, altogether void of Senſe and Motion.

Apore or **Aporime**, (in *Mathem.*) a Problem, which tho' it be not impoſſible, yet is very difficult to be reſolved, and has not yet actually been ſo: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle may be call'd an Apore; becauſe as yet there is no Way or Path diſcover'd to lead the Inquirer into it.

Aporia, an intricate Buſineſs, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulneſs, Difficulty: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one is at a ſtand what to do; as *Eloquar & fileam?* Shall I ſpeak out, or ſhall I be ſilent?

Aporrhea's, a Word us'd by Mr. *Boyle* for *Effluviums*.

Aporrhoe, a flowing down, or iſſuing from; a ſteaming out of Vapours or Sulphureous *Effluviums* thro' the Pores of the Body.

Aporrhoea, the ſame: Alſo a Term appropriated by Aſtrologers to the Moon, when ſhe ſeparates from one Planet and applies to another.

Aporſceparniſmus, (in *Surgery*) a ſort of Fracture, or Breaking of the Scull, when ſome Part is plainly raiſed.

Aporſiopeſis, (*i. e.* a holding one's Peace) a Rhetorical Figure, when one leaves out ſome Word or Part of a Sentence, and yet may be underſtood; as, *Quos ego* ——— *ſed motos præſtat componere fluctus.* Virg. *Subintell.* puniam, multabo, *vel quid ſimile.*

Apoſitia, a loathing of Meat.

Apoſpaſma, part of a Thing drawn, pull'd, or born off: In *Surgery*, the drawing of one part from another which naturally ſtuck to it; as when the Skin is ſeparated from a Membrane, a Membrane from a Muſcle, one Muſcle from another, *&c.*

Apoſta, a Creature in the Iſland of *Tobago*, in *America*, ſo much in love with Men, that it often follows them and delights to gaze on them.

Apoſtare Leges or **Apoſtatare Leges**, (in old *Latin* Records) wilfully to tranſgreſs or break the Laws.

Apoſtaſy, (*Gr.*) a revolting or falling away from the true Religion; or from a Religious Order.

Apoſtata capiendo, a Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to take the Body of one, who having enter'd into or profeſs'd any Religious Order, leaves it, departs from his Monaſtery, and wanders about the Country.

Apoſtate, a Revolter from his Religion, a Backſlider, a Renegado; a Monk that breaks his Vows, and caſts off his Habit.

To Apoſtatize, to play the Apoſtate, to quit one's Religion, or a Religious Order.

Apoſtema or **Apoſteme**, (*Gr. i. e.* a ſtanding a-part) a preternatural Swelling caus'd by a corrupt Matter gather'd together in any Part of the Body, and commonly call'd an *Impoſthume* or *Abſceſs*.

Apoſtle, a Perſon ſent as a Meſſenger or Ambaſſadour to preach the Goſpel; of whom our Bleſſed Saviour at firſt choſe Twelve, and at his Departure appointed them to Plant and Govern Churches throughout the World.

Apoſtolate or **Apoſtleſhip**, the Dignity, Miniſtry, or Office of an Apoſtle.

Apoſtolical,

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Apoſtolical or **Apoſtolick**, deriving Authority from, or belonging to the Apoſtles.

Apoſtolorum Unguentum, a cleanſing Ointment, ſo call'd, becauſe it is made of Twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apoſtles.

Apoſtrophe, (*i. e.* a Turning away) In *Grammar*, an Accent, or Mark, ſhewing that there is a Vowel cut off; which is expreſs'd thus, (') and ſet at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aiſne*. Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when the Orator turns his Speech from the Judge, or the Hearers, to one that is abſent, or to any Being, whether ſenſible or inſenſible, which he beſpeaks as if it were a Perſon.

Apoſyrma, (*Gr.*) that which is Drawn, Shaved, or Parted off: In *Surgery*, a Shaving of the Skin, or of a Bone.

Apothecary, one that prepares and ſells all ſorts of Medicines, Drugs, *&c.*

Apotheoſis, a Conſecration, or ſolemn Enrolling of Great Men after their Death, in the Number of the Gods; a Cuſtom much in uſe among the Ancient Heathens.

Apotome, a Cutting, or Cutting off: In *Mathematicks*, an irrational Remainder, or reſidual Root, when from a rational Line, a Part is cut off, which is only commenſurable in Power to the whole Line. In *Muſick*, it is the Difference between the greater and leſſer Semitone, or the remaining Part of a whole Tone, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

Apozeme, a Phyſical Decoction, a Diet-Drink made of ſeveral Roots, Woods, Barks, Herbs, Drugs, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* boil'd together.

To **Appall**, (old Word) to daunt, to diſcourage.

Appanage. See *Appennage.*

Apparatus, major & minor, (*Lat. i. e.* the greater and leſſer Preparation) a Phraſe us'd by *Lethotomiſts*, or *Operators* that Cut for the Stone, according to two particular Methods.

Apparel, Cloathing, Raiment, Habit: Among *Surgeons*, Furniture for the Dreſſing of a Wound. In Sea-Affairs, the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

Apparent, that appears, viſible, plain, manifeſt, certain, as, *An Heir Apparent to the Crown, i. e.* one whoſe Title is clear, beyond Diſpute or Contradiction.

Apparent Colours. See *Emphatical Colours.*

Apparent Conjuction, a Term in *Aſtronomy.* See *Conjunction of Planets.*

Apparent Declination. See *Declination.*

Apparent Horizon. See *Horizon.*

Apparent Place of any Object, (in *Opticks*) is that in which it appears when ſeen through one or more Glaſſes, and is different from the Real one; being occaſion'd by the various Refractions of the Rays of Light.

Apparent Place of a Star or **Planet**, (in *Aſtron.*) is its viſible Place, or that Point of the Heaven it ſeems to be in, by the Right-line that proceeds to it from the Eye.

Apparition, the Appearing of a Spirit; a Ghoſt, a Viſion.

Apparitour, a Meſſenger that ſummons Offenders, in an Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Court, and ſerves the Proceſs of it.

Appar'ement, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Reſemblance or Likelihood; as, *Apparlement of War.*

Apparura, an old *Latin* Law-word for Furniture. *Carrucarum Apparura*, Plough-Tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough.

Appartment. See *Apartment.*

To **Appeach** or **Impeach**, to Accuſe one of any Crime.

Appeal, (Law-Term) an Accuſation, or Declaration of another's Crime; particularly the Accuſing of a Murderer, by a Perſon that has Intereſt in the Party murther'd, or of a Felon, by one of his Accomplices: Alſo the Removing of a Cauſe from an Inferiour Judge or Court to a Superiour.

Appeal of Mayhem, an Accuſing of one that has maim'd another.

Appeal of wrong Impriſonment, a Term us'd by ſome for an Action of wrong Impriſonment.

To **Appeal**, to make an Appeal: Alſo an old Word, ſignifying to diſmay or daunt; but *Chaucer* uſes it for to decay.

To **Appear**, (*Lat.*) to be in Sight, to ſhew one's ſelf, to be ready at Hand; to make a Figure or Shew, to Seem or Look.

To **Appeaſe**, (*Fr.*) to pacify, or qualify, to allay, or aſſwage; to ſuppreſs, to calm.

Appellant, (*Lat.* Law-word) he that brings an Appeal; alſo the ſame as *Appellour* and *Approver*; which ſee.

Appellation, a Naming or Calling any Thing by a particular Name; a Name, a Term, or Title.

Appellative or **Noun Appellative**, (in *Grammar*) a Name that is proper to many, and oppos'd to Proper; as *Man, Artificer, Engineer*, &c.

Appellée, (Law-Term) one that is Appeal'd or Accus'd.

Appellour or **Appellant**, one who having confeſs'd a Crime, Appeals, *i. e.* Accuſes others that were his Accomplices.

Appendage. See *Appendix.*

Appendant, a Thing that by Preſcription, Depends on, or Belongs to another that is Principal; as, an Hoſpital may be Appendant to a Manour, Common of Fiſhing to a Free-hold, *&c.*

Appendicula Vermiformis, (*Lat.*) the *Inteſtinum cæcum*, or Blind Gut, ſo call'd by ſome Anatomiſts from its Figure and Situation, in regard, that in ſome Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not fill'd with Ordure as the others are.

Appenditia, (in ancient Deeds) the Appendages, or Appertinancies to an Eſtate.

Appendix, any Thing that is added by it ſelf to another, eſpecially a Supplement, or ſeparate Addition to a Book. In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Epiphyſis.*

Appennage or **Appanage**, (*Fr.*) the Portion a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children: In *France*, by virtue of the *Law of Appennage*, the King's younger Sons have Dutchies, Counties, or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reverſion reſerv'd to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, *&c.* Thus the Dutchy of *Orleans* is the Appennage of the *French* King's ſecond Son.

Appenſa, (*Lat.*) Things Hang'd up, or Weigh'd out: Among Phyſicians, the ſame with *Periapta*, *i. e.* ſuch Things as are hung about the Neck of diſeaſed Perſons, to free them from ſome particular Diſtemper; as a dry'd Toad to ſtop Bleeding, Peony-Roots for Convulſions, *&c.*

Appenſura, (in old Records) the Payment of Money at the Scale, or by Weight.

To **Appertain**, to have a Dependance upon; to Belong to.

Appertinancies or **Appurtinancies**, (in Common-Law) Things both Corporeal belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Hamlets to a chief Manour, Common of Paſture, Turbary, Piſcary, *&c.* Courts, Yards, Drains, *&c.* to a Houſe; and Incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

Appetency, earneſt Deſire, great Inclination.

Appetite, the Affection of the Mind, by which

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we are ſtirr'd up to any Thing, inordinate Deſire, Luſt: Alſo the Deſire of Nouriſhment, or a Stomach to one's Victuals.

Appetitive, belonging to the Appetite, or Deſire.

Appetitus Caninus, a Dog-like, or ravenous Appetite; a Diſeaſe. See *Cynoreris*.

To **Applaud**, to commend highly, as it were with the Clapping of Hands, to approve well of what is done.

Applauſe, great Commendation, publick Praiſe.

Apple, (among Herbaliſts) is taken not only for the Fruit of the Apple-Tree, but alſo for all ſorts of round Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees; as Mandrake-apples, Pine-apples, Cypreſs-apples, *&c.*

Apple of Love, a kind of Night-ſhade, a Plant ſo call'd from the Beauty of its Fruit, which reſemble Cherries.

Appliable or **Applicable**, (*Lat.*) that may be apply'd, that has relation to, conformable.

Applicate, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line, otherwiſe call'd the *Ordinate* and *Semi-Ordinate* in a Conick Section.

Applicate Ordinate, a Right-line applied at Right-angles to the Axis of any Conick Section, and bounded by the Curve: See *Ordinate*.

Application, the Act of Applying, the making of an Addreſs to a Perſon: Alſo Attention of the Mind, Care, Diligence, or Study: It is alſo ſometimes the Geometrical Term for Diviſion: See *Diviſion Geometrical*.

In *Aſtrology*, the Approaching of two Planets towards each other.

To **Apply**, to Put, Set, or Lay one Thing to another; to have Recourſe to a Perſon, or Thing; to beſtow upon ſome Uſes, to betake, or give one's ſelf up to.

Among *Geometricians*, To **Apply**, is taken in ſeveral Senſes, *viz.* 1. To Transfer a Line given into Circle, or into any other Figure, ſo that it may be there *accommodated*, or fitted according to its proper Length. 2. To fit Quantities, whoſe *Area*'s are equal, but Figures different, ſo that they ſhall conform one to another. 3. To expreſs *Diviſion* in *Geometry*, eſpecially by the *Latin* Writers, who as they ſay, *duc* 6 in 8; when they would have 8 multiply'd by 6: So they ſay, *Applica* 6 *ad* 18, when they would have 18 divided by 6.

To **Appoint**, (*Fr.*) to Commiſſionate, or Order; to Determine, or Deſign; to ſet a Task.

Appointee, a Foot-Soldier in *France*, who for his long Service and ſingular Bravery, receives Pay above the Private Sentinels, and ſtands fair to be advanc'd.

Appointment, the Act of Appointing; an Order, an Aſſignation: Alſo a Penſion allow'd by Perſons of Quality, for the retaining of Servants of good Credit.

To **Apportion**, (Law-Term) to Proportion, to Divide into convenient Portions.

Apportionment, the dividing of a Rent that is not whole or entire, into Parts, according as the Land whence the Rent iſſues is ſhar'd among ſeveral Perſons: Thus if a Man have a Rent-Service iſſuing out of Land, and he purchaſes Parcel of the Land, the Rent ſhall be apportioned according to the Value of the ſaid Land.

Apportum, (*Lat.* in old Records) Revenue, Gain, or Profit, which a Thing brings in to its Owner; a Corrody, or Penſion allow'd out of a Religious Houſe.

Appoſal of Sheriffs, the Charging them with Money receiv'd upon their Account in the Exchequer.

Appoſer. See *Foreign Appoſer*.

Appoſite, well applied, that is ſaid, or done to the Purpoſe, Pat.

Appoſition, properly an Adding, or Putting to, an Applying: In *Grammar*, the putting together of two Nouns Subſtantive in the ſame Caſe; as *Urbs Roma* for *Urbs Romæ*, the City of *Rome*: Alſo a Term in Philoſophy, the ſame as *Accretion*; which ſee.

To **Appraiſe**, to Value, Rate, or ſet a Price on Goods.

To **Apprehend**, to lay hold of, Seize, or Arreſt; to Comprehend, Conceive, or Underſtand; to Fear, or Suſpect.

Apprehenſion, Conception, Underſtanding; Fear, Jealouſy.

Apprehenſive, Quick of Apprehenſion, Senſible.

Apprender, (*Fr.*) to learn a Thing, to get the Knowledge of it: Alſo a Common-Law Term; as *A Fee, or Profit Apprendre, i. e.* to be taken, or received.

Apprentice, one that is bound by Indenture, or otherwiſe to another Perſon for a Term of Years, to learn his, or her Art or Myſtery.

To **Approach**, to draw nigh, to come near.

Approachable, that may be Approached.

Approaches, (in *Fortif.*) all ſorts of Works, by the Help of which, an Advance is made towards a Place beſieged; as Trenches, Redoubts, Lodgments, *&c. Approaches* are alſo taken for Attacks.

Approbation, an Approving, or Liking.

Appropriare Communam, (*Lat.* Law-Phraſe) to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate and encloſe any Parcel of Land, that was before open Common.

Appropriare ad Honorem, to bring a Manour within the Extent or Liberty of ſuch a particular Honour.

To **Appropriate**, to uſurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's ſelf, to apply particularly.

Appropriation, the Act of Appropriating. In a Law-ſenſe, it is when the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to the proper and perpetual Uſe of ſome Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, College, or Religious Houſe, and to their Succeſſours; ſo that the Body or Houſe is both Patron and Parſon, and ſome one of the Members officiates as Vicar.

To **Approve**, to allow of, to like, to render one's ſelf recommendable. In Common-Law, it is taken for to improve or increaſe.

Approvement of Land, (in general) is a making the beſt Advantage of it, by approving or encreaſing the Rent: Alſo where a Man has Common in the Lord's Waſte Ground, and the Lord encloſes Part of the Waſte for himſelf, nevertheleſs, leaving ſufficient Common, with Egreſs and Regreſs for the Commoners; this Encloſing is called *Approvement*.

Approver, one that approves or allows of: In a Law-ſenſe, the ſame as *Appellor*, *i. e.* a Felon that appeals or accuſes one or more of his Companions, as guilty of the ſame Crime; and he is ſo call'd, becauſe he muſt prove what he has alledged in his Appeal.

Approvers, are alſo certain Perſons, ſent into ſeveral Counties, to encreaſe the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes, which formerly were ſet at a certain Rate to the Sheriffs, who likewiſe demis'd or let them to others.

Approvers of the King, are thoſe that have the Letting of the King's Lands in ſmall Manours, to his beſt Advantage; and in ſome old Statutes, the Sheriffs Style themſelves the *King's Approvers*.

Approvers in the Marches of Wales, were ſuch as had Licence to ſell and buy Cattle in thoſe Parts.

Ap-

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Approximation, (in *Philoſ*) a coming or putting nearer: In *Mathematicks*, a continual ſtill coming nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity ſought, without expecting to have it exactly; as $2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7}$, &c. approaches continually nearer to 3 *ad infinitum*. *Approximation* is alſo one of the Methods of Tranſplantation in Natural Magick. See **Tranſplantation.**

Appurtenances. See **Appertinances.**

Apricock, a ſort of Wall-Fruit that requires much of the Sun's Warmth to ripen it.

April, the fourth Month of the Year, which takes its Name from the *Latin* Word *Aperire*, *i. e.* to open; becauſe in this Month, the Flowers begin to blow, and the Earth ſends forth Seeds and Plants.

Aprize, (old Word) Adventure.

Aptis. See **Abtis.**

Apſythia, (*Gr.*) a Swooning, or Fainting away.

Apſyctos, a kind of precious Stone, which when it is hot, will keep ſo Seven Days: Alſo the cold or ſhaking Fit of an Ague.

Apt, (*Lat.*) fit, meet, proper, convenient, forwardly inclined to.

To **Aptate a Planet**, (in *Aſtrol.*) is to ſtrengthen the Planet in Poſition of Houſe, and Dignities, to the greateſt Advantage, for the Compaſſing of the deſired End.

Ap-Thanes, the higher Nobility of *Scotland*, anciently ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh them from the lower ſort, or *Under-Thanes*.

Aptitude or **Aptneſs**, (*Lat.*) Fitneſs, a natural Diſpoſition to do any Thing.

Aptoton, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Noun that is not declined with Caſes, as *Nequam*.

Apua, the Spirling, Smy, or Sea-dace; a ſort of Fiſh.

Apus, a kind of Swallow with ſhort Feet; a Martinet, or Swift: See *Apodes*. **Apus Indica**, the Bird of Paradiſe.

Apyrexia, the cooling, abating, or ſlackening of a Fever; or the cold Fit of an Ague.

Apyrotos, the beſt ſort of a Carbuncle, a precious Stone, that glows like a Burning-Coal, and yet the Fire cannot hurt it.

Apyrum Sulphur, Sulphur or Brimſtone that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

Aqua, (*Lat.*) Water, Rain, Wateriſh Humour, or Juice.

Aqua Cœleſtis, (*i. e.* Heavenly Water) a Liquor which the Chymiſts call *Rectified Wine*.

Aqua Diſtillata, diſtilled Water, ſuch as is drawn out by Diſtilling any ſort of Herbs, or Drugs.

Aqua Florum omnium, (*i. e.* Water of all Flowers) the diſtilled Water of Cow-dung, when the Cows go to Graſs.

Aqua Fortis, (*i. e.* Strong Water) a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Parts of purified Nitre, or Salt-petre, Vitriol calcin'd white, and Potters Earth or Clay diſtilled in a cloſe Reverberatory Furnace: It is a ſtrong Poiſon, ſo as to eat even Iron and Steel, and is us'd for the Diſſolving of Metals, &c

Aqua Intercus, (*i. e.* Water between the Skin) the Dropſie, a Diſeaſe.

Aqua Pericardii, that Liquor or Humour which is gather'd about the Heart, and ſerves to cool it: See **Pericardium.**

Aqua Regalis, (*i. e.* Royal Water) a Liquor made by the Diſſolving of *Sal Armoniack* in *Spirit of Nitre*; and ſo call'd becauſe it diſſolves Gold, which is the King of Metals: It is alſo termed *Aqua Stygia* and *Chryſulca*.

Aqua Secunda, a Liquor made of common Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver; which is good to make the Eſcar fall off in Shankers, and to conſume Proud Fleſh.

Aqua Vitæ, (*i. e.* Water of Life) a ſort of Cordial Water, made of brew'd Beer ſtrongly hopp'd, and well fermented.

Aquæductus, an Aqueduct, or Conveyance of Water by Pipes: In *Anatomy*, the boney Paſſage from the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear, to the Palate of the Mouth; ſo nam'd from its Shape, which reſembles a Conduit-Pipe.

Aquagium, (in old Records) an Aquage, or Water-courſe.

Aqualiculus, a Hog-trough; alſo the loweſt Part of the Belly or Paunch, the ſame as *Hypogaſtrium*.

Aquarius, (*i. e.* the Water-pourer) one of the Twelve Signs in the *Zodiack*, and the laſt but one in Order; which the Sun enters in the Month of *January*: This Conſtellation is made up of 33 Stars, and uſually marked thus (♒).

Aquatick or **Aquatile**, growing, living, or breeding in or about the Water; as *Aquatick Animals*, *Plants*, or *Flowers*.

Aqueduct, (in *Architect.*) a Conduit or Paſſage for conveying Water from one Place to another. The ancient *Roman* Aqueducts were ſtately Stone Buildings, rais'd on uneven Ground, to preſerve the Level of the Water, which ſometimes reach'd a hundred thouſand Geometrical Paces in Length.

Aqueous, like Water, wateriſh.

Aqueous Humour, or **the Watery Humour**, one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmoſt, being tranſparent and of no Colour: It fills up the Space between the *Tunica Cornea*, and the *Cryſtalline Humour*. See **Humores Oculi.**

Aquifolium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Holm-tree, with prickly Leaves; alſo the Holly-tree.

Aquila, the Eagle, a Bird of Prey; alſo the Name of a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, otherwiſe call'd, *Vultur Volans*, and conſiſting of 32 Stars.

Aquila Alba, or **the White Eagle**, the ſame with *Mercurius Dulcis*; which ſee.

Aquila Philoſophorum, (*i. e.* the Philoſopher's Eagle) a Term us'd by Alchymiſts for the reducing of Metals to the firſt Matter.

Aquilcia, **Aquilegia**, or **Aquilina**, Columbine, an Herb and Flower, the Seed of which powder'd is of good Uſe in Phyſick, eſpecially in Gargariſms for the Mouth.

Aquilifer, (among the *Romans*) the Standard-bearer, who had in his Colours the Picture of an Eagle; an Enſign, or Corner.

Aquiline Noſe, a hooked Noſe like an Eagle's Beak, a Hawk's Noſe.

Aquilo, the North, or North-Eaſt Wind.

Aquoſi Ductus. See **Ductus Aquoſi.**

Aquoſity, Wateriſhneſs.

Aquula, (*Lat.*) a little Water or Brook: Alſo a ſmall watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or ſome other Bowel. See **Hydatides.**

Ara, (*Lat.*) an Altar, or Sanctuary: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation containing Eight Stars.

Arabella, (*i. e.* fair Altar) a proper Name of Women.

Arabeſque, certain curious flouriſhing or branched Work, in Painting or Tapeſtry, after the *Arabick* manner.

Arabia, a large Country of *Aſia*, reaching from *India* to *Ægypt*.

Arabick, the *Arabian* Language.

Arabicum Gummi, a kind of tranſparent Gum, brought from *Arabia* and *America*, which eaſily diſſolves in Water, and looks on the out-ſide as if it were Worm-eaten.

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Arabis, a ſort of Water-Creſs, call'd, Candy Thlaſpy.

Arable, as Arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be Plough'd or Tilled.

Arabus Lapis, a Stone white like Ivory, the Powder of which is good to cleanſe the Teeth.

Arachne, (*Gr.*) the Spider, an Inſect, or a Cob-web.

Arachnoides, (in *Anat.*) the Cryſtalline Coat of the Eye, ſo call'd from its reſembling a Spider's Web.

Araeoſtylos, (in *Architect.*) a ſort of Building where the Pillars are ſet at a great Diſtance one from another.

Araignee, (*Fr.*) a Spider. In *Fortification*, the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Araine, a Word us'd in *Nottingham-ſhire*, for a Spider.

Aralta, (in Dooms-day Book) arable, or plough-ed Ground.

Aram, (*Heb.* Highneſs or Deceiving, or their Curſe) the Son of *Shem*, from whom deſcended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Aranea Tunica or **Cryſtallina**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, that ſurrounds and encloſes the Cryſtalline Humour; taking Name from its thin light Contexture like that of a Cob-web.

Araneus, the Spider; alſo the Weaver, or Wi-ver, a Sea-Fiſh.

Arbalestra, a great Engine for the throwing of Darts, in uſe among the ancient *Romans*.

Arbiter, an Arbitrator, an Umpire, a Sove-raign Diſpoſer. See **Arbitrator**.

Arbitrable, that may be put to, or decided by Arbitration.

Arbitrage, an Arbitrator's or Umpire's Decree or Sentence.

Arbitrary, that depends altogether upon one's Will or Choice, that is without Controul; abſo-lute, free.

To **Arbitrate**, to award, give Sentence, ad-judge, or act as an Arbitrator.

Arbitration, the Act of Arbitrating, the Put-ting an End to a Difference by the Means of Ar-bitrators.

Arbitrator, an extraordinary Judge indifferent-ly choſen by the mutual Conſent of two Parties, to decide any Controverſy between them; a Days-Man, or Referee: The *Civilians* make a Dif-ference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; the for-mer being obliged to proceed according to Law and Equity; whereas the latter is left wholly to his own Diſcretion, to act without Solemnity of Proceſs, or Courſe of Judgment.

Arbitrement, (Law-word) a Power given by two or more contending Parties, to ſome Perſon or Perſons to determine the Matter in Diſpute be-tween them, to which they are bound to ſtand under a certain Penalty: And the Determination thus made is call'd an *Award*, or *the Reſult of an Arbitration*.

Arblaſter, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Croſs-Bow.

Arbor, (*Lat.*) a Tree.

Arbor Dianæ. See **Dianæ Arbor**.

Arbor Maris, (*i. e.* Tree of the Sea) a Name that ſome Chymiſts give to Coral, becauſe it grows like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea.

Arbor Vitæ, (*i. e.* Tree of Life) a kind of Tree often planted for its pleaſant green Leaf.

Arboreous, a Term apply'd by Herbaliſts to ſuch Muſhrooms or Moſſes as grow on Trees: Thus *Agarick* is call'd an *Arboreous Muſhroom*, be-cauſe it always grows on the Larch-Tree.

Arboriſt, one that is well ſkill'd in the ſeveral Kinds and Natures of Trees, and knows how to plant, improve, and preſerve them after the beſt manner.

Arbour, a Bower in a Garden, a ſhady Place made by Art, to ſit and take the Air in.

Arbutus, (*Lat.*) the Arbut, or Arbute-Tree, a ſort of Shrub, otherwiſe call'd the Strawberry-Tree, or Wilding.

Arcanum Coralinum, (among Chymiſts) is the red Precipitate of Mercury, or Quick-ſilver, on which well rectify'd Spirit of Wine has been burnt Six Times, in order to clear off ſome of the *Acids*, and make the Medicine fit to be taken inwardly.

Arcanum Duplum, a kind of Salt made by waſhing the *Caput Mortuum*, or Groſs Matter remaining after the Diſtillation of Double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water; ſo that the Water be-ing afterwards ſtrain'd, and its moiſture drawn off, the Salt will remain at the Bottom of the Glaſs.

Arcanum Jovis, is an *Amalgama*, made of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powder'd and digeſted with good Spirit of Nitre; and the Spirit being drawn from it in a Retort, the dry Maſs is powder'd again, and then digeſted with Spirit of Wine, 'till the Powder become taſte-leſs.

Arcuthos, (*Gr.*) the Juniper-Tree; a Shrub.

Arch, arrant, or notorious; as, *An Arch-Rogue*, *an Arch-Traytor*, &c.

An **Arch**, (in *Architect*) is an hollow Building, rais'd with a Mould in Form of a Semi-circle; as an Arch of a great Gate or Church-Window, the Arches of a Bridge, &c.

In Geometry, **Arch** or **Arck**, is any Part of the Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another, by which the Quantity of the whole Circle, or Line, or ſome other Thing ſought after, may be gathered.

Arch of Direction, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Portion of the Equator, comprehended between two Points in Heaven, wherefore one is the Place of the *Signi-ficator*, and the other of the *Promiſſor*. See **Arck of Direction**.

In the Compoſition of ſeveral Words, **Arch** is a Mark of Dignity, ſignifying chief; as *Archangel*, *Archbiſhop*, &c.

Archangel, the Prince of Angels, of which Or-der St. *Michael* is ſaid to be: Alſo a noted Sea-port Town of *Muſcovy*, and the Staple of all Merchants that Trade to thoſe Parts. Alſo the Name of a Weed like dead Nettles, the Flowers of which re-ſemble Honey-ſuckles.

Archangelica, Water-Angelica, an Herb.

Archbiſhop, a chief Biſhop that has Power over a certain Number of other Biſhops.

Archbiſhoprick, the Extent of the Juriſdiction, the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbiſhop.

Archbutler, a chief Sewer, one of the princi-pal Offices of the Empire of *Germany*, belonging to the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Archdeacon, a dignify'd Clergy-Man, whoſe Office is to viſit two Years in three, to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

Archdeaconry, the Extent of an Archdeacon's Spiritual Juriſdiction.

Archdeaconſhip, the Dignity and Office of an Archdeacon.

Archduke, one that has ſome Preheminence over other Dukes; as the Archduke of *Auſtria*, which Title was firſt eſtabliſh'd about, *A. D.* 1298.

Archdukedom,

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Arch-Dukedom, the Territory, or Jurisdiction of an Arch-Duke.

Archduchess, an Arch-Duke's Wife.

Arch-Heretick, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, the first Broacher of an Heresie.

Arch-Pirate, the Head of the Pirates; a principal Rover.

Arch-Presbyter, or **Arch-Priest**, a Chief-Priest, or a Rural Dean.

Archaisms, are old Expressions, now quite out of use, and only found in ancient Authors.

Archaismus, (in *Rhetorick*) an Imitation of the Ancients in Expressions or Words.

Archal, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Derby-shire* Liver-wort, because it grows upon the Free-stones of the Mountain *Peak* in that County.

Archē, (*Gr.*) a Beginning, an Entrance: In a Medicinal Sense, the Beginning of a Disease.

Archer, one skill'd in Archery.

Archery, the Art of Shooting with a Long-Bow.

Arches or **Court of Arches**, the Chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Debating of Ecclesiastical Causes, and so call'd, because it us'd to be kept in the Church of St. *Mary le Bow*, *London*, the Top of whose Steeple was formerly rais'd with Stone Pillars, built Arch-wise, like so many bent Bows.

The Dean of the Arches, or **the Official of the Arches Court**, the chief Judge of that Court who has a peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in the City of *London*, termed *a Deanry*, and freed from the Authority of the Bishop of that Diocess: The Jurisdiction of this Judge is ordinary, and extends it self through the whole Province of *Canterbury*.

Archetype, (*Gr.*) the first Example or Pattern, an Authentick Copy; the Original of a Writing, Picture, or any Piece of Art.

Archeus, (among the *Paracelsians*) the Principle of Life and Vigour in any Living-Creature: Also the highest, most exalted, and invisible Spirit that can be separated from mix'd Bodies; and hidden Quality, Efficacy, or Virtue of Nature.

Archezostis, the White-Wine: an Herb.

Archiater or **Archiatrus**, the Principal or Chief Physician; a Physician to a Prince, so styled by way of Excellency.

Archigent Morbi, Acute Diseases.

Archigrammateus, the Principal Secretary, or the chief Clerk of an Office; a Chancellour.

Archilochium Carmen. See **Jambick Verse**.

Archimandrita, an Abbot, Prior, or Chief Governour of an Hermitage or Convent.

Archipelagus or **Archipelago**, (in *Geogr.*) a Main Sea or large Gulph, containing a Cluster of small Islands one near another, and several little Seas that take Name from those Islands: Of these Four are chiefly remarkable, *viz.* That of *Europe*, in the Sea formerly call'd the *Ægean*; the *Archipelago* of St. *Lazarus*, with those of *Malucca*, and of the *Maldives* in the *East-Indies*.

Archistrategus, the Generalissimo or Captain-General of an Army, the Lord-General.

Archisynagogus, the Ruler of the *Jewish* Synagogue.

Architect, a Master-Builder, a Chief Workman, a Surveyor of the Building.

Architecture, the Art or Science of Building, Masonry, Carpentry.

Architectonick, that builds a Thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it: Thus that Forming Nature, Power, or Spirit, which hatches the Ova or Eggs of Females into Living-Creatures of the same kind, is by some call'd, *the Architectonick Spirit*.

Architecture, a Skill grounded on the Rules of *Geometry*, which shews the right Method of Designing and Raising all manner of Buildings; and it is usually divided into Civil and Military.

Civil Architecture, teaches how to make any kinds of Buildings, whether Publick or Private; as Churches, Palaces, Arches, Houses, Gates, *&c.* And *Military Architecture* discovers the best Way of Raising Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, or any other Places of Strength.

Architrave, the main Beam in any Building, and the first Member of the *Entablature*, i. e. that Part of a Stone Pillar which is above the Capital and below the Frize: In Timber-Buildings, it is call'd the *Reason-piece* or *Master-beam*; in Chimneys, the *Mantle-piece*; and over the Jambs of Doors, or Lintels of Windows, 'tis termed *Hyperthyron*.

Archives, a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Master of the Rolls, the Chancery, or Exchequer.

Archontes, chief Magistrates appointed in the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after Kingly Government was there aboliſh'd.

Archontick, certain Hereticks, so call'd from *Archon*, the Ring-leader of that Sect, which began to appear, *A. C.* 334. They deny'd the Resurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

† **Arctation**, (*Lat.*) a Straightening, or Crowding.

Arctick, (*Gr.* in *Astron*) as, *The Arctick Pole*, i. e. the *North-Pole* of the World, and the *Arctick Circle*, one of the lesser Circles of the Sphere, distant 23 Degrees and a half from the said Pole; both so nam'd from *Arctos*, *i. e.* the Bear, a Constellation or Cluster of Stars in the Northern Part of Heaven.

Arctophyla. See **Bootes**.

Arctos Minor, the same with *Ursa Minor*; which see.

Arctoscorodon, Ramsons; an Herb.

Arctostaphylos, a Black-berry or Bilberry.

Arcturus, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude or Light, plac'd in the Skirt of the Constellation, call'd *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*: Its Longitude is 199 *Deg.* 39 *Min.* Latitude 31 *Deg.* 2 *Min.* Right Ascension, 210 *Deg.* 13 *Min.* and Declination 20 *Deg.* 58 *Min.*

Arcuation, (*Lat.*) properly a fashioning or shaping like an Arch or Bow: In *Surgery*, the Bending of the Bones.

Arcubalista, a Warlike Engine, anciently us'd for casting forth great Stones.

Ardea, the Heron, a kind of Water-Fowl. *Ardea Stellaris*, the Bittern.

Ardency or **Ardentness**, Heat of Passion, Zeal, *&c.*

Arduenna, a great Forest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine* to the City of *Tournay*, for the Space of 500 Miles. There is also another great Forest in *Warwick-shire* of that Name; the Word in the old *Gaulish* Tongue, signifying a Wood.

Ardent, very hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

Ardent Spirits, (in *Chymistry*) such Spirits as being Distilled from Fermented Vegetables or Plants, will take Fire and burn; as Spirit of Wine, Brandy, *Aqua Vitæ*, &c.

Ardentes Febres, burning Fevers or those that are accompany'd with a great Heat and Thirst.

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Arcura, (in *Husbandry*) the Fallowings or Ploughings of Ground.

Ardor, (*Lat.*) burning Heat: In a Medicinal Sense, a very great Heat said in a Humane Body.

Ardor Ventriculi, a kind of Pain in the Stomach, commonly call'd *Heart-Burning*.

Ardor Urinæ, a Sharpness of Urine.

Ardour, Ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness, Heat.

Are or **A-la-mi-re**, the Name of one of the Eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.

To **Are**, a Country-Word for to Plough, from the *Latin*, *Aro* of the same Signification.

Area, (*Lat.*) a Barn-Floor, a void Space of Ground, the Ground-Plot of a Building; a Bed or Quarter in a Garden: Also a Circle about the Moon and some Stars, otherwise call'd *Halo*: Also an Ulcer or Sore in the Head that causes Baldness; the same with *Alopecia*.

The **Area of a Figure**, (in *Geom.*) is its inward Capacity or Superficial Content, or the Surface comprehended between the Sides of such a Figure, whether it be plain or Spherical; and it is reckon'd in the Square Parts of any Measure. Thus, if a Field be in Form of a Square, and each Side of it be 30 Yards in Length, its *Area* or whole Content will be 900 Square Yards.

In *Fortification*, **Area** is the Superficial Content of any Rampart or other Work, according to its particular Figure.

Aregon, (*Gr.*) an Ointment of a dissolving, loosening, and thinning Quality.

Arena, (*Lat.*) Sand, Gravel, Grit: Also Gravel bred in a Humane Body, which consists of a great deal of Salt and Earth, and often grows up into a Stone.

Arenaria, a sort of Buck-Thorn, an Herb.

Arenarium Saxum, Sand-Stone, or Free-Stone.

Arenatio, (in the Art of *Physick*) a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

Areola, a little Bed in a Garden; a small Court-Yard.

Areola Papillaris, the Circle about the Nipple, or Teat.

Areometer, (*Gr.*) an Instrument to measure the Gravity or Weight of any *Fluid* or Liquor: It is usually made of a fine thin Glass, and sealed at the Top, after as much running Quick-Silver has been put into it, as will serve to keep it swimming upright: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heaviness or Lightness of any Liquor may be discover'd by the Descent of the Vessel into it.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Court in *Athens*, appointed by *Solon*, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and so call'd from *Areopagus*, or *Mars*'s Hill, a Village near that City, where they sat.

Areostyle, (in *Architect.*) a Building where the Pillars stand at a considerable Distance one from another.

Areotectonicks, that part of Military *Architecture* or *Fortification*, which shews how to attack safely, and to encounter an Enemy at the best Advantage.

Areotick Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for the Matter that causes the Disease to be carry'd off by Sweat, or insensible Transpiration.

Arereisment, (old Law-Word) Affright, Surprize; as *To the great Arereisment and Ertenysement of the Common Law.*

Aret, (old Word) an Account.

Aretophila, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, signifying a Friend of Vertue.

Argal, hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine-Vessels, and otherwise called *Tartar*.

Argema, (*Gr.*) a Web or Pin in the Eye, which in the Black of it looks white, and on the other Side red; a small Ulcer in the Circle of the Eye call'd *Iris*.

Argemone, an Herb like wild Poppey, good against such a Web or Disease in the Eye; Wild-Tansey, Silver-Weed.

Argent, (*Lat.* in *Heraldry*) the Silver or White-Colour in the Coats of Gentlemen, Knights, and Baronets: But in the Escutcheons of Noble-Men, it is call'd a *Pearl*, and *Luna* in those of Sovereign Princes. See *Or*.

Argentangina, the Silver-Quinsey, when a Pleader at Law being Brib'd, feigns himself sick, and not able to speak.

Argentina, Silver-Weed, or Wild-Tansey, an Herb that cools moderately, and is of a very binding Quality.

Argentum, Silver, the noblest Metal next to Gold; Plate, Money, Coin.

Argentum album, (in Dooms-day Book) Silver Coin, or Current Money.

Argentum Dei, (in old Records, *i. e.* God's Money) Money given as Earnest upon the making of a Bargain, and still call'd *God's Penny* in the *North*.

Argentum Vivum, Mercury, or Quick-Silver.

Argestes, (*Gr.*) a *South-West* Wind, or more precisely, *South-West* and by *West*, which blows gently with fair Weather.

Argilla, (*Lat.*) white Clay.

Argoil, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Clay.

Argo Navis, or **the Ship Argo**, a Southern Constellation consisting of 42 Stars.

To **Argue**, to Reason or Discourse, to Dispute or Debate, to shew or make appear.

Argument, a Reason, Proof, or Mark; the Summ or Substance of a Discourse, or Treatise; a Theme or Subject to speak or write of: In *Logick*, a Probability invented to create Belief; any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue. In Painting or Drawing, the *Argument* signifies the Persons represented in a Landskip, in Contradistinction from the Country. See *Landskip*.

Argumentum Connutum. See **Connutum Argumentum**.

In Astronomy, **Argument** is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another Arch unknown and proportionable to the first.

Argument of Inclination, is an Arch of a Planet's Orb comprehended between the ascending *Node* and the Place of that Planet, with respect to the Sun; being number'd according to the Succession of the Signs.

Argument of the Moon's Latitude, the Moon's Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, that is to say, where her Orb, in two Points Diametrically opposite, is cut by the *Ecliptick*; whereby is found out the Quantity of the real darkening in Eclipses, or how many *Digits* are darken'd.

Argumentation, a Reasoning, or Proving by Arguments; a Disputing for and against.

Argyritis, (*Gr.*) the Scum or Fome that rises from Silver, or Lead that is mixed with Silver in the Refining-Furnace.

Argyrocome, a sort of Cud-weed, an Herb.

Argyrocomus, a Silver-coloured Comet, that differs very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Silver Colour, and shines with so great a Lustre that it dazzles the Beholders Eyes.

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Argyrodamas, (q. d. Silver-Diamond) a precious Stone of a bright Silver-Colour.

Argyrolithos, Talk, a ſort of Mineral Stone.

Arianiſm, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius*, a noted Heretick in the Time of the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great, who deny'd the Son of God to be of the ſame Subſtance with the Father, and began to broach that damnable Hereſy about it. *A. C.* 315.

Aricinum, (*Lat.*) the headed Leak, or ſet Leak, ſo call'd from *Aricia* or *Arezzo*, a Town in *Italy*, where they thrive much.

Arico, the *French*-Bean, or Kidney-Bean.

Aries, a Ram, or Tup: Alſo a warlike Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans*, for the Battering down of City-Walls; a great Beam of Wood, ſtrengthen'd with Iron-Spikes at the End, repreſenting a Ram's-Head. Alſo among Aſtronomers, the firſt Sign of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, and it is drawn on the Globes in the Figure of a Ram; being a Conſtellation or Company of 19 Stars, uſually expreſs'd by this Character (♈).

Arietum Levatio, (in old Records) a Sportive Exerciſe which ſeems to be a kind of Tilting, or Running at the Quintain.

Ariſarum, (*Gr.*) a ſmall ſort of Wake-Robin; an Herb.

To **Ariſe**, to riſe up; to take riſe, or proceed from.

Ariſta, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) that long, ſlender, Needle-like Beard which grows out from the Husk of Corn or Graſs.

Ariſtalthæa, (*Gr.*) Marſh-Mallows, or White-Mallows: an Herb.

Ariſtobulus, (*Gr. i. e.* beſt Counſel) the Name of two Kings of *Judea* of the *Maccabean* Race.

Ariſtocracy, the Government of a Common-Wealth, where the Nobility only bear Rule; as the States of *Holland*, the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c.

Ariſtocratical or **Ariſtocratick**, belonging to ſuch a Government.

Ariſtolochia, corruptly call'd *Aſtrologe*, Hart-wort, or Birth-wort, an Herb good for Women in Child-birth; to haſten their Delivery, and fetch away the After-burden.

To **Arite**, (old Word) to arreſt, to ſtay, or ſtop.

Arithmetical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Arithmetick.

Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10.0000000.

Arithmetical Progreſſion or **Proportion**. See the Words *Progreſſion* and *Proportion*.

Arithmetician, one ſkill'd in Arithmetick; an able Accountant.

Arithmetick, a Science which Teaches the Art of Accounting by Number, and alſo ſhews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers or Diſcrete Quantity: It is divided into two General Branches, *viz. Common Arithmetick* and *Algebra*; which ſee.

Ark, (Scripture Word) a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah*'s Ark, *Moſes*'s Ark; alſo a Cheſt or Coffer: Alſo a Country Word for a large Cheſt, to put Fruit or Corn in.

Ark of the Covenant, the Cheſt in which the Tables of the *Levitical* Law were kept, among the *Iſraelites* or ancient *Jews*.

In Geometry, **Ark** or **Arch**, is ſome Part of the Circumference of a Circle. See *Arch*.

Ark of Direction or **Progreſſion**, (in *Aſtron.*) is that Ark of the *Zodiack*, which Planet appears to deſcribe when its Motion is forwards according to the Order of the Signs. In the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, it is alſo the Ark of the *Epicycle* which a Planet deſcribes, when it is Progreſſive according to the Order of the Signs.

Ark of the firſt and ſecond Station, is the Arch which a Planet deſcribes in the former or the latter Semi-Circumference of its *Epicycle*, when it appears Stationary.

Ark of Retrogradation, is that which a Planet deſcribes when it is Retrogade, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs

Arles-penny, a Word us'd in ſome Parts of *England*, for Earneſt-Money given to Servants.

Arm of an Anchor, that Part of it to which the Flook is ſet.

To **Arm a Shot**, (in *Gunnery*) is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts round about one End of the Iron-Spike or Bar, which paſſes thro' the Shot, that it may be the better ramm'd home to the Powder; and eſpecially that the ſharp End of the Bar may not catch hold in any Honey-Combs of the Piece, and ſo endanger the Breaking it.

Arma dare, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) to dub, or make a Knight.

Arma ſoluta, ſharp cutting Weapons, diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that only break or bruiſe.

Armada, (*Span.*) a Navy well Armed or Manned.

Armadillio, a Creature brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, whom Nature has ſo fortify'd with an Armour-like Skin, that it cannot be wounded in any Part except the Flank.

Arman, a kind of Confection for Horſes, made of Honey of Roſes, Crums of white Bread, Powder of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, &c.

Armarium Unguentum, (*Lat.*) a Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds (as ſome give out) may be cur'd at any Diſtance only by Dreſſing the Weapon: It is alſo termed *Hoplochryſma* and *Magnes Micrecoſmicus*.

Armed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd for repreſenting the Beaks and Feet of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey; and theſe are always painted of a different Colour from the Bird it ſelf. Thus the uſual Expreſſion is, *He bears a Cock or a Falcon Armed, Or, Gules*, &c.

In Sea-Affairs, a Ship is ſaid **To be Armed**, when it is every Way provided and furniſhed for a Man of War: For a *Croſs-bar-ſhot Armed*. See To *Arm a Shot*.

Armenus Lapis. See *Lapis Armenus*.

Armiger, (*Lat.*) a Title of Dignity, properly an Armour-bearer to a Knight, an Eſquire, a Squire of the Body; any one that bears, or gives a Coat of Arms.

Armilla, a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wriſt: Alſo an Iron-Ring, Hoop, or Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

Armilla Membranoſa, (in *Anat.*) a Ligament, Band, or String that comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand, in a kind of Circle.

Armillary Sphere, an Artificial hollow Sphere, made up only of Circles of Paſte-board, Wood, Braſs, &c. put together and ſet in a Frame; ſo as to repreſent the true Poſition and Motion of all the Circles of the Sphere, both greater and leſſer, in their Natural Order.

Arminianiſm, the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, the Followers of *Jacobus Arminius*, who ſpread abroad his Heterodox Opinions in *Holland*, *A. D.* 1605: They hold Free Grace and Univerſal Redemption.

Armiſalii, (*Lat*) a ſort of Dancers in Armour, among the ancient *Romans*, who danc'd the Dance, call'd *Pyrricha*, keeping Time, by ſtriking their Swords and Javelins againſt their Bucklers.

Armlet, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; alſo a Bracelet of Pearl.

Armoniack. See *Bole-Armoniack.*

Armoniack Salt. See *Sal-Armoniack.*

Armoniack Volatile Spirit. See *Volatile Spirit of Sal-Armoniack.*

Armoraria, (*Lat.*) a kind of wild Radish, Horse-Radish

Armorial, belonging to Armory; as *Armorial Ensigns.*

Armory, the same as *Heraldry*; the Art of Displaying and Marshalling all Coats of Arms, and Appointing them to their proper Bearers.

Armour, warlike Harness, defensive Arms that cover the Body: In a Law-sense, it is taken for any Thing that a Man either wears for a Defence, or that in his Fury or Rage he takes into his Hand to throw at or strike another.

Armourer, one that makes or sells all sorts of Armour, Guns, Pistols, *&c.*

Armoury, a Store-house of Armour, a particular Place, where Arms are laid up and kept.

Arms, all manner of Weapons made use of by Men, either for Attacking others, or Defending themselves: In Falconry, *Arms* are the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thigh to the Foot.

Army, a great Number of armed Men, or Soldiers gather'd into one Body, consisting of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, under the Command of a General.

Flying-Army. See *Camp Volant.*

Arnaldia or **Arnoldia,** (in old *Latin* Writers) a kind of Disease that makes the Hair fall off like the *Alopecia*, or Fox-evil.

Arnoglossum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Lambs-tongue, Plantain, Rib-wort, or Way-bread.

Arobe, a *Portuguese* Measure for Sugar, containing 25 Bushels.

Aroma, (*Gr.*) all sweet Spices; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, *&c.* and in general, all sorts of Drugs, Grocery-Ware.

Aromatica Nux, Nutmeg.

Aromatical or **Aromatick,** having a spicey Smell, sweet-scented, perfumed.

Aromatick Volatile Salt. See *Sal Volatile Oleosum.*

Aromatites, Hippocras, or Wine brew'd with Spice; also a precious Stone smelling like Myrrh

Aromatization, or **Aromatizing of Medicines,** is mingling them with a due Proportion of Spices, aromatick Drugs, *&c.* in order to make them more pleasant and useful.

Aromatozola, a Seller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggist.

Aron or **Arum,** an Herb called Wake-Robin, Cuckoe-pintle, or Ramp; which is of a very biting Taste, and the Juice good to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Aroughena, a wild Beast in *Virginia*, somewhat like a Badger.

Arpent, (*Fr.*) a Measure of Land us'd in *France*, containing 100 square Perches of 18 Foot each.

Arpharad, (*Heb.*) the Son of *Shem*; also a certain King who was defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar.*

Arquata, (*Lat.*) the Curlew, a sort of Fowl, so call'd from its crooked Beak: *Arquatæ Congener,* the Stone-Curlew.

Arquatus Morbus, the Jaundice, a Disease so call'd from its resembling the Colour of the Rainbow, in *Latin, Arquus* or *Arcus Cœlestis.*

Arquebuse or **Harquebuss,** (*Fr.*) a large Hand-Gun, somewhat bigger than our Musket, which some call a *Caliever.*

Arquites, (*Lat.*) an Order of Soldiers among the old *Romans*, who shot Arrows out of Bows; Bow-men, Archers.

Arrach, an Herb of two sorts, *viz.* one called Garden-Arrach, the other wild and stinking Arrach; which last is also known by the Names of *Dogs-Arrach, Goats-Arrach,* and stinking Mother-wort.

Arraiatio Peditum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Arraying of Foot-Soldiers.

To **Arraign,** (*Fr.* Law-Term) to set a Thing in Order, or in its Place.

To **Arraign the Assize,** is to cause the Tenant to be call'd, to make the Plaint, and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forc'd to Answer thereto.

A Prisoner is also so said **To be arraigned at the Bar of a Court of Justice** when he is indicted and brought forth, in order to his Tryal.

Arraignment, the Act of Arraigning a Prisoner.

Arrant, meer, downright, as *An Arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave,* &c.

Arras-Hangings, a sort of rich Tapestry made at *Arras*, a large City of the County of *Artois* in *Flanders.*

Array, (old *Fr.*) Order: In Common-Law, the ranking or setting forth of a Jury or Inquest of Men, impannelled upon a Cause: Whence the Phrases, *To Array a Pannel, The Array shall be quash'd,* &c.

In the Art of War, **Array** is the drawing up, or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

Arrayers or **Commissioners of Array,** certain Officers, whose Business is to take Care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred.

Arrearages or **Arrears,** the Remainder of any Rents or Moneys unpaid at the due Time, the Remains of a Reckoning, or Debt: In a strict Law-sense, it signifies the Remainder of an Account, or Summ of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

Arrectaria, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) Beams, Posts, Pillars, or Stones in Buildings, that stand upright, to bear the Weight above them.

Arrectatus, (Law-word) suspected, accused of, or charged with.

Arrenatus, arraigned, or brought forth to a Tryal.

Arrendare, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) is to set Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

Arrentation, (in the Forest-Law) a Licensing an Owner of Lands in a Forest, to enclose them with a low Hedge, and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent: And *saving of the Arrentations,* is the reserving a Power to grant such Licences.

Arrest, (*Fr.*) a Stop, or Stay; a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court: In our Common-Law, a stopping or seizing of one's Person, by Order of some Court, or of some Officer of Justice.

To Move or **plead in Arrest of Judgment,** is to shew Cause why Judgment should be stay'd, tho' there be a Verdict in the Case: And *To plead in Arrest of taking the Inquest upon a former Issue,* is to shew Cause why an Inquest should not be taken.

Arrestandis Bonis ne dissipentur, a Writ in favour of one whose Cattle or Goods are seiz'd by another, who during the Contest, does, or is like to make them away, and will hardly be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

Arrestando ipsum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiscendum in obsequium Regis, &c. A Writ that lies for the Apprehending of a Man that has taken Prest Money, towards the King's Wars, and hides himself when he should go.

Arresto facto super bonis mercatorum alienigenorum, a Writ that lies for a Denizen, against the

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the Goods of Strangers in another Country, found within the Kingdom, to make amends for Goods taken from him in that Foreign Country, after denial of Reſtitution.

To Arret, to lay blame on, an old word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Arretted, (*Law-Term*) that is ſummoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime: It is alſo ſometimes us'd for imputed, or laid unto; as *No Folly may be arretted to him, being under Age.*

Arriere-Ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation whereby all Gentlemen in *France*, that hold Eſtates of the King by a meſne Tenure, or Knights-ſervice, are ſummoned to appear in Arms, to ſerve him in his Wars: Alſo the Aſſembly of the Perſons ſo ſummoned.

Arriere-Guard, the Rear of an Army, or that part of it which marches after the main Battel, to hinder and ſtop Deſerters, *&c.*

Arrival, arriving, or coming.

To Arrive, (properly to come to the Bank or Shore) to come to a Place, to attain to, to compaſs a thing.

Arrobas, a kind of foreign Weight. See *Roove*.

Arrogance or **Arrogancy,** (*Lat.*) Pride, Preſumption, Haughtineſs, Self-conceit.

Arrogant, proud, haughty, preſumptuous.

To Arrogate, to claim, challenge, or attribute to one's ſelf, to take upon one's ſelf.

Arrow-Head, a Water-herb, ſo call'd, becauſe the Leaves of it reſemble the Head of a three-forked Arrow.

Arſe, the Fundament, Breech, or back Parts. In the Sea-Language, *the Arſe of a Block* or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

Arſe-foot, a Water-fowl, otherwiſe call'd the little Didapper.

Arſe-ſmart or **Water-Pepper,** a ſort of Herb.

Arſe-verſe or **Arſy-verſy,** Heels over Head, topſy-turvy, propoſterouſly.

Arſenal, (*Fr.*) a Royal or Publick Store-houſe of Arms, and all ſorts of warlike Ammunition; a Place appointed for the making and keeping of every thing that is neceſſary for Defence and Aſſault.

Arſenick, a Mineral Body, conſiſting of much Sulphur and ſome Cauſtick Salts, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* white, yellow, and red.

Regulus of Arſenick, a Chymical Compoſition, for Subſtance like Butter, made of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corroſive Sublimate.

Ruby of Arſenick, a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur, or Brimſtone, by means of ſeveral repeated Sublimations, which give it the tincture or die of a Ruby.

Arſenogonum, (*Gr.*) an Herb which being ſteep'd in Wine, and drunk off, procures the getting of a Male Child.

Arſis, a raiſing or lifting up, the raiſing of the Voice in Pronunciation; alſo a taking away, or from.

Arſis & Theſis, certain Terms in Muſical Compoſition: Thus a Point being inverted or turned, is ſaid, To move *per Arſin* and *Theſin*, that is to ſay when a Point riſes in one Part, and falls in another; or on the contrary, when it falls in one Part, and riſes in another; which occaſions a very agreeable Variety.

Arſura, (in old *Latin* Records) the Tryal of Money by Fire, after the coyning of it.

Art, (*Lat.*) all that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of Man; a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being obſerv'd, give Succeſs to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, ſuch as are noble and genteel, *viz.* Grammar, Rhetorick, Muſick, Phyſick, the Mathematicks; as Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Navigation, *&c.* See Science.

Mechanick Arts, are thoſe that more require the labour of the Hand and Body, than of the Mind; as thoſe of Statuaries, Carvers, Gravers, Chaſers, *&c.*

Art and Part, (North-Country Term) as *To be Art and Part in the committing of a Crime, i. e.* when one was both a Contriver, and acted his part in it.

Artemiſia, Queen of *Caria* and Wife of *Mauſolus*, who built ſo ſtately a Tomb for her deceaſed Husband, that it was counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Alſo the Herb Mug-wort, or Mother-wort; which took Name from that Princeſs, and is of great Virtue in all Diſeaſes peculiar to Women.

To Arten, to conſtrain, or force. *Chaucer.*

Arteria, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an Artery: The Arteries are thoſe hollow skinny Veſſels like Veins, in which the moſt thin and hotteſt part of the Blood, together with the Vital Spirits, paſs through the Body.

Arteria Aorta or **Magna,** the great Artery, a Veſſel, conſiſting of Four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the ſpirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart, by its Branches to all Parts of the Body.

Arteria Cœliaca. See *Cœliack Artery*.

Arteria trachea or **Aſpera,** (*i. e.* the rough Artery) the Wind-pipe, a griſtly Veſſel which conſiſts of ſeveral Rings and Parts; its uſe being to form and convey the Voice; to take in Breath, *&c.*

Arteria Venoſa, the Vein of the Lungs: See *Pulmonaria Vena.*

Arteriaca Medicamenta, Medicines that cure Diſeaſes in the Wind-pipe, and help the Voice.

Arteriace, a Medicine for the Arteries.

Arterial, belonging to thoſe Veſſels.

Arteriosa Vena. See *Pulmonaria Arteria.*

Arteriotomy, in artificial cutting or opening of an Artery, for the letting of Blood in an obſtinate Head-ach, Madneſs, Falling-Sickneſs, *&c.* and the Inciſion is uſually made in the Fore-head, Temples, or behind the Ears.

Arthanita, the Herb Sow-bread.

Arthetica, the Cowſlip, Ox-lip, or Primroſe; a Flower.

Arthritis or **Morbus Articularis,** the Gout, a Pain in the Joynts of the Limbs, accompany'd with Swellings, Redneſs, hard Knobs in ſeveral Parts of the Body and other Symptoms.

Arthritis Planetica or **Vaga,** the wandering Gout, a Diſeaſe that flies or moves about, cauſing Pain ſometimes in one Limb, and ſomerimes in another.

Arthritical or **Arthritick,** diſeaſed in the Joynts, belonging to, or troubled with the Gout.

Arthrodia, (in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, whereby Two Bones are joyn'd together, with a flat Head received into a Cavity or Hollow of a ſmall Depth; as the Head of the Shoulder-bone, with the Cavity of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade.

Arthron, a Joynt, or a joyning together of Bones.

Arthroſis, the ſame as *Articulation*; which See.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in ſeveral ſet Battels.

Artichoke, a known Plant of an excellent ſtrengthening Quality.

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Jerusalem Artichoke, a Plant near of the same Nature as Potatoes.

Artick Pole. See *Arctick Pole.*

Article, (*Lat.*) a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Writing Treatise, Account, &c. a Point, Clause, or small Member of a Sentence.

In Grammar, *Article* is a small Word that serves to distinguish the Genders of Nouns, and is therefore commonly set before them, throughout their several Declensions; as ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, in the *Greek* Tongue, and *hic, hæc, hoc* in the *Latin*.

In Arithmetick, *Article* signifies *Ten*, with all other whole Numbers that may be exactly divided into ten Parts, as 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. These are also sometimes call'd *Decads*, and sometimes *Round Figures*.

Articles of the Clergy, Statutes or Ordinances, made about Ecclesiastical Persons and Causes.

To **Article**, to make, or draw up Articles.

Articularis Morbus. See *Arthritis.*

Articulate, distinct, as when Words are so clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

Articulate Sounds, such Sounds as can be express'd by Letters, and serve to make Words.

Articulation, (in *Grammar*) is that part of it which treats first of Sounds and Letters, and then of the manner of their Combination, or joyning together for the composing of Syllables and Words; so that a Man who utters his Words, distinctly and clearly, is said, *To pronounce them articulately*.

In Anatomy, **Articulation**, is a joyning together of the Limbs of an Animal Body, for the due performing of Motion: and it is otherwise call'd *Arthrosis*. Among Herbalists, *Articulation* is taken for the Joynts or Knots that are in some Husks or Cods, as those of the Herb *Ornithopothodium* or Birds-foot, and in the Roots of *Polygonaton* or *Solomon's* Seal.

Articulus, (*Lat.*) a Joynt in the Body of a Living-Creature; a knuckle of the Fingers, a Joynt or Knot in Plants: Also an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. a chief Head in a Discourse: In some of our ancient Writers; an Article or Complaint presented by way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

Artifice, a Trick, Slight, or Knack; a cunning Fetch, or crafty Device.

Artificer, one that professes some Art or Trade; a Handicrafts-man, a Workman.

Artificial, done according to the Rules of Art, Artful.

Artificial Day. See *Day.*

Artificial Lines, (on a Sector or Scale) are Line so contrived as to represent the Logarithmick Sines and Tangents, which by the help of the Line of Numbers, will solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c.

Artificial Numbers, are Logarithms, and Logarithmical Numbers relating to Sines, Secants, Tangents, &c.

Artillery, warlike Furniture comprehending all sorts of Fire-arms, *viz.* Cannons, Mortar-pieces, Carbines, Muskets, &c. with their Appurtenances; as Bombs, Granado's, Carcasses, &c.

Artillery Company, a particular Company of Citizens of *London*, train'd up and well-skill'd in Military Discipline.

Artisan, (*Lat.*) an Artificer, or Tradesmen.

Artist, a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

Artolagamus or **Artolaganum**, (*Gr.*) fine Cake-bread; a Flawn, a Custard, a Cheese-cake.

Artomeli, Broth made of Honey and Bread.

Artus, (*Lat.*) the Members, Limbs, or Joynts of the Body.

Arval Brothers, (among the *Romans*) a Corporation of Priests, Twelve in Number; who besides their performance of Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arval, **Arvil**, or **Arsal**, (old word) a Burial, or Funeral Solemnity.

Arvil Bread, the Loaves distributed to the Poor upon such Occasions.

Arvil Supper, a Feast or Entertainment given at Funerals; a Custom still observ'd in some of the North and North-west Parts of *England*.

Arvisian Wine, a sort of *Greek* Wine brought from *Arvis*, now *Amista* a Town in the Island of *Chios*.

Arum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Wake-Robin, whose Root is an excellent Remedy against Poison, the Plague, and other Distempers.

Arura, (*Lat.* for *Aratura*) a Word us'd in ancient Deeds for ploughing: *Una Arura*, one Days-work at the Plough.

Arysæna, (*Gr.*) a little Bason or Dish, a Bathing-Vessel, a Pitcher to draw Water or Wine with, a Vessel like a Ladle, to take up any Liquor.

Arytænoides, (in *Anat.*) two Cartilages or Gristles, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx* or Wind-pipe, and serve to render the Voice more shrill or deep: They are so nam'd, because when their Processes are joyn'd together, they represent the Mouth of an Ewer, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Vessel. They are also call'd *Gutturales*, upon the same account from the *Latin* word *Gutturnium*, a Laver or Ewer.

Arytenoideus, the smallest Muscle belonging to the *Larynx*, which arises from the outward part of one of the *Arytænoidal* Gristles, and running cross-ways, is inserted to the other.

Arythmus, a Term us'd by some Writers in *Physick*, for a Pulse which is so far lost that it cannot be any longer felt.

As, (*Lat.*) otherwise call'd **Libra** and **Pondo**, a *Roman* Pound weight, containing 12 Ounces; or any entire thing divided into Twelve Parts, as an Inheritance, an Estate, &c. in which Case the Parts were nam'd *Ounces*. **As** is also an ancient Coin made at first of Copper, without any Stamp, in Value according to our Money not above Half-penny-farthing.

Asa, (*Heb.* a Healer of Sickness) a Name of a King of *Judah*, who destroy'd the High Places.

Asa dulcis, (*Lat.*) the Gum, otherwise call'd *Benjamin* or *Benzoin*.

Asa fœtida, a sort of Gum press'd out of a certain Plant, which grows in *Persia*, and is good for Women troubled with fits of the Mother.

Asahel, (*Heb.* God has wrought) *Joab's* Brother, who by his swiftness overtaking *Abner*, was kill'd by him.

Asaph, (*i. e.* Gathering) a famous Musician among the ancient *Jews*, and one of the chief of King *David's* Choir.

Asaphia, (*Gr.*) Obscurity, Uncertainty: In a Medicinal Sense, a lowness of Voice proceeding from an ill Frame or Disposition of the Organs of Speech.

Asapi, the forlorn Hope of the *Turkish* Foot-Soldiers, who are set upon all the most desperate Services.

Asarabacca or **Asarum**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing with thick, round, shining Leaves like those of the Violet, but larger: The Leaves are much us'd

us'd to provoke Vomiting, to force the Courses, &c.

Asaretum, (among the *Romans*) a sort of fine Pavement in Dining-rooms, made of small Tiles of several Colours, so artificially contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd, as if it were not swept, but the scraps were left on the Floor.

Asbestine Paper or Cloth, such as will burn in the Fire, be purify'd by it, and yet not consume: It is made of the Stone *Asbestos*, and by some call'd *Linum Vivum*.

Asbestos, a sort of Stone of which Cloth was anciently made, that would not burn or waste, tho' thrown into a great Fire; the same with *Amiantus*; which see.

Ascalabotes, a kind of Ewet, or Eft.

Ascalonia or **Ascalonium**, a sort of Onion, which took Name from *Ascalon* a noted City of *Idumæa*; a Scallion.

Ascarides, little Worms which breeding in the *Intestinum Rectum*, or Straight Gut, tickle and trouble it; Arse-worms, the Bots in Horses.

Ascaunse, (old Word) a-thwart, or a cross.

To **Ascend**, (*Lat.*) to go, get or climb up, to rise upwards.

Ascendant, (in *Astrol.*) the Degree of the *Equator*, or that part of the Heaven which rises or is coming above the *Horizon* in the East, when any Person is born: 'Tis also call'd the *Horoscope*, the the Angle of *the East*, and the first House in a Scheme or Figure: In a Figurative Sense, *Ascendant* is taken for an Over-ruling or Powerful Influence over any one. Also a Term in Architecture, See *Chambranle*.

Ascension, an ascending, arising, going, or getting up.

Ascension Day, a Festival kept Ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in remembrance of our Blessed Saviour's Ascension or going up into Heaven, and commonly call'd *Holy Thursday*.

Ascensions and Descensions of Signs, (in *Astron.* are Arches of the Equator, which rise or set with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or with any Planet or Star happening to be therein; which are either Right or Oblique.

Right Ascension, is that Degree of the Equator, counted from the beginning of *Aries*, which rises with the Sign, Sun, or Star on the Horizon of a Right Sphere: Or it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, which comes to the Meridian with the the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

Oblique Ascension, is that Degree and Minute of the Equator; which rises with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens on the Horizon of an Oblique Sphere.

Ascensional Difference, is the Number of Degrees remaining after Subtraction of the Oblique from the Right Ascension: Or it is the space of Time the Sun rises or sets, before or after Six of the Clock.

Ascent, the Act of ascending or going up; the Steepness of a Hill, a Rising ground: In *Logick*, that sort of Reasoning, in which we proceed from Particulars to Universals.

To **Ascertain**, (*q. d.* to assert for certain) to assure, to fix or set a Price, &c.

Ascetick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Religious Exercises, as Mediation, Prayer, &c. A Term in Divinity.

Aschynomene, an Herb so call'd from Blushing, because when any one comes near it, it gathers its Leaves in. See *Aschynomenous* and *Sensitive Plants*.

Ascii, (in *Geogr.*) those People that have no Shadows, by reason that the Sun at Noon being twice a Year in their *Zenith* or Vertical Point, their Bodies then do not cast any Shade: and such are the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.

Ascites, a kind of Dropsie, when a Mass of Watery Humours, with a little Wind is gather'd between the inner Rim of the Belly and the Guts, which causes the lower Belly, *Scrotum*, Thighs and Feet to swell and stand out as it were a Bottle, call'd *Ascos* in *Greek*.

Ascitick, belonging to, or troubled with the *Ascites*.

Asclepiadean Verse, a sort of *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of Four Feet, *viz.* A Spondee, a Choriambus and Two Dactyls; as *Mæcenas atavis edite regibus. Hor.*

Asclepias, an Herb with long Branches and many Roots, Leaved like Ivy; Swallow-wort or Silken Cicely; chiefly us'd against the Plague and other Infectious Diseases.

Ascoliasmus, a kind of Play, call'd, *Fox to thy Hole*, in which Boys hopping on one Leg, beat one another with Gloves or pieces of Leather.

To **Ascribe**, (*Lat.*) to attribute or impute, to father a thing upon one.

Ascyron, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd *St. Peter's Wort*.

Asellus, (*Lat.*) a little Ass, an Ass Colt or young Ass: Also the Cod-fish or Stock-fish; Haberdine, or Barrel-cod: Also the Tiler's Lowse or Sow; an Insect.

Asellus Albus, the Whiting or Buckhorn, a Fish, *Asellus Niger*, the Coal-Fish, Coal-Whiting, or Pollock.

Ash, a Quick-thriving Tree that delights in a Fat and Chalky Soil: It is reputed to be Male and Female, one growing chiefly on high Grounds, and the other in Plains.

Ash-Fire or **Sand-Fire**, the mildest Fire us'd in Chymical Operations, when the Vessel that contains the Matter to be heated, is cover'd underneath and on all sides, with Ashes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron.

Ash-Wednesday, the First Day of Lent, so called from the ancient Custom of Fasting in Sack-Cloath, with Ashes on the Head, in Token of Repentance.

Ash-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Asher, (*Heb.* Blessedness or Happiness) the Son of *Jacob* by *Ziplah*, and Founder of one of the Twelve Tribes of the *Israelites*.

Ashur, (*i. e.* blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

Asia, one of the Four Parts of the World, said to be so call'd from *Asia* the Wife of *Prometheus*, or from the *Hebrew* Word *Esh*, *i. e.* Fire, which was generally worshipped in *Persia* and other Parts of that Continent.

Asiaticks, the People or Inhabitants of *Asia*.

An **Aside**, (in a Play) that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

Asilus or **Asilum**, (*Lat.*) a great Fly that bites Cattle; the Horse-fly or Breez, the Whame or Gad-Fly.

Asilus Marinus, the Sea-breez, an Insect which gets under the Fins of the Tunney and other great Fishes, and stings them so grievously, that sometimes they leap out of the Sea into Ships.

Asinesia, (*Gr.* in some Writers of the Art of *Physick*) an unmoveableness of the whole Body, or of any part of it; as in a Palsie, Apoplexy, Swoonings, &c.

Asinus, (*Lat.*) the Ass, a sluggish Beast; also a Block-head, or heavy dull Fellow.

Asio a great Owl with long Feathers standing up like Ears, the Horn-Owl.

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Askaunt, (old Word) as *To look askaunt, i. e.* to look side-ways.

Asmodeus, the Name of a certain Evil Spirit, mention'd in the Apocryphal Book of *Tobit*.

Asp or **Aspen-tree**, a kind of white Poplar, the Leaves of which are small and always tremble.

Asp or **Aspic**, a little Serpent whose Bite is deadly. See *Aspis*.

Aspalathum or **Aspalathus**, (*Gr.*) Rose-wood, the Wood of a small Thorny Shrub, tart and bitter to the Taste; sometimes sold for *Lignum Aloes*, which it much resembles.

Asparagus, a Plant call'd Sparrow-grass by the Common People; whose first Shoots being boil'd are counted a dainty Dish at their first coming in the Spring-time: Among Herbalists, it is taken for the first Sprout or Shoot of a Plant, coming out before the Leaves are unfolded; which may either be eaten by it self, or boil'd in Broth.

Asparagus Sylvestris, wild Sperage.

Aspect, (*Lat.*) Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

In Astrology, **Aspect** is, when Two Planets are joyn'd with, or beheld of each other; or when they are plac'd at such a Distance in the *Zodiack*, that they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Virtues, encreas'd or spoil'd: They are usually counted Five in Number, *viz.* The *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, *Oppositition* and *Conjunction*, besides Eight new Aspects added by *Kepler*, viz. *Demisextile*, *Decile*, *Oktile*, *Quintile*, *Tredecile*, *Sesquiquartile*, *Biquintile* and *Quincunx*; all which see in their proper Places.

Aspen-tree. See **Asp**.

Asper, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, sharp, harsh; also the Sharpling, a kind of Fish: Also a *Turkish* Coin in value about Five Farthings of our *English* Money.

Aspera Arteria. See *Arteria trachea*.

Asperifoliæ Plantæ, (among Herbalists) rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves plac'd alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalk, and whose Flower is *Monopetalous*, or consisting only of one single Leaf cut or divided into Five Partitions, as Hounds-Tongue, Wild-Bugloss, Comfrey, *&c.*

Asperity, Roughness, Sharpness, Harshness. In a Philosophical Sense, the Roughness or Unevenness of the Surface of any Natural Body, so that some Parts of it stick out so above the rest, as to hinder one's Hand, *&c.* from passing over it easily and freely.

To Asperse, to Defame or Slander, to speak Evil of, to cast a Blemish upon one's Reputation.

Aspersion, (properly a sprinkling or dashing of Water, *&c.*) a Bespattering, a Slander, a false Imputation.

Asperula, the Herb Wood-row or Wood-roof, by some call'd Stare, Liver-wort; which is of good use in the Jaundice.

Asphaltites, (*Gr.*) a Lake of *Judæa*, commonly call'd the Dead-Sea, where a *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, with three other noted Cities once stood in a most fruitful Valley.

Asphaltos, a sort of *Bitumen* or Pitch, gather'd of that Lake.

Asphodelus, the Daffodil or Daffadown-dilly; a Plant and Flower.

Asphodil, a kind of Flower, otherwise call'd Kings-spear.

Asphyria, (in the Art of *Physick*) a Cessation of the Pulse throughout the whole Body; which is the highest degree of Swooning and next to Death.

Aspilates, a Precious Stone of a Silver-colour, good against Lunacy: Also a sparkling *Arabian* Gem, found in some Birds-nests, and good for those that are troubled with the Spleen.

To Aspirate, *Lat.*) to pronounce with an Aspiration.

Aspiration, Breathing, the fetching or drawing in of the outward Air: In *Grammar*, a Mark which is express'd thus, (') and usually set over a *Greek* Vowel, to give it the force or full sound of the Letter *h*: Thus we pronounce some Syllables or Words which have that Letter before them, strongly with a good deal of Breath, and some Vehemency; as *hast*, *hear*, *heat*, &c. Whereas if the *h* were left out, they would be sounded much softer and easier; as *ast*, *ear*, *eat*, &c.

To Aspire to a thing, to covet or desire it with Earnestness, ambitiously to seek or aim at.

Aspis, (*Gr.*) the Asp or Aspick, a most Venomous Serpent, having its Eyes not in the Forehead, but in the Temples: One kind kills by Thirst, another by Sleep, and a third by Blood; the Parties bit by them, either Thirsting, Sleeping, or Bleeding to Death.

Asplenon or **Asplenum**, the Herb Ceterach, Milt-waste or Spleen-wort, so call'd upon an account of its Virtue in Curing Diseases of the Spleen.

Asprella, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd great Shave-grass or Horse-tail.

Asa fœtida. See **Asa fœtida**.

To Assail, (*Fr.*) to Assault or Attack, to set upon.

Assailant, one that Assaults or sets upon another.

Assaraback. See **Asarabacca**.

Assapanick, a flying Squirrel, a little Creature, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Maryland* in the *West-Indies*.

Assart, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Offence committed in a Forest, by pulling up by the Roots the Woods or Thickets that are Covert for the Deer, so as they can never grow again, and by making all Plough'd Land.

To Assart, to grub up Trees, Shrubs, Bushes, *&c.* by the Roots.

An **Assassinate**, a Private or Treacherous Murder, Villany.

To Assassinate, to Murder one privately, or barbarously.

Assassine, a Private or Treacherous Murderer that kills another for Gain, or upon Hope or Promise of Reward.

Assassines, a precise Sect of *Mahometans*, fill'd with the very Spirits of that Poisonous Superstition: They had Six Cities in their Possession, and were about Forty thousand in Number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their Chief Master, they would refuse no Pain or Peril; so as even to stab any Prince whom he appointed for Destruction: Whence those that are ready to execute bloody Designs are commonly call'd *Assassines*.

Assath or **Assach**, an old Custom among the *Welsh*, whereby the Party accused of a Crime us'd to purge or clear himself upon the Oath of Three hundred Men; and it continu'd till the First Year of the Reign of K. *Henry V.*

Assation, (*Lat.*) a Roasting: In the Apothecaries Art, a peculiar kind of Decoction or Boiling of Drugs.

Assault, (*Fr.*) an Attack or Onset: In a Law-sense a violent kind of Injury done to a Man's Person, by offering to give a Blow, or by threatning Speech. See *Affray*.

In the Art of War, **Assault** is an effort made upon a Place or Post, to gain it by main Force; and the usual Expressions are, *To give an Assault to such a Place*, *To be commanded to the Assault*, *To stand*

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ſtand an Aſſault, To ſecond an Aſſault, To repulſe by Aſſault, To carry by Aſſault, &c.

To **Aſſault**, to Attack, to ſet upon. See to *Inſult*.

Aſſay, Proof, or Tryal.

Aſſay of weights and meaſures, an Examination of them, by the Clerk of the Market.

Aſſay-Maſter, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and ſees that it be according to the Standard, having for his Fee 250 Pounds *per Annum*.

Aſſayer of the King, an Officer for the due Tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Maſter of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

Aſſaying, a Term us'd by Muſicians for a Flouriſh before they begin to Play.

Aſſayſiare, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) to take Aſſeſſours, or Fellow-Judges.

To **Aſſemble**, (*Fr.*) to call, or to meet together; to gather, come, or get together.

Aſſembly, a Concourſe, or Meeting of People.

Unlawful Aſſembly, (in Common-Law) the Meeting of three or more Perſons, for the committing of an unlawful Act, although they do not compaſs it.

Aſſent, (*Lat.*) Conſent, Approbation, properly of a Superiour; as *The King has given his Royal Aſſent to the following Acts.*

To **Aſſent**, to agree to.

Aſſentamen, a kind of Pink, a Flower peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

† **Aſſentation**, (*Lat.*) a complying with another's Opinion, out of Flattery or Diſſimulation; a Cogging and Soothing.

To **Aſſert**, to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

Aſſertion, Affirmation, Concluſion; an Opinion brought forth and maintained.

To **Aſſeſs**, to Rate or Tax, to appoint what every one ought to pay.

Aſſeſſment, the Act of Aſſeſſing, or Rating.

Aſſeſſour, one that ſits by, and helps another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral, a chief Counſellour or Aſſiſtant to a Judge: Alſo one that appoints or allots the Payment of Publick Taxes, according to every Man's Stock or Ability: Alſo an Officer in the Presbyterian Aſſemblies.

Aſſets, (*Fr. i. e.* enough) a Law-Term, ſignifying Goods ſufficient with which an Heir or Executor may diſcharge the Anceſtour's or Teſtatour's Debts or Legacies.

Aſſeveration, (*Lat.*) an earneſt Affirming, or Avouching.

Aſſewiare, (in old *Latin* Writers) to drain, or draw out Water from marſhy Grounds.

Aſſiduity, great Diligence, continual Care or Attendance, conſtant Application.

Aſſiduous, diligent, cloſe at Buſineſs, continual.

Aſſign, (Law-Term) one that is deputed or appointed by another, to perform any Buſineſs, or enjoy any Thing.

To **Aſſign**, to appoint, to allot, to ſhew or ſet forth: In a Law-ſenſe, to appoint a Deputy; to ſet, or make over a Right to another: Alſo to appoint or ſet forth; as *To Aſſign Errours, i. e.* to ſhew where the Errours are committed.

To **Aſſign falſe Judgment**, is to ſhew how and where the Judgment is Unjuſt: To *Aſſign the Ceſſor*, to ſhew how the Plaintiff has Ceſſed or given over. *To Aſſign Waſte*, to ſhew eſpecially wherein the Waſte is committed.

Aſſignee, a Perſon to whom a Thing is Lawfully Aſſigned, or made over, or who is appointed to act for another; and ſuch a one may be either by Deed or in Law.

Aſſignee by Deed, one that is appointed by a Perſon; as when the Leſſee of a Term Aſſigns the ſame to another, he is *his Aſſignee by Deed*.

Aſſignee in Law, is he whom the Law ſo makes, without any Appointment of the Perſon: So an Executor is Aſſignee in Law to the Teſtator.

Aſſignment, the Act of Aſſigning or ſetting over the Intereſt in any Thing to another; as *The Aſſignments of a Leaſe*, &c.

Aſſignment of Dower, the ſetting out of a Woman's Dower or Marriage-Portion, by the Heir, according to the Eſtabliſhment formerly made by the Husband or his Friends.

Aſſimilation, a making or being like: In Anatomy, it is the Operation of Nature, whereby the Nutritious Juice is made like the Subſtance of that living Body into which it is to be Chang'd and United; the Changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood, &c.

Aſſipondium, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Aſſiſa Cadera, a Law-Term for to be Non-ſuited.

Aſſiſa Nocumenti, an Aſſize of Nuiſance.

Aſſiſa Continuanda, a Writ directed to the Juſtices appointed to take an Aſſize, for the Continuance of a Cauſe, where certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in Time, by the Party that would uſe them.

Aſſiſa Panis & Cervifiæ, the Power or Privilege of Aſſizing or Adjuſting the Weights and Meaſures of Bread and Beer: Whence the Weight of Bread appointed by the Magiſtrates is ſtill call'd the *Aſſize* or *Size of bread*.

Aſſiſa Prorogata, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſize, for the Stay of Proceedings, by reaſon of the King's Buſineſs, in which the Party is employ'd.

Aſſiſors, (in *Scotland*) the ſame as our Jurors.

Aſſiſus, (*Lat.* old Law-word) demiſed or farmed out for ſuch an Aſſize, or certain Aſſeſſed Rent in Money or Proviſions: Whence *Terra Aſſiſa* was the Land let out to inferiour Tenants, and uſually oppos'd to *Terra Dominica*, or that Land which was held in Demaine, and poſſeſs'd by the Lord himſelf.

To **Aſſiſt**, to ſtand by, ſuccour, aid, or help; to be preſent at.

Aſſiſtance, Aid, Help, Succour.

Aſſiſtant, aſſiſting or helping; as *I will be aſſiſtant to you.*

An **Aſſiſtant**, a Stander-by, an Auditour or Hearer, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Buſineſs.

Aſſius Lapis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone with which Coffins were anciently made, that waſted the dead Body; ſo call'd from *Aſſus*, a Town of *Myſia*, where they were digged.

Aſſize, a Law-Term, ſignifying, 1. A Sitting of Juſtices upon their Commiſſion, to hear and determine Cauſes; and that Court or Meeting, is call'd *The Aſſizes*. 2. A fourfold Writ for Recovering the Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, &c. of which one has been diſpoſſeſs'd. 3. The Jury Summoned upon ſuch Writs. 4. A Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Meaſure, or Order of ſeveral Commodities; as *The Statute or Aſſize of Bread and Ale*; alſo the Meaſure, or Quantity it ſelf: Thus 'tis ſaid when Wheat, &c. is at ſuch a Price, the Bread ſhall be of ſuch Aſſize.

Aſſize of Darrein Preſentment, is a Writ that lies, where a Man and his Anceſtours have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it being void by his Death or otherwiſe, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the ſame Church, in Oppoſition to the former Patron.

Aſſize of the Foreſt, a Statute concerning Orders to be obſerv'd in the King's Foreſt.

Aſſize,

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Aſſize of Mort d'Ancestor, a Writ lying where one's Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Uncle, Aunt, &c. dy'd poſſeſs'd of Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. and after his or her Death, a Stranger abates or gets Poſſeſſion of them.

Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin, a Writ that lies where a Tenant in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, is lately diſſeized, or diſpoſſeſſed of his Lands or Tenements, or elſe of a Rent-ſervice, Rent-charge, Common of Paſture, Toll, Office, &c. and in ſeveral other Caſes.

Aſſize de Utrum, a Writ that lies for a Parſon againſt a Lay-man, or a Lay-man againſt a Parſon, for Land or Tenement, that is doubtful, whether it be Lay-fee, or Free-Alms.

Clerk of Aſſize, an Officer that ſets down all Things judiciouſly done by the Juſtices of Aſſize, in their Circuits.

Aſſizer of Weights and Meaſures, an Officer that has the Over-ſight of thoſe Matters.

An **Aſſociate**, a Companion or Partner.

To **Aſſociate**, to bring into ſome Society, or Fellowſhip; to joyn with, or to keep Company with.

Aſſociation, an entering into Society with others; a joyning with them to perform ſome Act: In a Law Senſe, a Patent ſent by the King to the Juſtices of Aſſize, to admit others for Colleagues, and Fellows in that Buſineſs.

Aſſodes or **Aſſodes Febris**, (*Gr.*) a kind of burning Fever, in which the Patient continually tumbles and toſſes, being extremely reſtleſs, and ſubject to Sickneſs at the Stomach, and Vomiting.

To **Aſſoil** or **Aſſoyle**, to acquit, to pardon; alſo to anſwer, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*. In Common Law, it ſignifies to deliver or ſet free from an Excommunication.

To **Aſſume**, (*Lat.*) to take to, or upon one's ſelf.

Aſſumpſit, (Law-Term) a voluntary Promiſe, made by Word of Mouth, as when a Man aſſumes, or takes upon him to perform or pay any Thing to another; and it is otherwiſe call'd a *Nude Contract*.

Aſſumption, properly an aſſuming, or taking; an Inference upon: In *Logick*, the Minor, or ſecond Propoſition of a Syllogiſm: Alſo a Feſtival kept by the Papiſts, in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*'s being taken up into Heaven.

Aſſurance, Sureneſs, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

To **Aſſure**, to affirm or aſſert, to warrant; to undertake or promiſe a Thing.

To **Aſſwage**, to allay, or appeaſe; to abate, to grow calm.

Aſſyria, a Province of *Chaldæa*, in Ancient Times the chief Part of the *Aſſyrian*, or firſt Great Monarchy in the World.

Aſtacus, (*Gr.*) the Lobſter, a Sea-Fiſh. *Aſtacus fluviatilis*, the Crevis or Crey-Fiſh.

Aſtaphis, a Raiſin or dry'd Grape. *Aſtaphis agria*, the Herb Staves-acre.

Aſteiſmus, Courteſy, Civility, Pleaſantry. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein ſome pleaſant Jeſt is expreſs'd, a kind of Irony; as *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina Mævi.* Mart.

Aſter, a Star; alſo the Herb Star-wort, Share-wort, or Cod-wort.

Aſteramium, the Herb Maſter-wort, or Pellitory of *Spain*.

Aſterias, a kind of Heron, the Egret; a ſort of Fowl.

Aſterias or **Aſterius**, a precious Stone, ſhining like a Star.

Aſtericum, the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

Aſterion, a kind of Spider, the Bite of which is ſaid to weaken the Knees; alſo an Herb call'd Cow-parſnip.

Aſterisk, a little Mark in a Writing, or Book, in Shape of a Star (*) ſet over any Word or Sentence, to ſhew the want of ſomewhat, or ſomething to be more eſpecially taken Notice of.

Aſterism, a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Fixed Stars, which on the Globe is uſually repreſented by ſome particular Image, or Figure of a Living-Creature, &c. for the better diſtinguiſhing of their Places; as the two Bear-Stars, call'd *Urſa major & minor*: *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and other Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Aſterites, a kind of Opal, a precious Stone, which ſparkles with Beams like a Star, whence it has its Name.

Aſterlagour, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for an Aſtrolabe.

Aſtert, (old Word) paſſed.

Aſthma, (*Gr.*) a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, joyn'd with a rattling Sound and a Cough, eſpecially in the Night; Shortneſs of Breath, a wheezing Phthiſick.

Aſthmatick, belonging to, or troubled with an Aſthma, or Difficulty of Breathing; Purſy.

† **Aſtipulation**, (*Lat.*) mutual Conſent, or Agreement, between ſeveral Parties.

Aſtiſmus. See *Aſteiſmus*.

To **Aſtoniſh**, to cauſe an extraordinary Surprize and Admiration.

Aſtoniſhment, extreme Surprize, Amazement.

Aſtragal, (in *Architect.*) a Member or round Moulding like a Ring, that encircles the Baſes, Cornices, or Architectraves of Pillars, according to the ſeveral Orders: It is call'd *Talon* by the *French*, and *Tondino* by the *Italians*. In Gunnery, *Aſtragal* is the Cornice-Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

Aſtragaliſmus, (*Gr.*) the Play at Cockal, Dice, &c.

Aſtragalus, the Huckle-Bone: Alſo the firſt principal Bone of the Foot, which with other little ones, makes up that Part which immediately ſucceeds the Leg, and is call'd the Paſtern in Beaſts: Alſo an Aſtragal, Wreath, or Circle about a Pillar: Alſo an Herb, which for the Shape of it, may be call'd *Peaſe-Earthnut*.

Aſtragalus Sylvaticus, Wood-peaſe, or Heath-peaſe.

Aſtral Year. See *Solar Year*.

Aſtraliſh, (a Term among Miners) that Oar of Gold, which as yet lies in its firſt State or Condition.

Aſtrapias, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, whoſe Luſtre reſembles Flaſhes of Light'ning.

Aſtrictoria, (*Lat.*) Medicines that are aſtringent, or of a binding Quality.

Aſtringent, binding, or making coſtive.

Aſtringents, (in *Phyſick*) are thoſe Things, which with the Thickneſs and Figure of their ſmall Parts, force and bind together the Parts of the Body.

Aſtrobolas, a Gem like the Eye of a Fiſh, which ſome take to be the ſame with *Aſterias*.

Aſtroites, a kind of Tecolite, a precious Stone; alſo the Star-ſtone, ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſet off on all Sides, with little blackiſh Stars.

Aſtrolabe, a Mathematical Inſtrument, chiefly us'd at Sea, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars. It conſiſts of an entire Circle, whoſe Limb is divided into Degrees, and Decimal Parts of a Degree, with a moveable Ruler or Label, which turns upon the Centre, and carries two Sights; a Ring on the Top, to hang it by in the Time of Obſervation, &c.

Aſtrologe, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Birth-wort, and Hart-wort.

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Aſtrologer, one that profeſſes Aſtrology; a Fortune-teller.

Aſtrological, belonging to Aſtrology.

Aſtrology, an Art that teaches to judge of the Influences, or Effects of the Stars; and which pretends to foretell future Things, from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, and their Aſpects one to another.

Aſtronomer, one skill'd in Aſtronomy.

Aſtronomical, belonging to that Science.

Aſtronomical Calendar, an Inſtrument, conſiſting of a Board on which is paſted Paper, printed from Engrav'd Copper-Plates, with a Braſs Slider, which carries a Hair, and ſhews upon Sight, the Sun's *Meridian Altitude, Right Aſcenſion, Amplitude, Declination*, &c. to a greatear Nicety than the largeſt Globes now made.

Aſtronomical Day. See *Day*.

Aſtronomical Numbers, or **Aſtronomicals.** See *Sexageſimal Fractions*.

Aſtronomical Place of a **Star** or **Planet**, is its Longitude, or Place in the *Ecliptick*, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, in *Conſequentia*, or according to the Natural Order of the Signs.

Aſtronomical Quadrant, an Inſtrument curiouſly Fram'd, having the Degrees exactly divided by Means of a Screw on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Teleſcopes, *&c*, in Order to take Obſervations of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

Aſtronomical Years. See *Year*.

Aſtronomy, a Mathematical Science, which treats of the Stars, or Heavenly Bodies; ſhewing their reſpective Meaſures, Magnitude, or Size, Order, Diſtance, Eclipſes, and Motions. In a large Senſe, it alſo comprehends the Doctrine of the Syſtem of the World, the Laws of the Planetary Motions, *&c*. which ſome reckon as a Part of Phyſicks, or Natural Philoſophy.

Aſtrum, a Conſtellation, or Celeſtial Sign, conſiſting of many Stars. In ſome ancient Deeds, it is taken for an Houſe, Habitation, or Place of Abode, from the old Word *Aſtre*, *i. e.* the Hearth of a Chimney.

Aſtur, (*Lat.*) a Hawk, or Buzzard; a Bird of Prey.

Aſturco, an ambling Nag, a *Spaniſh* Genner.

Aſtylis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lettice, that reſtrains Venery.

Aſylum, a Sanctuary, a Place of Safety for Offenders to fly to, and eſcape Puniſhment; a Temple or privileged Place.

Aſymmetral, the ſame as *Incommenſurable*, a Mathematical Term: Thus two Quantities are ſaid to be *Aſymmetral*, when there is no common Meaſure between them. See *Incommenſurable*.

Aſymmetry, Incommenſurability.

Aſymptotes, (*i. e.* that do not fall together) are Lines which continually draw nearer to each other; but tho' continued infinitely, can never meet. Of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts; as the Curve of the Conchoid or Ciſſoid, the noted Aſymptotes, in Conick Sections, *&c*

Aſyndeton, (in *Grammar*) a Defect, or want of Conjunctions in a Sentence; as *Polyſyndeton* is a Redundance or Abounding of them; or a Figure, in which Comma's are put inſtead of Conjunctions Copulative; as *Veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. I came, I ſaw, I conquer'd.

Aſyſtaton, (in *Logick*) an idle inconſiſtent Story or Aſſertion, that does not hang together, but contradicts it ſelf; as, *He affirm'd, he knew this one Thing, that nothing could be known.*

Atabalipa, a King of *Peru*, in Southern *America*, who was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Francis Pizarro*, and forc'd to pay for his Ranſom, a Chamber full of Gold and Silver, judg'd to be worth Ten Millions; which when they had receiv'd, they treacherouſly put him to Death.

Ataxia, (*Gr.*) Want of Order, Irregularity: Among ſome Writers, in the Art of Phyſick, it is taken for a confounding of Critical Days.

Atechnia, Inartificialneſs, Ignorance, Unskilfulneſs.

Ateramma, a kind of Pulſe that requires much boiling.

Aterammos, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows amidſt Beans, and kills them.

Atcheked, (old Word) choaked.

To **Atchieve**, (*Fr.*) to execute, perform, or compaſs; in ſpeaking of ſome notable Enterprize.

Atchievement, the Performance of ſome great Exploit: In Heraldry, the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, duly marſhalled, or ſet forth with all its proper Ornaments; *viz.* Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Creſt, Mantles, Woods, *&c*. Such are uſually hung out on the Fronts of Houſes, after the Death of the Lord, Lady, Maſter, or other conſiderable Perſon, and are now corruptly call'd *Hatchments*.

Athaliah, (*Heb.* the Hour or Time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Iſrael*, who uſurped the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Athanaſia, (*Gr.*) Immortality; alſo the Herb Tanſey.

Athanatos, a kind of Herb call'd Roſe-Champion.

Athanor, (among Chymiſts) a kind of large Digeſting-Furnace, made with a Tower, and contriv'd ſo as to keep a conſtant Heat, for a Fortnight, Month, *&c*. Or the Heat may be encreas'd or leſſen'd at Pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting the Regiſters.

Atharer, (*Arab.*) a Term us'd by Aſtrologers, when the Moon is in the ſame Degree and Minute with the Sun.

Atheiſm, the Opinions and Practice of thoſe that deny the Being of a God.

Atheiſt, one who holds and maintains ſuch wicked Doctrines; a Godleſs Fellow, a Miſcreant, an Infidel.

Atheiſtical, belonging to an Atheiſt.

Atheling, a Title, which in the Time of the *Saxons*, was uſually given to the King's eldeſt Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is at preſent.

Athenæum, (*Gr.*) a Place in the City of *Athens*, Conſecrated to *Minerva*, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, where the *Greek* Poets us'd to make an Offering of their Works.

Atherina, the Prickle-Fiſh, a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Atheroma, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Swelling, contain'd in its own Coat, which proceeds from a thick and tough Humour, like Oatmeal-Gruel, or Pap of ſodden Barley: It does not cauſe Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin; neither does it eaſily yield to the Touch, or leave any Dint when preſs'd.

Athletick, Champion-like, that is of a ſtrong Conſtitution, Luſty.

Athrocea, (old Word) cloyed, glutted.

Athymia, (*Gr.*) Dejection, or Trouble of Mind; Deſpondency, Deſpair, Sadneſs.

Atinia, a kind of the moſt lofty Elm-tree, ſo call'd from *Atina*, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, which was noted for good ſtore of thoſe Trees.

Atizoes, a ſort of precious Stone that ſhines like Silver; found in *Perſia* and *India*.

Atlantes, (in *Architect.*) certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars, or ſupporting the Pile of Building.

Atlantick Sea. See *Ocean*.

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Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, who upon Account of his great Skill in Astronomy, was feign'd by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, and to have been chang'd into a vast Mountain of a prodigious Height, now known by the Name of, *Anchisa*, or *Montes claros*. Whence a Book of Universal Geography, containing the Maps of the whole World is call'd an *Atlas*.

In *Anatomy*, Atlas is the first *Vertebra* or Turning-joint of the Neck, so nam'd, because it seems to hold up the Head.

Atmosphere, that Region or Space of Air round about the Earth, into which Exhalations or Vapours are rais'd, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forc'd up by the Fire under Ground. The Planets are also said to have their respective Atmospheres, with which they are enclos'd.

Atmosphere of Consistent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, who in a small Essay on this Subject proves, That very many and probably all solid, firm, and consistent Bodies have certain *Effluvia* of Particles of Matter which exhale or steam out from them: Thus, Glass, Stones, and Metals being rubb'd against one another strongly, send forth sensible and even offensive Smells.

Atocia, (*Gr.*) a being without Children, or barren.

Atocium, any Medicine that hinders the Conception, or Birth.

Atom, (in *Philos.*) a part of Matter so extremely small, that it cannot Phisically be cut, or divided into lesser Parts.

To **Atone**, to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

Atonement, Reconcilement, or Appeasing of Anger.

Atonia, (*Gr.*) a Loosening of the Nerves or Sinews, a Failing or Decay of Strength; Infirmity, Faintness, Weakness.

Atra Bilis, (*Lat.*) black Choler, a kind of Sulphureous, Earthy Salt, which being bred in the Body of a Living-Creature, is carry'd about in the Blood, and making an undue Fermentation in it, occasions Melancholly, and other such like Distempers.

Atractylis, (*Gr.*) a Thorny Shrub, of which Spindles were anciently made; wild *Carthanus*, or a kind of *Cnicus*.

Atraphaxis or **Atriplex**, the Herb Orrach, or Arrach.

Atretus, one whose Fundament, or Privy-Parts are not perforated.

Atricapilla, (*Lat.*) a Bird with black Feathers on the Head, much like a Linget or Titling.

Atriplex, Orrach, or Golden Herb.

Atriplex latifolia, Goose-foot, or Sow-bane.

Atriplex olida sive fœtida, stinking Orrach, or Notch-weed; an Herb good for Mother-Fits, and Stoppages in Women.

Atrocity, Heinousness, Grievousness, Odiousness, Outragiousness, Cruelty.

Atrophus, (*Gr.*) one that is in a Consumption, whose Victuals do him no good; a Starveling.

Atrophy, a kind of Consumption, when the whole Body, or any particular Limb is not nourished by the Food, but insensibly withers, decays, and wastes away.

To **Attach**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to apprehend, lay hold one, or take by Force of a Writ, or Precept.

Attachiamenta Bonorum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Sued for Personal Estate or Debt, by the Legal *Attachiatores* or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

Attachiamenta de Spinis & Bosco, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush, and Wind-fall, within the particular Precincts or Liberties committed to the Charge.

Attachment, the Act of Attaching: It differs from an Arrest, which lies only on the Body of a Person, and from a *Distress* that seizes on Lands, Tenements, or Goods; whereas an Attachment is sometimes on the Goods only, and sometimes on Body and Goods.

Foreign Attachment, is the Attaching of a Foreigner's Goods found in some Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor of his within such Bounds; and by the Custom of *London*, a Man may Attach Money or Goods in the Hand of a Stranger, while he is within the Liberty of that City.

Attachment of the Forest, is the lowest of the three Courts held there; the other two being the *Swainmote*, and the *Justice in Eyre's Seat*. This Court seems to be so call'd, because the Verderours have therein no other Authority, but to receive Attachments of Offences against Vert and Venison, taken by the rest of the Officers, and to enroll them, that they may be presented and punished at the next Justice-Seat.

Attack, (*Fr.*) Onset, Attempt, Encounter, Charge, Brunt: In the Art of War, the General Assault or Onset, that is given to gain a Post, or upon any Body of Troops.

Attack of a Siege, the Works carry'd on by the Besiegers, as Trenches, Mines, Galleries, Breaches, &c. in order to make themselves Masters of the Place by Storming one of its Sides; and this Attack is either False or Regular.

False Attack, is an Effort to the same End, but manag'd with less Vigour than the rest; as intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and to divide the Garrison.

Regular, Droit, or Right Attack, that which is made in due Form, according to the Rules of Art; and *To gain a Place by Right Attack*, is to carry it by Formal Attack and Regular Works, without a General Storm.

To **Attack**, to charge or encounter, to fall or set upon; to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **Attack in Flank**, (at a Siege) is to Attack both Sides of the Bastion.

Attagen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fowl of a Brick-Colour, the Heath-cock, a Godwit, a Snite.

To **Attain**, (*Lat.*) to reach or come to, to obtain or get, to compass a Thing.

Attainable, that may be attained.

Attainder, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, us'd, when Judgment is pass'd upon one that has commited Felony or Treason; for then his Blood is said *To be Attainted*, i. e. Corrupted, and if he were Noble or Genteel before, his Posterity are degraded and made base.

Bill of Attainder, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the Attainting, Condemning, and Executing of a particular Person for High-Treason, or some other Crimes.

Attainment, (*Lat.*) an attaining, obtaining, or getting.

Attaint, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damages amount to above the Summ of Forty Shillings. The Punishment for such Offenders, is, That their Meadows shall be plough'd, their Woods grubb'd up, their Houses pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King, and their Persons Imprison'd.

Attaint or **Attreint**, a Term us'd by Farriers, and signifying a Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To

To Attaint, to Taint, to Corrupt, to Stain the Blood, as high Treason does.

Attainted, Corrupted; as *Attainted Flesh*: In a Law-sense, it is apply'd to such as are found guilty of some Crime or Offence, especially Felony or Treason; also one is said *To be Attainted of Disseisin*.

Attainture, an Attainting, Corruption of Blood.

Attelabus, (*Lat.*) a kind of small Locust, without Wings; the Wood-Sere.

To Attemper, to temper, allay, qualify, or moderate; to mix in a just Proportion.

To Attempt, to make an Attempt or Effort, endeavour, to undertake, to try.

To Attend, to bend the Mind to; to regard, to take heed to; to give Ear, or listen to: Also to do one Service, to wait on, or for, *&c.*

Attendance, Attending, or Waiting, Service; a Retinue, or Train of Servants.

Attendant, a Servant, a Follower, one that waits upon another. In a Law-sense, one that owes Duty or Service to, or that after some manner depends on another.

Attention, Heedfulness, Carefulness, Earnestness, Diligence.

Attentive, heedful, mindful, diligently hearkening to; intent, or bent upon a thing.

Attenuantia, (*Lat.*) attenuating Medicines, *i. e.* such as open the Pores of the Body, with their sharp Particles, so as to cut the thick and clammy Humours, and make them pass easily through the Vessels.

To Attenuate, to make thin, to weaken, or lessen.

Attenuation, the Act of Attenuating: In a Medicinal Sense, a lessening of the Power or Quantity of the Matter that causes Diseases.

To Attest, to Witness, to Certify; to Assure, or Vouch.

Attestation, the Act of Attesting, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

Atticism, a Phrase or manner of Speech, us'd by the ancient *Athenians*, an Elegancy of the *Attick* Dialect.

Attick, belonging to the Country of *Attica* in *Greece*.

In *Architecture*, **Attick** is a kind of Order, after the manner of the City of *Athens*: According to *Vitruvius*, the Name of a *Basis*, which Modern Architects have since given to the *Dorick* Pillar: In our Buildings, *Attick* is a small Order plac'd upon another that is much greater, and instead of Pillars there are only Pilasters of a particular Form or Fashion.

Attilatus equus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Horse dress'd with his Geers or Harness, for the Work of the Cart or Plough.

Attila, the Rigging of a Ship; also the Tools and Implements of Husbandry: It was also sometimes taken for Warlike Harness, or Accoutrements.

Attilus, a great Fish of the Sturgeon-kind in the River *Po*, sometimes weighing a Thousand Pounds, taken with a Hook and a great Chain, and dragg'd out with a Team of Oxen.

Attire, Women's Apparel, Dresses and Furniture: In *Heraldry*, the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

An Attiring, a Dressing or Furnishing: Among Hunters, the branching Horns of a Buck.

Attollens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that draws up the Ear: It is joyn'd to that part of the Membrane of the Scull; call'd *Pericranium*, which covers the Temporal Muscle, and is inserted to the upper part of the second Wrinkle of the Cartilage, or Gristle of the Ear.

Attollens Nares, a Muscle of the Nose, which serves to draw up the Nostrils.

Attollens Oculum, otherwise nam'd *Superbus*, one of the six pair of Muscles belonging to the Eye; which it lifts upwards.

Attolentes, a pair of Muscles, which acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward; but if one of them only move, then one side of the Lip is drawn obliquely.

Attonitus Stupor or **Morbus Attonitus**, the Apoplexy a Disease; also a being Planet-struck, or Blasted.

Attornare rem, (in ancient Writers) to attourn or turn over Money and Goods, *i. e.* to appoint or apply them to some particular Use and Service.

Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo, a Writ which a Man owing Suit to a County, Hundred, Wapentake, or other Court, and desiring to make an Attorney to appear for him, whom he doubts whether the Sheriff, or Bailiff will admit or not; obtains to command such Officer to receive and admit him.

Attorney or **Atturney**, (*Fr.*) one appointed by another Man, to do any thing in his stead, or to take upon him the Charge of his Business in his Absence; especially such as are employ'd for the Management of Law-suits, and these are either General or Special.

Attorney-General, is he that is appointed by General Authority, to manage all Affairs or Suits; as *The King's Attorney-General*, &c. and these are made either by the King's Letters Patent, or by Order before Justices in *Eyre*, in open Court.

Attorney Special or **Particular**, is he that is employ'd in one or more Causes, particularly specify'd: There are also, in Respect of the divers Courts. *Attorneys* at *Large* and *Attorneys Special*, belonging to this or that Court only.

Attorney of the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, is the second Officer in that Court, and seems for his Skill in Law plac'd as Assessour to the Chancellour of the Dutchy; being for the most part some honourable Person.

Attour, (old Word) towards.

Attourment, (in Common Law) is when the Tenant attourns to, or acknowledges a new Lord: Or it is a transferring those Duties which the Tenant ow'd his former Lord, to another, and it may be done either by Word, or Act.

To Attract, (*Lat.*) to draw to one's self; to allure, or entice.

Attraction, an Attracting or drawing to; the drawing of one thing to another.

Attractive, that is apt to attract, or draw.

Attrahentia, (*Lat.*) attracting or drawing Medicines, *i. e.* those that with their small Particles open the Pores of the Body, so as to disperse the Humours, cause the Parts to swell, and draw Blisters in the Skin.

Attrebati, the ancient Name of those People, who inhabited that part of *England*, which is now call'd *Barkshire*.

Attribute, (in *Logick*) is whatever may be truly predicated, pronounced, or affirmed of a Thing. In *Metaphysicks*, a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject, and proceeding from it, yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

In Divinity, **Attributes** are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies attributed to God, to enable us the better to conceive of him; as that He is Eternal, Almighty, Infinitely Wise, *&c.*

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To **Attribute**, to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

Attrition, properly a Rubbing, Fretting, or Wearing: In *Natural Philoſophy*, the Rubbing of one Thing againſt another; as, when Amber, and other ſuch like Bodies are rubb'd, to make them draw, or ſend forth their Electrick Force.

Among Divines, **Attrition** is taken for an imperfect Sorrow for Sin; the loweſt Degree of Repentance, which ariſes from the Apprehenſion of being liable to Puniſhment and Miſery on Account of ſuch Offence, rather than from the Love of God.

Attorney. See *Attorney*.

Avage or **Aviage**, a Rent, or Duty, which every Tenant of the Manour of *Writtel*, in *Eſſex*, pays to the Lord, on St. *Leonard*'s Day, *November* 6, for Liberty of Pannage, or Feeding their Hogs in his Woods.

To **Avail**, (*Fr*) to be ſerviceable, profitable, or advantageous to.

Available, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to good Account.

Availment, Uſefulneſs, Advantage, Profit.

Avant, (*Fr.*) before, forward; alſo a Term of Diſdain, as much as to ſay, *Away! out of my Sight! get you gone!*

Avant Foſſe, (in *Fortif.*) a Moat, or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterſcarp, on the out-ſide, next the Country, at the Foot of the *Glacis*.

Avant-Mure, an outward Wall.

Avant-Peach, an haſty Peach that is early ripe.

Avantward, (in old Writers) the Avant-Guard, or Front in an Army. See *Van*.

Avarice, (*Lat.*) Covetouſneſs, inordinate Deſire of Money; Niggardlineſs.

Avaricious, Covetous, Stingy, Niggardly, Cloſe-Fiſted.

Avaſt, a Word often us'd by Seamen, and ſignifying as much as make haſte, diſpatch; alſo ſtop, hold, or ſtay.

Aubade, (*Fr.*) Morning-Muſick, ſuch as is play'd at the Dawn of Day, before one's Door, or under one's Window.

Auburn, a dark Brown, or Cheſnut-Colour.

Auction, (*Lat.*) a publick or open Sale of Goods, in which the higheſt Bidder is the Buyer; the Word properly ſignifies the Act of Increaſing: Among ſome Writers in Phyſick, it is taken for the Nouriſhment of an Animal Body, whereby more is reſtor'd than was loſt, or decay'd; an Increaſe of Vigour or Strength.

Auctionarii or **Aurionarii**, (in old Records) Sellers, Regraters, or Retailers of Commodities.

Auctioneer, one that Sells, or manages the Sale by Auction.

Audacious, confident, over-bold, daring.

Audacity or **Audaciouſneſs**, Confidence, Raſhneſs, Saucineſs.

Audible, that may be heard.

Audience, the Hearing of one that ſpeaks, or the Aſſembly of Hearers.

Audience-Court, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Arches Court*, tho' inferiour both in Dignity and Antiquity.

Audiendo & Determinando, a Writ, or rather Commiſſion, directed to certain Perſons, for the Trying and Puniſhing of thoſe that are concern'd in a riotous Aſſembly, Inſurrection, or heinous Miſdemeanour committed in any Place. See *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Audit, the Act of Hearing and Examining an Account.

Audita Querela, a Writ that lies for one that is bound in a Statute-Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given againſt him for a Debt, *&c.* upon his Complaint, ſhewing ſome juſt Cauſe, why Execution ſhould not be granted; as a Releaſe, or other Exception.

Auditor, a Hearer, one that hears a Sermon, Lecture, or other Diſcourſe in Publick, or in an Aſſembly. In a Law-ſenſe, an Officer of the King, or ſome other great Perſon, appointed yearly to examine the Accounts of all Under-Officers, and to make a general Book, which ſhews the Difference between their Receipts and Charge.

Auditors Conventual, Collegiate, *&c.* certain Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and paſs the Houſe-Accounts: Whence the *Auditory*, *Audit-Houſe*, and *Audit-Time*, in Cathedral and Collegiate Bodies.

Auditors of the Exchequer, Officers that take and ſettle the Accounts of the Receivers, who collect the Revenues of the Augmentation, as alſo thoſe of the Sheriffs, Eſcheators, Cuſtomers, *&c.*

Auditors of the Mint, they that take the Accounts there, and make them up; their Fee being twenty Pounds *per Annum* each.

Auditors of the Prefts or **Imprefts**, are Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, and the *Mint*; as alſo of Money impreſted to any Man for the King's Service.

Auditor of the Receipts, is alſo an Officer of the Exchequer, that files the Tellers Bills, makes an Entry of them, and gives the Lord Treaſurer a Certificate of the Money receiv'd the Week before: He alſo makes *Debentures* to every Teller, before they pay any Money, and takes their Accounts.

Auditory, belonging to the Senſe of Hearing.

Auditory Nerve, (in *Anat.*) is the Seventh Pair of Nerves that comes from the *Medulla Oblongata*, and takes its Riſe from the hinder Part of *Proceſſus Annularis*: It is divided into two Branches, *viz.* one ſoft, call'd *Portio mollis*, and the other hard, nam'd *Portio dura*; which are diſtributed to the Ear, Noſe, Lips, and Cheeks.

An **Auditory**, an Aſſembly of Hearers.

Auditus, (*Lat.*) the Senſe of Hearing.

Avellana or **Nux Avellana**, the Filberd-Nut; a Fruit.

Avellanarius Mus, the Haſel-Mouſe.

Avellane, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Croſs; which takes Name from its Figure, reſembling four Filberds in their Huſks or Caſes, join'd together at the great Ends.

Avena, (*Lat.*) Oats, a ſort of Grain.

Avenage, (Law-word) a certain Quantity of Oats, which a Land-Lord receives inſtead of ſome other Duties, or as a Rent from the Tenant.

Avener, an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, that provides Oats for his Horſes.

Avens, an Herb growing in Gardens and elſewhere, the Root of which is comfortable to the Heart, and a good Preſervative againſt the Plague.

Aventuræ, (in old *Latin* Writers) Adventures, Voluntary Feats, or Tryals of Skill at Arms.

Aventure, (*Fr.* more properly *Adventure*) a Law-Term, ſignifying a Miſchance that cauſes the Death of a Man, without Felony; as when he is drowned or burnt, by accidentally falling into the Water or Fire. See *Miſadventure*.

Avenue, a Paſſage, Entrance, or Way lying open to a Place: Among Gardiners, a Row or Walk

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Walk of Trees, &c. In the Art of War and Fortification, a Space left for Paſſage in a Camp, Garriſon, or Quarter; an Opening, or Inlet, into any Fort, Baſtion, or other Work.

Aver-Corn, a Rent in Corn formerly paid to Religious Houſes, by their Farmers, or Tenants.

Aver-penny, Money contributed towards the King's or Averages, or Carriages to be freed from that Charge.

Avera, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book, for a Day's Work, or Day's Wages of a Plough-man, *i. e.* Eight Pence.

Average, (in *Traffick*) ſignifies, 1. The general Allowance made to a Maſter of a Ship of one Penny, or two Pence in every Shilling Fraight. 2. An Allowance to him upon ſpecial Occaſions, when he ſuffers Damages, paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo. 3. The Contribution that ſeveral Inſurers pay, to make Satisfaction for the Loſs of Goods caſt over-board, which are by them inſured.

In Common Law, **Average** is taken for that Service which the Tenant owes the Lord, to be done by Horſe or Carriges: In *Husbandry*, Paſturage or Fodder for Cattel, eſpecially the *Eddiſh*, or Graſs that comes after mowing or reaping.

Aver, a Word us'd among Husband-men, for a Labouring-Beaſt.

Averdupois. See *Avoir-du-pois.*

Averia, a *Latin* Law-Term for Cattel from *Aver*, or from the *French* Verb *Avoir*, to have or poſſeſs; the Word ſometime including all Perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* did all Goods and Chattels.

Averiis captis in Withernam, a Writ for the taking of Cattel to his Uſe, that has his Cattel unlawfully ſeiz'd by another, and driven out of the Country where they were taken, that they cannot be replevy'd.

Averment, (Law-Term) when the Defendant offers to make good, or juſtifie an Exception pleaded in Abatement, or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **Averr**, (*Fr.*) to aſſert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to evidene or prove.

Averruncation, (*Lat.* in *Husbandry*) a Lopping off the ſuperfluous Branches of Trees.

Averſe, that diſlikes, or cannot endure a thing; not inclined to.

Averſion or **Averſeneſs**, a being averſe from, or having no Inclination for.

To **Avert**, to turn away, to drive, or keep back.

Avery, a Place where Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horſes.

Auff or **Elf**, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

Augar or **Auger** a Whimble, a Carpenter's Tool, for the boring of ſmall Holes.

Auge, (in *Aſtron.*) the ſame as *Apogæum*, or that Point of the Orbit, wherein a Planet being, is fartheſt diſtant from the Central Body, about which it rolls, and is then ſloweſt in Motion.

Augea, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Ciſtern for Water.

To **Augment**, to encreaſe, to enlarge, to improve.

Augmentation, Increaſe, Inlargement, Improvement, Addition.

Augmentation-Court, a Court ſet up by King *Henry* VIII. for the Increaſe of his Crown-Revenues, by the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries and Religious Houſes: This Court was diſſolved by Queen *Mary* I. but *the Office of Augmentation* ſtill continues, and in it are many Records of great Uſe and Importance.

Augmentum, (*Lat.*) Growth, Increaſe: In *Grammar*, an Addition made in certain Tenſes of *Greek* Verbs, by encreaſing the Number of Syllables; as *τύπτω, ἔτυπτον, ἐτύφθη, πέπυφα*, &c. See *Temporale Augmentum.*

Augmentum Febricum, (among Phyſicians) a Reckoning from what time the Heat of a continual Feaver has ſeiz'd upon the Mals of Blood, 'till it come to the Height.

Augur, (among the *Romans*) a South-ſayer, or Diviner that foretells things to come, by obſerving the chiriping of Birds, the Courſe of the Heavens, or the Effects of Nature.

To **Augurate**, to conjecture, or gueſs; to ſurmiſe, or ſuppoſe.

Augury, a Divination, or Sooth-ſaying, by the Singing, Flight, or feeding of Birds.

Auguſt, Imperial, Royal, Majeſtick, Venerable, Sacred; as *An auguſt Aſſembly.*

Auguſt, the Eighth Month in the Year, ſo call'd in Honour of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, the Second Emperor of *Rome*, becauſe in that Month, he enter'd on his Second Conſulſhip, conquer'd *Ægypt* and put an end to the Civil Wars.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, a Confeſſion of Chriſtian Faith made by the Proteſtants at *Auguſta*, or *Augsbury* in *Germany*, *A. D.* 1530.

Auguſtin, a proper Name of ſeveral great Men; particularly of the moſt Ancient of the *Latin* Fathers and Biſhop of *Hippo* in *Africa*.

Auguſtin or **Auſtin Friers**, a ſort of Black *Friers*, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin.*

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe call'd *Sacramentarians*, who hold, That Heaven-Gates are not open'd 'till the General Reſurrection: They were firſt ſet up by *Andrew Caroloſtadius*, *A. D.* 1524, and afterwards confirm'd by one *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian.*

Aviary, (*Lat.*) a great Cage, or Place where Birds are kept.

Avice, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Women.

Avidity, (*Lat.*) Greedineſs, Eagerneſs; eager Deſire, or Appetite.

Aviſage. See *Avage.*

Aukward, untoward or unhandy.

Auln, a Meaſure us'd in *France*, which at *Rouen*, is equal to one *Engliſh* Ell, at *Lyons*, to 1. 016 at *Calais*, to 1. 52. and at *Paris*, to 0. 95.

Aulnegroz. See *Alnagey.*

Aumbry, a Country-Word for a Cupboard to keep Victuals in. See *Ambry.*

Aume or **Awme**, (of *Rheniſh* Wine) a Meaſure containing about 160 *Paris*-Pints, or 40 *Engliſh* Gallons.

Aumelet or **Omelet**, (*Fr.*) a Pancake made of Eggs, after the *French* Way.

Aumone, a Law-Word for Alms. *Tenure in Aumone*, is where Lands are given to a Church, or Religious Houſe, upon Condition, that ſome ſort of Service, or Prayers, ſhall be ſaid for the Good of the Donour's Soul, &c.

Aumonire, an Almoner, or Diſtributer of Alms.

Aumcel-Weight, (*q. d.* Hand-ſale Weight) a kind of ancient Weight, with Scales hanging, or Hooks faſten'd to each End of a Beam, or Shaft, which being rais'd upon one's Fore-Finger, or Hand, ſhew'd the difference between the Weight, and the thing weigh'd: But this Weight was forbidden by ſeveral Statute-Laws, upon Account of great Deceit in the Uſe of it, and quite taken away by one made, 22 *Car.* 2.

Avocation, (*Lat.*) properly a calling away, or from; a Lett, or Hinderance.

To **Avoid**, to ſhun, to eſcape, to quit or leave: In a Medicinal Senſe, to diſcharge, or caſt forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

Avoidance, a Law-Term us'd when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent.

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Avoir du pois, (*Fr. i. e.* to have full Weight) a Weight of Sixteen Ounces to the Pound, commonly us'd in the Weighing of Butter, Cheese, Flesh, Grocery-Ware, and every thing, from which issues a Refuse, or Waste. In a Law-Sense, it also signifies such Merchandizes as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy-weight*.

Avoletta, the Scooper, a sort of Bird.

To **Avouch**, to affirm resolutely or boldly, to assert, or maintain; to vouch, or answer for another.

To **Avow**, (*Fr.*) to own, confess, acknowledge, or grant. In a Law-sense, to justify a thing already done.

Avowee or **Advowee**, (Law-word) the Patron of a Benefice; or a Person to whom the Right of *Advowson* of any Church properly belongs, so that he may present in his own Name; in which Respect he is distinguish'd from a Guardian, who presents in the Name of his Ward, and from those that have Lands, whereto an Advowson appertains only for Term of their Lives, or of Years, *&c.*

Avowry, When a Distress has been taken for Rent, or other thing, and the Party distrained sues a Replevin; the Taker shall make *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

Aura, (*Lat.*) a gentle Gale, or Blast of Wind; a Breez, a cool Air: Also the Parret-beak'd Crow of New *Spain*; a sort of Bird.

Aurantium, an Orange, a Fruit so call'd from its Golden Colour.

Aurata, the Gilt-head, a Sea-Fish.

Aurea Alexandrina, a sort of Opiate Medicine, or Antidote.

Aurelia, an Herb call'd Golden *Stœchados*, or Golden Floramour; also the Insect that turns to a Butter-fly.

Aureus, a Gold-coin, a Noble, a Crown: Also a sort of Weight among the *Arabians*, consisting of a Dram and a seventh Part.

Auricalcum, Latten, or Copper-Metal.

Auricomum, a kind of Crow foot; a Flower.

Auricula, an Ear, the out-side of the Ear: Also the Herb Burrage, having rough hairy Leaves, with fair Blew sharp-pointed Flowers: Also the Flower call'd *Bears-Ears*.

Auricula Asini, an Herb call'd great Comfry.

Auriculæ Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the Two Auricles or Bosoms of the Heart, which are seated at its *Basis* over the *Ventricles*, and so call'd from their somewhat resembling the Ears of a Man's Head: Their Use is to receive the Venal Blood from the *Vena Cava* and *Pulmonaris*, and as it were to measure it into the Ventricles.

Auricula infima, the lower part, or tip of the Ear.

Auricula Judæ, Jews-ear, a kind of Substance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, and is us'd in Physick.

Auricula Leporis, Hare's-ear, or Scorpion-wort, an Herb.

Auricla Muris, the Herb Mouse-ear, often us'd successfully in Wound-drinks, Plaisters and Ointments, and for the Cure of several Diseases.

Auricula Ursi, Bears-ear; a sort of Herb.

Auricular, belonging to the Ear; as *Auricular Confession*, *i. e.* such as *Roman* Catholicks usually whisper into the Ears of a Priest, or Father-Confessour.

Auricularis Digitus, the little Finger, with which the Ears are pick'd.

Aur-flamb. See *Oriflamb.*

Auriga, a Carter, a Waggoner, a Coach-man, or Charioteer: Also the Name of a Constellation, consisting of 23 Stars in the Northern Part of Heaven, and noted for Tempests.

Aurigo, the Yellow Jaundice; a Disease.

Auripigmentum, a kind of Arsenick of a Gold-Colour; Yellow Orpine, or Orpiment.

Auris, an Ear; the Organ, or Instrument of Hearing.

Auris Marina, a kind of Shell-fish, the Shape of which exactly resembles an Ear.

Aurora, the Morning-twilight, the Dawn, or break of Day, which begins to appear, when the Sun comes within Eighteen Degrees of the *Horizon*, and ends when it rises above it.

Aurum, Gold, the most pure and perfect of all Metals.

Aurum fulminans or **Saffron of Gold**, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*, and precipitated with Volatile Spirit of Sal-Armoniack, or Oil of Tartar: It takes Name from its fulminating, or making a great Noise like Thunder, when 'tis heated over the Fire in a Spoon: For it will flie off and give a Report like a Gun, without doing any Mischief; its Force being chiefly downward, and quite contrary to Gun-powder that burns upward. See *Pulvis Fulminans*.

Aurum Mosaicum or **Musivum**, a sort of Composition Chymically prepar'd, which Painters and Statuaries make use of, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper: It is made of a Mixture of Quick-silver, Tin, Sulphur and Sal-Armoniack, sublimed all together.

Aurum Potabile, Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk; or as some define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced into a Blood-red, Gummy, or Honey-like Substance: However, the real *Aurum Potabile*, is usually nothing else but some rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it.

Aurum Reginæ, a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen-Consort of *England*, and commonly call'd *Queen-Gold*; which See.

Auspicious, fortunate, prosperous, happily begun, lucky, favourable.

Auspicium, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Sooth-saying, when they observ'd the flight and chirping of Birds, to know whether any Undertaking they were about, would prove happy, or unfortunate: Whence a Thing is said *To be done under the Auspices of a great Person*, *i. e.* under his Command, Conduct, Guidance, or Protection.

Auster, the South-wind, the South Part of the World.

Austere, sow'r, severe, harsh, crabbed, stern.

Austere Taste, is such a one as leaves some Roughness on the Mouth and Tongue; as is the Taste of unripe Fruits.

Austerity or **Austereness**, Severity, Strictness, Rigour.

Austin Friers. See *Augustin Friers.*

Austral, Southern, belonging to the South; as *The Six Austral Signs of the Zodiack*, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, so call'd, because they are on the South Side of the Equinoctial Line.

Austurcus, a Word us'd in some ancient *Latin* Deeds, for the *Goshawk*, a Bird of Prey.

Authentick, (*Gr.*) that is of good Authority, generally allowed or approved of; Original, credible.

Authenticks, the Title of the Third Volume, or Tome of the Civil-Law, so call'd, because it has its Authority from it self; as proceeding from the Emperour's own Mouth, or else for that it is an Original to other Writings which are copy'd out of it: 'Tis a Volume of New Constitutions, or Ordi-

Ordinances set forth by the Emperor Justinian after the *Code*, and brought into the Body of the Law, under the Book.

Author, (*Lat.*) one that is the first Cause of a Thing; the Inventor, Contriver, or Maker of a Thing; the Writer, or Composer of a Book; the Head of a Party, Faction, or Sedition.

Authoritative, done, or maintained by Authority.

Authority, Power, Rule, Prehemineence, Credit, Interest; also a Testimony, or Passage of an Author, quoted to make good what one says.

To **Authorize**, to give Authority, or Power, to Impower; to allow by Authority, to Countenance.

Autochthones, (*Gr.*) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were sprung out of the Earth it self; particularly the most ancient People of *Athens* in *Greece* were so call'd. See *Aborigines.*

Autographum or **Autography**, the peculiar Hand-Writing of any particular Person; or the Original of any Treatise or Discourse, with respect to a Copy.

Automaton, (in *Mechanicks*) an Engine or Instrument that goes by a Vice, Spring, Screw, or Weight; any Piece of Art that seems to move of it self; as a Clock, Watch, Jack, *&c.* Among some Writers in Physick, it is taken for the Motion of the Heart, the Working of the Bowels, *&c.*

Automatous or **Automatical**, Self-moving or that seems to have a Motion within it self.

Autopsia, the View of any Thing taken by the Sight, or the Seeing a Thing with one's own Eyes.

Autophonos, (in the Civil-Law) a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he stole about him; Back-berond.

Autopyros Panis, Houshold-Bread made of Corn, as it comes from the Mill, Flower and Bran all together.

Auttremite, (*q. d.* another Mitre) a kind of Vestment, mention'd in *Chaucer.*

Autumn, (*Lat.*) the third Season of the Year, when Grapes and other Fruits are gather'd; the Time of Harvest and Vintage.

Autumn-Calvile, a sort of Apple, of a longish Shape, and very red Colour, both within and without. It is a very good Fruit to eat raw, and no less useful for Compotes.

Autumnal, belonging to Autumn.

Avulsion, a pulling, or plucking away.

Aur, an Astronomical Term, the same with *Auge* and *Apogæum*; which See.

Auxesis, (*Gr. i. e.* Increase) a Figure in Rhetorick, when any Thing is magnify'd too much.

Auxiliary, (*Lat.*) that comes to aid, succour, and assist; helpful.

Auxiliary Verbs, (in *Grammar*) are such as help to Form or Conjugate others, as *To have* and *To be*, in the *English* Tongue, *avoir* and *être* in the *French.*

Auxiliaries or **Auxiliary Forces**, several Regiments that are rais'd in the City of *London*, upon some extraordinary Occasion, to assist the Trained Bands.

Auxilium, (*Lat.*) Aid, Help, Succour, Supply: In a Medicinal Sense, any Remedy that is good against a Disease.

Auxilium Curiæ, (in old Records) a Precept or Order of Court, for the Citing and Summoning of one Party, at the Suit of another.

Auxilium facere alicui in Curia Regis, to be another's Friend and Sollicitour in the King's Court; an Office heretofore solemnly undertaken by some Courtiers for their Dependents in the County.

Auxilium petere, to pray Aid, or Succour in a Cause Thus when an inferiour Tenant is impleaded, and not capable to defend the Right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the Superiour Lord, to assist and justify his Plea.

Auxilium Regis, the King's Aid, or Money rais'd for the King's Use and Publick Service.

Auxillium Vicecomitum, the Aid or Customary Dues paid to the Sheriff, for the better Support of his Office.

Aw, Fear, Dread, Observance, Respect.

Awhaped, (old Word) amazed.

Await, (in ancient Statutes) Way-laying, or lying in wait to do a Mischief.

Award, (Law-Term) properly the Judgment of one who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to make up a Difference, but indifferently chosen by the Persons at Variance; a Judgment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

Awful, apt to strike a Terrour into, terrible, to be revered or feared.

Awn or **Awe**, (in *Husbandry*) the Spire or Beard of Barley, or other Bearded Grain, the Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn, or Grass.

Awning, (Sea-word) a Canvas Sail, or piece of Tarpawling, hung over any Part of a Ship above the Decks, to keep off the Sun, Rain, or Wind: Also a Canopy supported by Iron-Rods, often set over a Wherry, or Pleasure-Boat on the River *Thames.*

Awnsel-weight, a Poising of a Joynt of Meat, *&c.* only by the Hand, without putting it into the Scales. See *Auncel-weight.*

Ax or **Axe**, the same with *Axis*; which See.

Ax-vetch or **Ax-wort**, a kind of Herb.

Axilla, (*Lat.*) the Arm-hole, or Arm-pit.

Axillar or **Axillary**, belonging to that Part.

Axillary **Artery**, is that Part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery which is got out of the Chest, and passes into the Arm-pits.

Axillary **Arms**, are the Two Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, nam'd *Rami Subclavii*, which running obliquely under the *Claviculæ*, as soon as they are past them, and go up to the Arm-pits, are call'd *Axillares.*

Axiom, (*Gr.*) a Proposition, a Maxim, a generally received Ground, Principle, or Rule in any Art or Science; a common and Self-evident Notion, that cannot be made more plain by Demonstration; as *That where there is no Law, there is no Transgression; That a Thing cannot be and not be at the same Time; That the Whole is greater than its Parts*, &c.

In *Logick*, **Axiomta** is the disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is said to be or not to be.

Axis, (*Lat.*) the Axle-tree of a Cart, or Coach; In *Anatomy*, the third *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt from the Scull: In *Geometry*, a strait Line, conceiv'd to proceed from the *Vertex*, or Top of a Figure, to the Base.

Axis of a Circle or **Sphere**, is a strait Line, passing thro' the Centre, from one Side to another, and is the same with the *Diameter.*

In Conick Sections, **Axis** is a Line that goes thro' the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

Axis Conjugatus, in the *Hyperbola.* See *Conjugate.*

Axis Intercepted. See *Abscissæ.*

Axis Determinate, (in that Figure) is a Right-Line, drawn between the *Vertex's*, or Tops of the opposite Sections, or *Hyperbola.*

Axis Indeterminate, is a Right-Line, which divides into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles

an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the *Hyperbola*.

Axis Secundus, sometimes call'd *Axis Rectus*, in the *Hyperbola* and *Ellipsis* is the *Conjugate Diameter*; which See.

Axis of a Cylinder, is that quiescent, or resting Right-Line, about which the Paralellogram is turned.

Axis in Peritrochio, (in *Mechanicks*) is an Engine for the Raising of Weights, made up of a Beam, shap'd like a Cylinder, which is the *Axis*, lying Horizontally, and supported at each End with a Piece of Timber: In some Part of it is also fix'd a kind of Wheel, call'd the *Peritrochium*, in whose Circumference are Holes made to put in Staves, like those of a Windlass, or Capstan, in order to turn the *Axis* round the more easily, and to raise the Weight required, by means of a Rope that winds about the *Axis*.

Axis of Rotation or **Circumvolution**, (in *Geom.*) is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceiv'd to be turned for the making of a Solid: Thus a *Sphere* is said to be made by the Rotation of a Semi-circle about its Diameter, and a *Cone* by that of a Right-angled Triangle about its Perpendicular.

In Opticks, **Axis**, is the Ray, which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls Perpendicularly on it, and which consequently passes through the Centre of the Eye.

Axis Communis or **Mean**, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two Optick Nerves, thro' the Middle of the Right-line which joyns the Extremity, or End of the same Optick Nerves.

Axis of any Glass, is a Right-line, drawn perpendicularly through the Centre of the Glass; or if it be a *Concave* Glass through the thinnest part, if a *Convex* through the thickest Part, (which in each is termed the Pole of the Glass) directly on to the Centre of the Sphere, the Glass-Figure is a Segment of.

In *Dioptricks*, **Axis of Incidence**, is a Right-line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence, and Perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

Axis of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged, or lengthen'd on the In-side of the second *Medium*, by the Ray of Refraction.

In *Astronomy*, **Axis of the World**, is an imaginary Line, supposed to pass thro' the Centre of the Earth, from one *Pole* to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Universe moves.

Axis of the Zodiack, is a Line conceived to pass in like manner thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiack.

Axungia, the Grease or Swarf in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; the Fat or Tallow of an Hog, Boars-Grease.

Aye, (old Word) for ever.

Ayel, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies where the Grand-Father dying possess'd of Lands, or Tenements in Fee-Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters; so as to dispossess the Heir.

Azaldus, (in old *Latin* Records) a poor sorry Horse or Jade.

Azamoglans, (among the *Turks*) young Men train'd up in order to be made Janizaries, and so call'd before they are inroll'd, or enter into Pay. See *Agemoglans*.

Azariah, (*Heb.* the Help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Azimen Degrees, (*Arab. i. e.* lame or weak) certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so call'd by Astrologers, because Persons born, when any of them ascend, are generally afflicted with Lameness, Blindness, Dumbness, or some other Natural Imperfection.

Azimuths, (in *Astron.*) are great Vertical Circles, which cut one another in the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*, after the same manner as *Meridians* or Hour-Circles do in the Poles, and pass thro' all the Degrees of the *Horizon* at Right Angles. On the Globes, these Circles are not drawn, but represented by the Quadrant of Altitude, when it is screw'd in the *Zenith*.

Azimuth, is also taken for an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the *Meridian* of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle; or contained between the Prime Vertical, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

Azimuth Magnetical, See *Magnetical Azimuth*.

Azimuth-Compass, an Instrument made in a large Brass Box, with Jambols, and a broad Limb, having 90 Degrees diagonally divided, an Index, Thread, &c. Its Use is to take the Sun's Amplitude, or Azimuth, in order to find the Variation of the Compass.

Azores, certain Islands of the *Atlantick* Ocean in the *North* Latitude of 40 Degrees, belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*; where some place the first *Meridian* for the Counting of Longitude.

Azorium, (in ancient Deeds) the Azure, or blew Colour.

Azoth, (among *Chymists*) is sometimes taken for an Universal Medicine, and sometimes for the *Mercury*, or first Matter of a Metal.

Azure, the Sky-Colour, or Light-Blew: In *Heraldry*, it is more especially used for a Blew Colour, in the Coats of all Persons under the Degree of a Baron; but in the Escutcheons of the Nobility it is called *Sapphir*, and *Jupiter* in those of Sovereign Princes.

Azygos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a notable Vein which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, or great hollow Vein, and passes to the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-Joynts of the Back. It is so called, as also *sine jugo*, or *par* in *Latine*, from its being single, or without a Fellow.

Azyma or **Azymes**, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, a solemn Feast kept by the *Jews*, for Seven Days before the Passover, during which it was not lawful to eat Leaven'd Bread.

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Bami, the Third Note in the *Gam-ut*, or Scale of Musick.

Baal, an *Assyrian* Word, signifying a Lord, or Possessour; the Name of an Idol of the *Sidonians*.

Baare, (in old *Records*) a sort of a Sea-Vessel, or Transport-Ship.

Baasha, (*Heb.* making or pressing together) a King of *Israel*.

Babel or **Babylon**, anciently the chief City of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, so call'd from the Confusion of Languages that was there caus'd.

Baca, (in old *Latin* Records) a **Hook**, Link of Iron, or Staple.

Bacca, a Berry, any small Fruit of Trees, as of the Bay, Juniper, Elder, &c.

Baccalaureatus, the Degree of a Batchelor.

Baccalaureus, a Bachelor of Arts in an University; as of Divinity, Law, Physick, &c.

Bacchanals, the drunken Feasts, or Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

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Baccbar or **Baccharis**, a *Syrian* Plant, ſweet and pleaſant, which ſome take for *our Lady's Glove*.

Baccarach or **Bacrag-Wines**, a ſort of excellent *Rheniſh* Wine, ſo call'd from *Baccarach*, a Town of *Germany* on the River *Rhine*, famous upon that Account.

Bacchius, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of Three Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other two long; as Hŏnēstās.

Bacciferous Plants, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch Trees, Shrubs, or Herbs as bear Berries.

Baccivorous Animals, ſuch Living-Creatures as feed upon Berries.

Bacheler, **Bachelor** or **Batchelour**, (*Fr.*) a ſingle, or unmarry'd Man.

Bachelor of Arts, one that takes the firſt Degree in the Profeſſion of any Art or Science, in an Univerſity.

Bachelor of a Company or **Corporation**, a young Member, ſpringing towards the State of thoſe that ſit in the Court of Aſſiſtants.

Bachelor-Knight. See *Knight-Bachelor.*

Bachelors-Buttons, a kind of Crow-foot; an Herb that bears a pleaſant Flower.

Bachileria, (in ancient Deeds) the Commonalty, as diſtinguiſh'd from the Nobility.

Bacilli, little Staves, or Sticks: Alſo Medicines made up of a long round Figure like a Stick.

To **Back**, to mount, or get up on the Back of a Horſe; alſo to ſupport, abet, or countenance.

Back-bear, (in the Foreſt-Law) one of the four Caſes, wherein a Foreſter may arreſt an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon, when he is found bearing it on his Back.

Back-berond. See *Backberind.*

Back-board, (Sea-Term) as *To leave a Land on Back-board, i. e.* to leave it behind the Ship.

Back-ſtaff or **Back-Quadrant**, an Inſtrument us'd by Seamen, to take the Heighth of the Sun, with one's Back towards it: It is the ſame with *Davis's Quadrant*, ſo call'd as being invented by one Capt. *Davis*, a *Welſh-man*, as alſo the *Engliſh* Quadrant by the *French*.

Back-ſtays of a Ship, certain Stays, or Ropes, belonging to the Main and Fore-maſt, which go down on either Side of the Ship, and ſerve to ſtay, or keep the Maſt from pitching forward, or overboard.

Backberind or **Backberond**, (*Sax.*) a Law-word apply'd to a Thief taken, having on his Back, or about him, the Thing he has ſtolen.

To **Backbite**, to ſlander, or ſpeak evil of one behind his Back, or in his Abſence.

To **Backſlide**, to turn back, to revolt, to ſhuffle or flinch.

Baco, a Word often found in our old Charters and other Deeds; for a fat Hog, or Bacon-Hog.

Bacule or **Baſcule**, (*Fr.*) a Swipe. In *Fortification*, a Gate made like a Pit-fall, with a Counter-poiſe, and ſupported by two great Stakes; a kind of Port-cullice.

Baculometry, (*Lat.* & *Gr.*) the Art of Meaſuring acceſſible or inacceſſible Diſtances, or Lines, by the Help of one or more Staves.

Badge, a Cognizance, or Coat of Arms, worn by ſome Servants of Noble-men, or Perſons of Quality: Alſo a Sign or Mark; as *White is the Badge of Innocence.*

Badger, (*Fr.*) one that carries Baggage or Luggage: In a Law-Senſe, a Licenſed Huckſter, that buys Corn or other Proviſions, in one Place, and carries them to another to ſell.

Badger, is alſo a kind of wild Beaſt, whoſe Legs are ſaid to be ſhorter on the Right Side than on the Left, and the Teeth ſo ſharp, that they meet in whatever it bites: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Brock, Grey, Boreſon*, or *Bawſon*, &c.

To **Baffle**, to confound by Reaſons, or put to a Non-plus; to ſham or fool, to diſappoint or baulk.

Bag, a Sack or Pouch. In Traffick, a particular Quantity of ſome ſorts of Commodities; as of Almonds, about Three Hundred Weight. Of Aniſeed, from 3 to 4 C. Of Goats-Hair, from 2 to 4 C. Of Pepper, from 1½ to 3 C. *&c.*

Bags of Earth, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas Bags.*

Bag or **Big**, a Country-word for Cow's Udder.

Baga, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bag, or Purſe.

† **Bagatel**, a Word borrow'd from the *French*, for a Toy or Trifle.

Baggage, Soldiers Furniture and Neceſſaries, Proviſion for an Army: Alſo a Trull, a Soldier's Punk, a Camp-Whore.

Bagnio, (*Ital.*) a Place to bathe and ſweat in.

Bajardour, (in ancient Writers) a Carrier or Bearer of any Weight or Burden.

Bajazet, an Emperour of the *Turks*, who being taken by *Tamerlane*, and put into an Iron-Cage, beat out his own Brains againſt the Bars of it.

Bail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the Freeing, or ſetting at Liberty of one arreſted, or impriſon'd upon any Action, Civil or Criminal, under Sureties taken for his Appearance, at a Day and Place appointed. Alſo a certain Limit or Bound within a Foreſt, accordingly as it is divided into the particular Charges of ſeveral Foreſters.

Bails, (among Sea-men) Hoops ſet over the Stern of a Boat, to bear up the Tilt, eſpecially when they lodge in a Harbour.

Bailable, that may be bailed, or ſet free upon Bail.

To **Bail.** See *To Bale.*

Bailiff or **Bailly**, (*Fr.*) a Magiſtrate appointed within a particular Province, or Precinct; to execute Juſtice, to maintain the Peace, and to ſecure the People from Vexations and Wrongs: Alſo the Name of the chief Magiſtrate in ſeveral Towns, as in *Colcheſter, Ipſwich, Yarmouth*, &c. The Officers of every Hundred, or Wapentake, and of Towns Corporate, are alſo call'd Baiſiffs: Alſo certain Officers appointed to arreſt Perſons for Debt.

There are alſo **Bailliffs of Husbandry**, or **Land-Stewards**, belonging to private Perſons that are Lords of Manours, who gather the Profits for their Maſter's Uſe, deliver an Account of the ſame when requir'd, diſpoſe of the Under-Servants, *&c.*

Bailiff's Errant, certain Officers appointed by the Sheriffs, to go about the County, to ſerve Writs, to ſummon the County-Seſſions, Aſſizes, *&c.*

Bailliffs of Franchiſes, thoſe that are appointed by every Lord, to do ſuch Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as the Bailiff Errant does at large in the County.

Baillywick, the Precinct, or Juriſdiction of a Bailiff.

Bailment, (Law-Term) the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, *&c.* to another, ſometimes to be deliver'd back to the *Bailor*, or Party that deliver'd them; ſometimes to the Uſe of the *Bailee*, *i. e.* him to whom they are deliver'd; and ſometimes to a Third Perſon.

Bain, (*Fr.*) a Bath, or Hot-Houſe.

Bairman, (old Law-word) a poor Inſolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was oblig'd to ſwear in Court that he was not worth above Five Shillings and Five Pence.

To

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To **Bait**, to allure or entice, to ſet Beaſts a fighting together, to teaze or vex; alſo to ſtop to eat, drink, or take ſome Refreſhments on a Journey. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To Bait*, when ſhe claps her Wings, or ſtoops at her Prey.

Baiz. See *Bayz*.

Balaam or **Bileam**, (*Heb.* the Ancient of the People) a Prophet among the *Iſraelites*.

Balæna, (*Gr.*) the Whale, a vaſt Sea-Fiſh.

Balak, (*Heb.* covering or deſtroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet, to curſe the People of *Iſrael*.

Balani, (*Gr.* among Naturaliſts) certain Excreſcences that uſually grow, or ſtick to the Shells of the larger ſorts of Sea Shell-Fiſh.

Balanites, a precious Stone, ſomewhat Green, and like *Corinthian* Braſs, with a Flame-colour'd Vein running through the Middle of it.

Balanitis, a kind of round Cheſnuts.

Balanus, a ſort of Maſt or Acorn; any Fruits or Roots that have round Heads, as a Walnut or Cheſnut: Alſo a Suppoſitory ſhap'd like an Acorn, to looſen the Belly; alſo the Nut of a Man's Yard, or the *Clitoris* in Women; alſo a kind of Shell-fiſh, call'd Center-ſhells.

Balanus Myrepſica, the Fruit which Apothecaries call *Ben*; but ſome take it for the Nutmeg.

Balaſſius, the Balaſs-Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

Balauſtium, the Flower of the wild Pomegranate; alſo the Tree it ſelf.

Balbuties, (*Lat.*) a ſtammering or ſtuttering in Speech.

Balcony, (*Fr.*) a Frame of Stone, Wood, or Iron, before the Window of a Houſe, to take the Air in, or to look out at a Diſtance.

Baldachin, a Piece of Architecture, in Shape of a Canopy or Crown, ſet over ſeveral Pillars, to ſerve for a Covering to an Altar: Alſo a Canopy carry'd over the Hoſt in Popiſh Countries.

Balderdath, a rude Mixture, or Mingle-mangle; a paltry confus'd Diſcourſe.

Baldmony, a ſort of Herb.

Baldwin, (*Germ. i. e.* bold Conquerour) a proper Name, particularly of Five Kings of *Jeruſalem*, after the Conqueſt of it by the Chriſtians.

Bale, a Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantity, as of Cloth, Silk, Books, &c. A Bale of Cotton-Yarn contains from three to four Hundred Weight: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 4 C. Of Dowlas, or Lockram, three, three and a half, or four Pieces.

To **Bale** or **Bail**, (Sea-word) to ſcoop or lade Water out of a Ship's Hold, or out of a Boat.

Baleful, (old Word) ſorrowful, woeful.

Baleuga, (in ancient Deeds) a Territory, r Precinct.

Baliſta or **Balliſta**, a Warlike Engine, in form of a Croſs-Bow, which the Ancients us'd for caſting Stones with Slings made after divers manners.

Baliſta Chalybea, a Stock-bow, or Steel-bow.

Baliſta Fulminalis, a great Engine made uſe of to ſecure the Walls, or Banks of a River.

Baliſtarius, a Maker of Slings, Guns, or Croſs-Bows, or one that ſhoots out of them: It is alſo taken in our old Records, for a Baliſtar, or Croſs-Bow Man.

Baliwo amovendo, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for want of ſufficient Living in his Baili-wick.

Balk, Diſappointment or Baffle, Prejudice or Damage. In *Husbandry*, a Ridge of Land betwixt two Furrows, or a piece of Ground left unplough'd: Among Brick-layers, a great Beam, ſuch as are us'd in making Scaffolds; a Pole or Rafter over an Out-Houſe or Barn.

To **Balk**, to paſs by, or take no Notice of; to neglect, to diſcourage.

Balkers, they that from a Cliff, or high Place on the Shore, ſhew the Paſſage of Herrings to the Fiſhers. See *Conders*.

Ball, any round Thing, a Bullet for a Gun; alſo a ſolemn publick Dancing-Meeting. *Balls* or *Bullets* are alſo a frequent Bearing in Coats of Arms, though never ſo call'd by Heralds; but according to their ſeveral Colours they have theſe Names, *viz. Bezantes*, *Golpes*, *Gutes*, *Hurts*, *Orenges*, *Pellets* or *Agreſſes*, *Plates*, *Pomeis*, and *Torteauxes*; all which, See in their proper Places.

Ball and Socket, a Device made of Braſs, with a perpetual Screw to hold any Teleſcope, Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument on a Staff, for Surveying, Aſtronomical Uſes, &c.

Ballad, a common Song ſung up and down the Streets.

Balladin, (*Fr.*) a Dancer, a Vaulter.

Ballance, a pair of Scales, an even Weight: In *Mechanicks*, one of the ſix Principles, or ſimple Powers, which is conceiv'd to be a Right-Line, or a Beam hung up by a Point in the Middle, and ſerves to find out the Equality, or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

In *Aſtronomy*, it is one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, commonly call'd by the *Latin* Name *Libra*. Alſo two Stars named the *North and South Ballance*: Alſo a Term us'd in Merchants Accounts, when the Reckoning between the Debtor and Creditor is made even.

Ballance of the Air. See *Barometer*.

Ballance of Trade, is the Difference, or Exceſs between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and the Value of our own Native Productions carry'd into other Nations.

Ballance of a Watch or **Clock**, is that part of it, which by its Motion, regulates and determines the Beats.

To **Ballance**, to poiſe or make even Weight, to even an Account; to weigh in Mind, or conſider.

Ballaſt, a certain Quantity of Gravel, Sand, Stones, or any Weight put into the Bottom of a Ship, to make her ſail right and ſteady, and to keep her from over-ſetting.

The **Ballaſt** is ſaid *To ſhoot*, or be *ſhot*, when it runs from one Side to the other. To *trench the Ballaſt*, is to divide or ſeparate it.

Balliol-College, a College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

Balliſta. See *Baliſta*.

Ballifter or **Baleuſter**, (in *Architect.*) the Lateral, or Side-part of the Scroll, which makes the Curl-tuft in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick* Order: Alſo a Rail or little Pillar, ſuch as are ſeen on the Out-ſide of Cloyſters, Terraſſes, Galleries, &c. Alſo an Incloſure of Pillars that rails in the Communion-Table in a Church, or ſuch as is ſet about the State-Bed of a Prince, &c.

Ballliva, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bailiwick, *i. e.* a whole County under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff; a Hundred, with reſpect to the chief Conſtable; a Manour, with reſpect to the Steward, &c.

Ballivo amovendo. See *Baliwo amovendo*.

Ballon or **Balloon**, (*Fr.*) a Foot-ball; alſo a great Ball with which Princes and Noble-men uſe to play. In *Architecture*, a round Globe or Top of a Pillar: Among *Chymiſts*, a large Receiver, or Veſ-

Veſſel to hold what is diſtilled, or drawn off by the Fire.

Ballot, a little Ball us'd in the giving of Votes.

Ballotation or **Balloting**, a particular manner of chuſing State-Officers, in Uſe at *Venice*, when every one that has a Vote, puts ſuch a Ballot, or Ball of a different Colour, according to the Diverſity of the Parties that ſtand for the Office, into a Box or Baſon made for that Purpoſe.

Ballote, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd ſtinking Hore-Hound, black Hore-hound.

Balluſtrade, (in *Architecture*) a Row of Balliſters, or little turn'd Pillars, ſo high as for a Man to reſt his Elbows; fixed upon a Terraſs-Walk, or on the Top of a Building, or to make any Separation between one Part of it and another.

Balm, the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree that grows only in *Paleſtine* and *Ægypt*, very precious, and of a very healing Quality.

Balm or **Balm-mint**, a ſweet-ſmelling Herb, whoſe Leaf, when tender, makes a Part of Sallet-Furniture: It reſiſts Poiſon or Peſtilence, is a Soveraign Cordial for the Brain, and ſtrengthens the Memory.

Balm-Apple, a kind of Plant.

Balneum, (*Lat.*) a Bath, a Waſhing-Place; a Bain, Stew, or Hot-houſe: Among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, it is taken for a Bathing of the whole Body, or of the lower Parts only: Alſo a Name given by Chymiſts to ſeveral gentle Ways of Diſtillation: As,

Balneum Arenæ or **Balneum Arenoſum**, the Sand-bath; when Flowers, Fruits, or other Phyſical Ingredients are infus'd, by putting them with Water into a *Cucurbite*, or *Body* cloſe ſtop'd, and ſetting the Veſſel in hot Sand, or elſe in Aſhes; and then it is termed *Balneum Cineris*, or *Balneum Cinereum*,

Balneum Mariæ, is when the *Cucurbite* containing any Matter to be diſtilled, is cloſe ſtop'd, and plac'd in a Veſſel of Water; ſo that the Water growing hot, may heat the *Cucurbite* gently, and by Degrees: This Term is corruptly us'd for *Balneum Maris*, *i. e.* a Sea or Water-bath.

Balneum Vaporis or **Balneum Vaporoſum**, the Vapourous Bath, is when the Veſſel that contains the Matter, is ſet in another, half full of Water, and is heated by the Vapours, or Steams that ariſe from the hot or boiling Water.

Balſam, ſignifies, 1. The Juice of the Balſam, or Balm-tree, and ſome other natural Balſams; as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. 2. A kind of Perfume, or ſweet-ſcented ſpirituous Subſtance of the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, as *Apoplectick Balſam*, *Balſam of Roſes*, &c. 3. Certain Liquors extracted, or drawn from Gums, or Roſiny Subſtances, with Spirit of Wine; as *Nervous Balſam*, *Sciatick Balſam*. 4. The Solutions and Preparations of ſome Salts, ſo call'd by Chymiſts, as Balſam of *Saturn*, *Tartar*, *Sal Gemmæ*, &c. 5. Some particular Preparations of Medicines in that Form; as *Balſam of Sulphur*, &c.

Balſam of Saturn, is a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, made with Spirit, or Oil of Turpentine, and digeſted 'till the Matter has gain'd a red Tincture.

Balſam of Sulphur, the oily Parts of Common Sulphur, or Brimſtone diſſolv'd in Oil of Turpentine, or ſome other diſtilled Oil; an excellent Remedy for Ulcers of the Breaſt and Lungs.

Balſamita or **Balſamina**, (*Lat.*) an Herb, of which Balſam is made to heal Ulcers.

Balſamick, belonging to, or having the Quality of Balſam.

Balſamita, the Herb Coſt-mary. *Balſamita-mas*, the Herb *Maudlin*.

Balſamitor, an Herb, ſo call'd from its Balſamick Smell.

Balſamum, Balſam, the Balm-tree, and the Juice of a moſt fragrant Smell that drops from it.

Baltemore-Bird, a beautiful Bird in *Mary-land*, with black and yellow Feathers, ſo call'd from the Colours of *Or* and *Sable*, in the Coat of Arms belonging to the Lord *Baltemore*, Proprietor of that Province.

Bamma, (*Gr.*) a Tincture or Die; alſo a Liquor in which any Thing is dipped or ſoak'd; as Bread ſopp'd in Broth.

Ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet, or Beat of Drum, for the Obſerving of Martial Diſcipline, for declaring a new Officer, or puniſhing a Soldier, &c.

Ban and Arriere-ban, a Proclamation in *France*, by which, all that hold Lands of the Crown, except ſome privileged Officers and Citizens, are ſummon'd to meet at a certain Place, in order to ſerve the King in his Wars, either Perſonally or by Proxy.

Bancalia, (*Lat.* in old Writers) Cuſhions, or ſuch like Coverings for Benches or Seats.

Bancus, a Bench, Stall, or Table, on which Goods are expos'd to Sale.

Bancus Regis, & Communium Placitorum. See *Bank*.

Band, any ſort of Tie; alſo a Body, or Company of Foot Soldiers. In *Architecture*, one of the Diviſions of the Architrave. See *Epiſtylium*.

The **Band of Penſioners**, (at Court) a particular Company of Gentlemen, bearing Halbards, and attending the King's Perſon upon ſolemn Occaſions. See *Penſioners*.

Train-Bands or **Trained-Bands**, certain Regiments made of the Inhabitants of a City or Town, train'd up to bear Arms, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline.

Band-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Maſtiff proper for the Houſe, as alſo for Baiting the Bull, Bear, &c.

Bandage, (*Fr.*) the binding-up of any Thing: In *Surgery*, Linnen-cloth conveniently fitted for the binding-up, and dreſſing of Wounds, Sores, or broken Bones; the Application of a Swathe, Roller, or Fillet to any Part.

Bandeleer. See *Bandoleer*.

Bandelet, (*Fr.*) a little Fillet, Band, or String: In *Architecture*, one of the Ornaments which the *French* alſo call *Regle*: It encompaſſes a Pillar quite round about like a Ring; being greater than a *Liſt*, but ſomewhat leſs than a *Plat-band*.

Banditto, (*Ital.*) properly an out-law'd Perſon in *Italy*, turn'd Robber; a Vagabond, a High-way-Man, a Padder, a Cut-throat.

Bandle, an *Iriſh* Meaſure of two Foot in Length.

Bandoe, (*Fr.*) a kind of Peak, or Forehead-cloth worn by Widows.

Bandoleers or **Bandeleers**, little wooden Caſes cover'd with Leather; each of them containing the Charge of Powder for a Musket; of which every Muſketeer wears twelve hanging on a Shoulder-Belt, or Collar.

Bandore, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument with Strings.

Bandrol, a little Flag, or Streamer; alſo the fringed Silk that hangs on a Trumpet.

Bandy, a ſort of Club, or crooked Stick to ſtrike a Ball with.

To **Bandy**, to make a Party at Tennis-play, to

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Bandburs, to Debate, or Canvass a Business; also to gather in a Faction.

Bane, Poison, great Mischief, Destruction, Overthrow.

Bane-wort, or **Night-shade**, a kind of Herb.

Banes. See *Banns*.

To **Banish**, (*Fr.*) to send, or turn one out of his Native Country into some Foreign Parts; to chase, or drive away.

Bank, a little Hill or Rising-Ground, the Side of the Sea, or of a River; or a Shelf in the Sea: In a *Law-sense*, it is usually taken for a Bench, or Seat of Judgment; as *Bank la Royne*, the King's Bench; *Bank de Common Pleas*, the Bench, or Court of Common Pleas; call'd also in *Latin*, *Bancus Regis*, and *Bancus Communium Placitorum*.

Bank, is also a Stock of Money, or a Place where great Summs are taken in, and let out to Use, to be return'd by Exchange, or otherwise dispos'd to Profit.

Banker, one that keeps a Bank, or Trades in Money; a Money'd Goldsmith, an Usurer.

Bankruptcy, the Act of turning Bankrupt; a Breaking.

Bankrupt, a Trader that breaks and steps aside, pretending to be unable to pay his Debts, or one that having got together other Mens Goods into his Hands, hides himself, with a Design to defraud his Creditors.

Bann or **Banns**, (among the *Feudists*) Publick Notice given of any Thing; a Proclamation, by which any Thing is commanded, or forbidden. See *Ban*.

Banns or **Bants of Matrimony**, the Publishing of Marriage-Contracts in the Church, before the Parties are Marry'd.

To **Bann**, to Exclaim against, to Curse.

Banner, a Standard, or Ensign.

Banneret. See *Knight-Banneret*.

Banians, a fair-spoken, but crafty People of *India*, who sell the Rarities brought from those Parts: They are of a peculiar Religion, differing from the *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, and are divided into three Sects, *viz.* The *Cutteries*, *Shudderies*, and *Wyses*: When they die, their Wives must burn themselves, or shave, or be counted Monsters.

Bannimus, (*i. e.* we banish) the Form of Expulsion of any Member, from the University of *Oxford*, by posting up the Sentence in some Publick Places.

Bannitus, (in ancient Deeds) an Out-law, or banished Man.

Bannock, an Oaten Cake, temper'd with Water, and bak'd under the Embers.

Bannum or **Banleuga**, (in old *Records*) the utmost Bounds of a Town, or Manour.

Banquet, a Feast, or Entertainment.

Banquette, (*Fr.*) a little Bank, a raised Way: In *Fortification*, a small Foot-pace, in form of a Step, at the Bottom of a *Parapet*, or Breast-work, on which the Soldiers get up to discover the Counterscarp, or to Fire upon the Enemies in the Moat, or in the *Covert-way*.

Bansticle, or **Stickle-back**, a kind of Fish.

To **Banter**, to Jest or Jeer; to Amuse or Play upon.

Bantling, a young Child.

Baptism, (*Gr. i. e.* a Washing, Dipping, or Sprinkling) one of the Holy Sacraments that are of Divine Appointment, whereby the Persons Baptized are admitted into the Communion of the Catholick Church.

Baptismal, belonging to Baptism.

Baptist, (*i. e.* a Baptizer) a Title given to St. *John*, who was our Blessed Saviour's Fore-runner, and the first that Baptiz'd in his Name.

Baptisterium, a Bath, a Vessel to wash the Body in, a Font for the Administration of Baptism.

To **Baptize**, to Administer the Sacrament of Baptism, by Plunging in, or Sprinkling the Party Baptized with Water, *In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy-Ghost*, for the Remission of Sins, *&c.* To Christen.

Bar, a long, narrow Piece of Wood, or Iron, for several Uses: Also the Place bounded by a material Bar, where the Serjeants at Law, or Counsellours stand to plead Causes in Court of Justice, or Prisoners to answer their Indictments: In a Law-sense, it is also taken for a Peremptory Exception against a Demand or Plaint, or a Plea that is sufficient to destroy the Plaintiff's Action; and it is either to Common Intendment, or Special.

Bar to Common Intendment, is an ordinary, or general Bar that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special Bar, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Case in Hand, upon some Special Circumstance of the Fact.

In Musick, a **Bar** is a Line drawn perpendicular thro' the Note-lines, to bar in, or comprise a certain Number of Notes: In *Heraldry*, it is a smaller *Fesse*, only containing the fifth Part of the Field; whereas the *Fesse* takes up the third: In Sea-Language, a Rock lying before a Harbour, which is not to be Sail'd over, but put upon the Flood.

Bar of the Port, is a Billet, or Stake thrust thro' the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

Bar-fee, a Fee of Twenty Pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony pays to the Gaoler.

Barack. See *Barrack*.

Bara-picklet, Bread made of Fine Flower, and kneaded up with Barm, or Yest, which makes it very light and spungy.

Baratta, a kind of Balsam brought from the *West-Indies*.

Barator. See *Barrator*.

Baratry, (in Common-Law) is when the Master of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Insurer, either by running away with the Ship, or imbezzling their Goods.

Barb, a *Barbary*-Horse.

Barbs, a sort of Horse-Armour, formerly in use, which cover'd the Neck, Breast, and Crupper. See *Barbes*.

To **Barb a Lobster**, (among Carvers) is to cut it up.

Barba, (*Lat.*) a Beard, the hairy Part of the Lips and Chin.

Barba Caprina, an Herb so call'd from the Shape of its Flowers, which resemble a Goat's Beard. *Barba Jovis*, the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Barbara, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Latin*, foreign, or strange.

Barbarea, Rocket, or Winter-cress, a Sallet-Herb, good in the Scurvy, and to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Barbarians, barbarous, wild, or rude People.

Barbarism, an Impropriety of Speech, or Rudeness of Language.

Barbarity, Inhumanity, Cruelty.

Barbarous, savage, rude, wild, fierce, cruel; also improper, or broken, with Respect to Speech.

Barbarousness, Outragiousness, Cruelty, Unpoliteness, Clownishness, want of good Breeding.

Barbary, a large Country of *Africa*.

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Barberry-Falcons, a ſort of Hawks ſo call'd, becauſe they make their Paſſage thro' that Country, and are more frequently taken there than in any other Place: This Bird is very bold, and ſomewhat leſs than the *Tiercel Gentle*; being plumed red under the Wings, and ſtrong armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

Barbe, *(Fr.)* a Beard: Whence *To fire en Barbe*, a Military Phraſe, ſignifying to diſcharge the Cannon over a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, inſtead of putting it thro' the Loop-holes.

Barbes, a common Diſeaſe in Horſes, known by two Paps under the Tongue, which ſeldom prove hurtful 'till they be inflam'd by Corrupt Blood: In Black Cattle, this Diſtemper is a ſuperfluous Piece of Fleſh on their Tongues, which often hinders them from eating their Meat.

Barbed, covered with Barbs, Bearded like a Fiſh-Hook; as *A Barbed Arrow*; alſo Shaved or Trimmed.

Barbel, a Fiſh of good Taſte, ſo call'd from the Beard that is under its Noſe or Chaps.

Barberry-Tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a ſharp Taſte, and cooling Quality.

† **Barbican**, *(Fr.)* an Out-work in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower: Alſo the Name of a Place in the Suburbs of *London*, near *Aldersgate-ſtreet*.

Barbles, a kind of Swelling that riſes in the Throat, and under the Tongue of a Horſe.

Barbus, **Barbulus**, or **Barbo**, *(Lat.)* the Barbel, a Fiſh.

Barcaria, (in old *Records*) a Barkary, or Tan-Houſe.

Barcarium, a Berghery, a Sheep-coat, and ſometimes a Sheep-walk. See *Bercaria*.

To **Bard** or **Beard Wooll**, to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of Fleece.

Bards, certain Poets among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who ſet forth in Verſe, the brave Actions of the great Men of the Nation.

In Cookery, **Bards** are thin broad Slices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, Pigeons, *&c.* are cover'd, in order to be roaſted, bak'd, or otherwiſe dreſs'd.

Bardach or **Bardaſh**, *(Ital.)* a Boy kept for Pleaſure, to be abus'd contrary to Nature.

Bardana, *(Lat.)* the Burr-dock, an Herb of a drying and cleanſing Quality.

Bardulph or **Bartulph**, *(Germ.)* a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Help in Counſel, of a famous Helper.

Bare, naked, uncovered, plain.

A **Bare**, a Place without Graſs, made ſmooth to Bowl in, inſtead of a Bowling-Green, eſpecially in the Winter.

Bare-Pump, (in a Ship) a little Piece of hollow Wood, or Metal, like an Elder-gun, to Pump Beer or Water out of a Cask.

Bargain and Sale, (in Common-Law) a Contract or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* Transferring the Property of them from the *Bargainor*, or Perſon that offers the Bargain to the *Bargainee*, *i. e.* him that accepts it; eſpecially in Conſideration of a certain Summ of Money.

Barge, a kind of Boat, commonly us'd for State; as to carry Admirals, Chief Captains, or any Perſons of Quality: Alſo a large Veſſel made uſe of for carrying Goods on a River.

Barge-Maſter, a Survey of Mines. See *Bergh-Maſter*.

Bark, a ſmall ſort of Ship, or Sea-Veſſel, that has but one Deck: Alſo the Rind, or outermoſt Coat of a Tree.

To **Bark**, to cry like a Dog: Foxes are alſo ſaid *To Bark*, when they make a Noiſe at Rutting Time.

Bark-binding, a Diſtemper that happens to Trees; which is cur'd by ſlitting, or cutting the Bark along the Grain of it; as in Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, *&c.* or round about, as in Cherry-Trees, *&c.*

Bark-fat, a Tanner's Tub.

Bark-galling, is when Trees are bound to Stakes, or by Thorns, or otherwiſe; for the Remedying of which Inconvenience, ſome Clay may be laid on the galled Part, and Hay-bands wrapt about it.

Barkary, a Tan-houſe, Heath-houſe, or Place where Barks of Trees are kept for the Uſe of Tanners, *&c.*

Barley, a ſort of Grain, chiefly us'd for the making of Beer.

Barley-corn, is taken for the leaſt of our *Engliſh* Long Meaſures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

Barm, *(Sax.)* Yeſt, the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer.

Barm-cloth, an Apron. *Chaucer.*

Barmote, a Court kept within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derby-Shire*, for Regulating Matters to the Miners Trade.

Barn or **Bearn**, a *Scotch*, or North-Country Word for a Child.

Barnabas or **Barnaby**, *(Syr. i. e.* the Son of Conſolation*)* a proper Name of Men.

Barnacle, a kind of Bit, or Curb for a Horſe: Alſo a *Soland*-Gooſe, ſaid to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees in *Scotland*: Alſo a ſort of Fiſh like a long red Worm, which will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if it be not Sheath'd.

Among Farriers, **Barnacles**, **Horſe-twitchers**, or **Brakes**, are Tools put on the Noſtrils of Horſes, when they will not ſtand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dreſs'd of any Sore.

Baroco, one of the barbarous Words that expreſs the Syllogiſtick Moods in *Logick*; and in this Mood, the firſt Propoſition muſt be an Univerſal Affirmative, and the two other Negatives.

Barometer or **Baroſcope**, an Inſtrument newly invented, to find out the leaſt Variations of the Weight of the Air, and thence to diſcover its future Temper, with reſpect to fair, or foul Weather: It conſiſts of a long Glaſs Tube, or Pipe, Hermetically Seal'd at one End, which being almoſt fill'd with Quick-ſilver, is turn'd up-ſide down, ſo that the open End of it may reſt in ſtagnant Quick-ſilver, contain'd in a larger Glaſs under it, and expos'd to the Preſſure of the outward Air.

Marine-Barometer, an Inſtrument contriv'd by Dr. *Hook*, for the uſe of thoſe that would make ſuch Philoſophical Experiments at Sea.

Wheel-Barometer, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index*, or Hand to any common Baroſcope, whether the Glaſs be only a ſingle Cane, or have a round Bolt-head at the Top.

Baron, a Degree and Title of Nobility, next to a Viſcount, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* 1. The Barons that are Peers of the Realm, and ſit in the Houſe of Lords. 2. The Barons, or Judges of the Exchequer, four in Number, whoſe Office is to look to the King's Accounts, and to decide all Cauſes belonging to that Court. 3. The Barons of the Cinque-Ports, that have Place in the Houſe of Commons. The Chief Magiſtrates of the City of *London*, before the Eſtabliſhing of a *Lord-Mayor*, were alſo ſtyl'd *Barons*.

Baron and Femme, a Term us'd in all our Law-Books, written in *French*, for a Man and his

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Wife's. It is also made use of in *Heraldry*, when the Coats of Arms of a Man and his Wife are born *per Pale*, in the same Escutcheon; the Man's on the *Dexter*, or Right Side, and the Woman's on the *Sinister*, or Left Side. Otherwise, if the Wife be an Heiress, her Coat must be born by the Husband on an Inescutcheon, or Escutcheon of Pretence.

Baronage, the Title, or Dignity of a Baron: Also a Tax, or Subsidy of Aid, to be rais'd for the King or Queen, out of the Precincts or Bounds of Baronies.

Baronet, the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary, first Founded by K. *James* I. *A. D.* 1611. They have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, and such as are Privy-Counsellors. See *Knight-Baronet*.

Barony, that Honour, or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

Baroscope, the same as *Barometer*; which See.

Barr. See *Bar*.

Barratan, a sort of coarse Gambler.

Barrach or **Barraque**, a Hut like a little Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather.

Barrator. See *Barretor*.

Barrel, a Measure of Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a half: Of Ale, 32 Gallons, and of Beer, 36. Of Soap, 31 Gallons.

Barrel of Esser Butter, contains 136 Pounds: Of *Suffolk* Butter, 256 Pounds.

Barrel of the Ear, (in *Anat.*) a pretty large Cavity, or Hollow behind the *Tympanum*, or Drum, which is about three or four Lines deep, and five or six wide; cover'd with a Fine Membrane, on which there are several Veins and Arteries

Barrels of Earth, used in *Fortification*, are, as it were, half Hogsheads, which being fill'd with Earth, serve to make Breast-works for Covering the Men, as also to break the *Gabions* made in the Ditch, and to roll into Breaches.

Barrel of a Watch. See *Fusee*.

Barren, unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry, poor.

Barren or **Creeping Ivy**, a sort of Herb.

Barren Signs, are *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*, so call'd by *Astrologers*, because when a Question is put, Whether such a one shall have Children, or no? If one of these Signs be upon the Cusp, or first Point of the Fifth House, they take it for granted, the Inquirer shall have none.

Barreto: or **Barrato:**, (Law-Term) a common Wrangler that sets Men at Variance, and is never quiet, but at Brawl with one or another; a Stirrer-up and Maintainer of Law-suits and Quarrels.

Barretry, a Word that is us'd in Policies of Insurance for Ships; signifying Dissensions and Quarrels among the Officers and Sea-men.

Barricadoe, (*Span.*) a sort of Intrenchment, or Defence made in haste of Barrels fill'd with Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, *&c.* In a Regular Fortification, *Barricadoes* are Trees cut with six Faces, and cross'd with Battoons as long as a Half-Pike, bound about with Iron at the Feet; in order to be set up in Passages, or Breaches, to keep back both Horse and Foot.

Barrier, (*Fr.*) that which serves for a Boundary, or Defence.

Barriers, a kind of Warlike Sport, or Exercise of Armed Men, Fighting with short Swords within certain Bars, or Rails, set up to separate them from the Spectators; but these Sports are now quite out of Use.

In *Fortification*, **Barriers** are great Stakes planted ten Foot one from another, and about four or five Foot high, with their Transoms, or overthwart Rafters, to stop those that would enter, or rush in by Violence. These *Barriers* are commonly set up in the void Space between the Citadel and the Town, in the Half-Moons, and other Works.

Barrister, a Pleader at the Bar, of a Court of Judicature; who are of two sorts, *viz.* 1. The *Outward* or *Utter Barrister*, who after long Study of the Law, for Seven Years at least, are call'd to Publick Practice, and admitted to Plead, standing without the Bar, 2. The *Inner Barristers*, who being Serjeants at Law, or else Attorneys of the King, Queen, or Prince, or any of the King or Queen's Council, are allow'd out of Respect, the Privilege of Pleading within the Bar.

Vacation-Barristers, such as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are oblig'd to attend the Exercise of the House for the six next long Vacations, *viz.* in Lent and Summer, and are therefore so styl'd during these Three Years.

Barrow, a little Hill, or Mount of Earth, such as are rais'd, or cast up in many Parts of *England*; which may seem to be a Mark of the *Roman* Burial Places.

Barrow-Hog, a Boar-Hog.

Barry, (in *Heraldry*) when an Escutcheon is divided Bar-ways into an even Number of Partitions, 'tis usually express'd by the Word *Barry*, and the Number of Pieces is to be specify'd: But if the Divisions be odd, then the Field must be first nam'd, and the Number of Bars express'd.

Barry-Bendy, is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly, both Bar and Bend-ways, as *Barry-Bendy, Argent*, and *Sable*.

Barry-Pily, another particular Way of Blazoning or Dividing a Coat, which is to consist of Eight Pieces.

To Barter, to Truck, or Exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind, as Wool for Cloth, Silk for Stuff, *&c.*

Barth, (Country-word) a warm Place, or Pasture for Calves, Lambs, *&c.*

Bartholomew, (*Heb.* the Son of him that makes the Waters to mount) the Name of one of the Twelve Apostles of our Lord and Saviour, since often taken for a Christian Name of Men.

St. **Bartholomew's Hospital**, which adjoyns to that of *Christ's Hospital, London*, had at first 500 Marks a Year, left by King *Henry* VIII. for the Relief of poor People: But it was more largely endow'd, for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons only, by *Edward* VI. So that sometimes above 2000 Persons are cur'd there in a Year; and reliev'd with Money and other Necessaries, at their Departure.

Barton, a Coop, or Place to keep Poultry in The Word is us'd in *Devonshire*, and elsewhere, for the Demesne Lands of a Manour, sometimes for the Manour-house it self, and in some Places for Out-houses, Fold-yards, and Back-sides.

Barulet, (in *Heraldry*) is the Quarter of a Bar or half of the Closer.

Barycroccalon, (*Gr.*) the Thorn-apple, a sort of Fruit.

Barythonia, a Difficulty in Speaking.

Barzillai, (*Heb.* as hard as Iron) a *Jewish* Nobleman, who reliev'd King *David* in his Distress.

Bas, (*Fr.*) low, shallow, mean.

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Bas Chevaliers, low or inferiour Knights, by Tenure of a bare Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the Chief or Superiour Knights: Whence we call our bare Simple Knight, Knights-Bachelers, and the Name of Bacheler's Degree in the Universities, probably had the same Rise.

Basaltes, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble of an Iron-colour; the hardest black Marble.

Basanites, a Whet-stone, or Touch-stone.

Base, mean, low, vile; shameful, dishonest, knavish; sneaking, cowardly; close-fisted, stingy, niggardly.

Base Coin, Money that is of less Value than it ought to be.

Base Court, (Law-word) any inferiour Court, that is not of Record; as the Court-Baron, Court-Leet, *&c.*

Base Estate or **Base Fee**, Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Base Tenants, such Tenants as perform to their Lords, any Services in Villenage.

Base Tenure. See *Bassa Tenura*.

Base, a kind of Fish, otherwise call'd a Sea-Wolf.

Base, is also the smallest Piece of Ordinance that is 4½ Foot long, and weighs 200 Pounds; the Diameter at the Bore, being 1¼ Inches: It carries a Ball of Five or Six Ounces Weight, and 1¼ Inch Diameter.

Base or **Basis**, (*Gr.*) the Bottom of any thing, especially of a Geometrical Figure: In *Architecture*, the Foot of a Pillar that bears it up, or that part which is under the Body, and lies upon the *Zoële* or *Pedestal*.

Base of a Conick Section, (in *Geom.*) is a Right-line, in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection, or mutual Cutting of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone.

Base of any solid Figure, is its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands.

Base of a Triangle, Any one Side of a Triangle may be call'd the *Base*, but commonly, and most properly, it is taken for that Side which lies parallel to the *Horizon*: It is also the same, as to any other Right-lined Figure.

In *Fortification*, **Base** is the Level Line on which any Work stands, and which is even with the Campain or Ground: In *Heraldry*, the lowest part of an Escutcheon, consisting of the *Dexter*, Middle and *Sinister* Base points. For *Base* in Musick. See *Bass*.

Base Distinct, a Term in Opticks. See *Distinct Base*.

Base Ring, (of a Cannon) is the great Ring next to, and behind the Touch-hole.

Baselard, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Dagger or Wood-knife.

Bashaw. See *Bassa*.

Basil, (*Gr. i. e.* Royal or Kingly) a proper Name of Men: Also one of the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, with its chief City of the same Name.

Basil or **Sweet Basil**, an Herb of a strong heady Scent, whose tender Leaves, in a small Quantity, are us'd with the Entoitures of Sallets.

Basilar Os, (in *Anat.*) the same with *Sphenoides*; which see.

Basilica, or the **Basilick Vein**, the inner Vein of the Arm otherwise call'd *Hepatica*, being the lower Branch of the *Cephalica*, divided into Three Branches, under the Right and Left Armhole.

In the ancient Architecture, **Basilica** was a great Hall, that had Two Ranges of Pillars, and Two Isles or Wings, with Galleries over them: These Halls at first made for the Palaces of Princes, were afterwards turn'd into Courts of Justice, and at last into Churches. Whence

Basilick, is generally taken for a great and stately Church; as *The Basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

Basilick Constitutions, were an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian*, made under *Basilius* and *Leo*, whence they took their Name; and they were in Force in the Eastern Empire, till its Dissolution.

Basilicon, a Royal Ointment or Plaister, otherwise call'd *Tetrapharmacon*, because it is made up of Four Ingredients, *viz.* Pitch, Rosin, Wax and Oil.

Basilicus, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, plac'd in the Constellation *Leo*, and otherwise call'd *Cor Leonis*, or Lions-Heart and *Regulus*: Its Longitude is 145 Deg. 21 Min. Latitude 00 d. 26 m. Right Ascension, 147 d. 47 m.

Basilinda, the Play call'd Questions and Commands; the Choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth-Night.

Basilisk, a kind of Serpent, otherwise call'd a Cockatriice, having a White Spot on the Head, as it were a Diadem or Crown: She drives away all other Serpents with her hissing; neither does she roll up in Folds as others do, but bears her Body upright to the Middle. This Serpent is said to destroy Living-Creatures, Fruits, *&c.* by her infectious Breath, to burn Herbs, and to break Stones: Also a long piece of Ordinance call'd *Basisco* in *Italian*, and a Star nam'd the Lion's Heart.

Basilisks, a kind of Herb.

Basioglossum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles that arise from the *Basis* or Root of the Bone *Hyoides*, and serve to depress or keep down the Tongue.

Basis, a Base, Foundation, or Bottom. In *Anatomy*, the upper and broader Part of the Heart, opposite to the *Mucro* or Point: Also the bottom of the Bone *Hyoides*, at the Root of the Tongue.

To Bask, to lie, or keep in a Place exposed to the Heat of the Sun.

Basket, a well known Utensil for several Uses.

Basket of Asa fœtida, is a Quantity from 20 to 50 Pounds Weight: Of Medlars, two Bushels.

Baskets of Earth. See *Corbeils*.

Basnetum, (in old Records) a Basnet, or Helmet.

Bass, (in *Musick*) the lowest of all its Parts, which serves as a Foundation to the others.

The Bass, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, noted for the Resort of great Flocks of Sea-fowl, especially *Soland*-Geese, or Barnacles, which as some say, breed there out of the rotten Wood of Trees by the Sea-side.

Bass or **Bassock**, a kind of Cushion made of Straw, such as are us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Bass-Violin. See *Violin*.

Bassa or **Bashaw**, (among the *Turks*) a Magistrate or Governour of a particular Place; a Commander in chief over a Body of Soldiers.

Bass a Tenura, (in old *Latin* Deeds) base Tenure, or holding by Villenage or other Customary Service, as distinguish'd from *Alta Tenura*, the higher Tenure *in Capite*, *i. e.* in Chief, or by Military Service, *&c.*

Basse, (old Word) a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Straw, Sedge, Rushes, *&c.* whence the *Bass* for kneeling in Churches.

Basse Enceinte or **Basse Juxtature**, (in *Fortif.*) the same as *False Bray*; which See.

Basset, a kind of Game at Cards.

Bassoon, the Bass Haut-boy; a Musical Instrument.

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Baſſo Relievo. See *Relievo*.

Baſs, Lime-tree Wood made into Ropes and Mats, which Gard'ners make uſe of to cover their tender Plants: It is alſo us'd for the Packing up of ſeveral Commodities.

Baſtard, born out of Wedlock, not genuine or true, falſe, counterfeit; as *A baſtard Child; baſtard Fruits*, &c.

Baſtard Tumours. See *Tumours*.

A **Baſtard,** a baſe-born Perſon: In a Legal Senſe, one that is born of any Woman not married, ſo that the Father is not known by Order of Law. See *Nothus*.

To **Baſtardize,** to make Baſtards; to corrupt, to marr, or ſpoil.

Baſtardy, the being a Baſtard: Alſo an Inquiry, Examination, or Tryal at Law, whether one be a Baſtard or no.

To **Baſte,** to moiſten Meat as it is roaſting, with Butter, Dripping, *&c.* to ſow ſlightly with long Stiches; to beat, or bang one ſoundly.

Baſtille, the Name of a Caſtle at *Paris* in *France*, which is the chief Priſon of that Kingdom.

Baſtinado, (*Span.*) Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a great Work ſometimes fac'd, or lin'd with Stone or Brick, and ſometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign or Field; its bounding Lines being two *Faces*, two *Flanks*, and two *Demi-gorges*.

Baſtion Compoſed, is when the two Sides of the inner *Polygon* are very unequal, which makes the Gorges alſo unequal.

Baſtion Cut or **Baſtion with a Tenaille,** one whoſe Point is cut off, ſo as to make an Angle inwards, and two Points outward, that is, a *Tenaille*: This is done when Water, *&c.* hinders carrying on the Baſtion to its full Extent, or when it would be too ſharp.

Baſtion deformed, that which wants one of the Demi-gorges, becauſe one Side of the inner Polygon is ſo very ſhort.

Baſtion detached or **cut off,** that which is ſeparated from the Body of the Works.

Demi-Baſtion, a Work that has but one Face and Flank, and is uſually rais'd before the Horn-work, or Crown-work: It is otherwiſe call'd an *Epaulment*.

Double Baſtion, that which on the Plane of the great Baſtion, has another Baſtion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet, between the Parapet, or Breaſt-work of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Hollow or **Voided Baſtion,** is that which has only a Rampart and Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, ſo that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle; and the Earth there is ſo low, that if the Rampart be taken, there is no making a Retrenchment, but what will be under the Fire of the Beſiegers.

Plat Baſtion or **Flat Baſtion,** that which is rais'd in the Middle before the Courtin, or ſtraight Line, when it is too long to be defended by the Baſtions on each Side; whereas the others are generally before the Angles.

Regular Baſtion, that which has a due Proportion of Faces, Flanks and Gorges.

Solid Baſtion, that which riſes equally to the Rampart of the Place, without any empty Space towards the Center; ſo that Earth enough is afforded to make a Retrenchment, in Caſe the Beſieged are reſolved to diſpute every Foot of Ground.

Baſton or **Baton,** a Staff, Club, or Cudgel: In *Architecture*, the ſame as *Torus*; which See: Alſo a Title given to one of the Servants, or Officers under the Warden of the Fleet, that attends the King's Court with a reſt Staff, for the taking of ſuch Men into Cuſtody, as are committed by the Court.

Bat, a ſmall Bird reſembling a Mouſe that flies only in the Night: Alſo a kind of Club to ſtrike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket.

Bat-Fowling, a particular way of taking Birds in the Night, as they are rooſting on Pearches, or in Trees, or Hedge-rows; by lighting Straw, or Torches, and beating the Buſhes, ſo that the Birds will ſoon fly towards the Flames, and may be taken with Nets or otherwiſe.

Batable Ground, the Land lying between *England* and *Scotland*, which was in Queſtion to whom it belong'd, before the uniting of the Kingdoms.

Batchelor. See *Bachelor*.

To **Bate,** to abate, or take off from a Reckoning. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid to *Bate or Bait*, when ſhe flutters with her Wings, either from Pearch or Fiſt; as it were ſtriving to get away.

Bath, a noted City in *Somerſet-ſhire*, which took Name from its hot Baths of Medicinal Waters.

To **Bathe,** to waſh, to ſoak.

Bathing, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is made to waſh her ſelf, either at home in a Baſon, or abroad in a ſmall River or Brook, that ſhe may gain Strength with a ſharp Appetite, ſo as to grow more bold and hardy.

Bathmis, (*Gr.*) a Step in a Ladder; In *Anatomy*, a Cavity or Hollow, in the Bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each Side one, which receives the Proceſs of the undermoſt and leſſer of the two long Bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is ſtretch'd out and bended. This is alſo call'd *Trochlea*.

Bathyppicron, broad-leav'd Wormwood; an Herb.

Batman, a kind of Weight us'd at *Smyrna*, containing 6 Oaks of 400 Drams each; which amount to 16 Pounds 6 Ounces, and 15 Drams of *Engliſh* Weight.

Batrachites, (*Gr.*) a Stone in Colour and Shape, like a Green Frog.

Batrachium, Crow-foot, Gold-knap, or Yellow-craw; a Flower: Alſo a kind of Chymical Gold-ſoder, ſo ſtrong a Poiſon that it kills People with the very Steam.

Batrachus, a Frog; alſo the Frog-fiſh, Fiſhing-frog, or Sea-devil: Alſo a kind of Bliſter fill'd with ſlimy Water, that ariſes under the Tongue, near the String.

Battail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) an ancient Tryal by Combate, which the Defendant, in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery, or Felony, might chuſe, in order to fight a Duel with the Appellant or Accuſer, for Proof, whether he were guilty or not: But this way of Tryal is now grown out of Uſe, and wholly laid aſide.

Battalled, (old Word) embattled, or having Battlements.

Battalia, (in Military Diſcipline) Battel-array, Order of Battel; as *To draw up an Army in Battalia*.

Battallion, a Body of Foot-Soldiers, conſiſting of about Six, Seven or Eight Hundred Men; of which uſually two Thirds are Musketeers, ranged on the right and left Wings, and the other Third Pike-men, who are poſted in the middle; but the Number of Men is by no means certain.

To draw up Battallions, is to range a Body of Foot in ſuch Order, as may be moſt advantageous for Engaging a greater Body, either of Horſe or Foot, or both; or to prevent the Foot's being broke

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broke by the Horſe, when attacked in open Field.

Battel or **Battle**, the Engagement, or general Fight of Two Armies.

Battel-Array, the Order of Battel, the Form of drawing up the Army for Fight.

Battel-Royal, (a Term in *Cock-fighting*) a Fight between three, five, or ſeven Cocks, all engag'd together, ſo that the Cock which ſtands longeſt gets the Day.

Main-Battel, the main Body of an Army, the Second of the three Lines; the firſt being the *Van*, and the third the *Rear* or *Reſerve*.

To Battel, (old Word) to feed as Cattel do, to grow fat.

To Batten, to welter, or roll about in; alſo to fatten, or get Fleſh.

Batter, (in *Cookery*) a Mixture of Flower, Water, Eggs, Spice, *&c.* proper to make Pancakes, or Puddings.

To Batter, to beat or bruiſe, to play upon with Ordinance or great Guns.

Battering-Pieces. See *Pieces*.

Battery, (Law-Term) a violent beating or ſtriking of any Perſon, an Act which tends to the Breach of the Peace; ſo that the Party injur'd may either indict the other at the Seſſions, or have an Action of Treſpaſs of Aſſault and Battery againſt him.

In **Fortification**, **Battery** is a Place rais'd, whereon to plant the great Guns and play upon the Enemy; alſo the Cannon themſelves ſo planted.

Battery of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are likewiſe planted, which is uſually ſurrounded with a Trench and Palliſadoes at the Bottom, as alſo with a *Parapet* or Breaſt-work on the top, having as many Holes as there are Pieces of Artillery: There are alſo two *Redouts* on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms capable of covering the Men appointed for its Defence.

Battery d'Enfilade, is a Battery that Scours, or ſweeps the whole length of a ſtraight Line.

Battery en Echarp, that which plays on any Work obliquely, or Side-ways.

Battery de Revers or **Murdering Battery**, is one that beats upon the Back of any Place.

Battery ſunk or **buried**, is when its Platform is ſunk or let down into the Ground, ſo that Trenches muſt be cut in the Earth againſt the Muzzles of the Guns for them to fire out at, and to ſerve at Loop-holes. This ſort of Battery which the *French* call *en Terre* and *Ruinante*, is generally us'd on the firſt making of Approaches to beat down the *Parapet* of any Place.

Croſs Batteries, two Batteries which play athwart one another, upon the ſame Thing, making an Angle there, ſo as to beat with greater Violence and Deſtruction, becauſe what one Bullet ſhakes, the other beats down.

Joint Battery or **Batteria par Camerade**, is when ſeveral Guns fire at the ſame time upon one Place.

Batteurs d'Eſtrade, Scouts or Diſcoverers, Horſemen ſent out before, or on the Wings of an Army, a Mile, two, or three, to diſcover and give the General an Account of what they ſee.

Batting-Staff, an Inſtrument us'd by Laundreſſes, to beat waſh'd Linnen.

Battle, (old Word) a kind of ſmall Boat; alſo the ſame as *Battel*, which See.

To Battle, (in *Oxford* Univerſity) is to take up Proviſions in the College-Book.

Battlement, a piece of Maſonry on the top of a Wall or Building, like a Dent, or in form of *Embraſures* and *Merlons*, as in fortify'd Places; alſo the Turret of a Houſe.

Battler, a Scholar or young Student, that battles or ſcores for Diet in the Univerſity.

Battology, (*Gr.*) a fooliſh repeating of the ſame Words over and over again in any Diſcourſe, vain babbling; from *Battus*, a certain ridiculous Poet, who frequently us'd the ſame Repetitions in his Works.

Battoon, (*Fr.*) a ſhort thick Club, or Stick; a Truncheon, or Marſhal's-Staff: In Heraldry, it is a Fourth part of a *Bend Siniſter*, and the uſual Mark of Illegitimacy, being always born couped or cut off at each End, ſo as not to touch the Chief or Baſe-Point. It alſo ſignifies the Earl Marſhal's Staff; as *He bears Or, a Battoon Gules*.

Batus, (*Gr.*) a Bramble or Brier; alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure of Liquid Things, containing 72 Sextaries: In ſome old *Latin* Records, it is taken for a Boat.

Bavaria, a great Provence or Dukedom in *Germany*, and one of the Ten Circles of the Empire.

Baubel, (old Word) Jewels cut.

Baucia, (*Gr.*) the wild Parſnep; a Root.

Baudekyn, Tiſſue or Cloth of Gold, upon which Figures in Silk were Embroider'd.

Baufrey, (old Word) a Beam, or Joiſt.

Babins, Bruſh-faggots, made with the Bruſh at length.

Bawd, a lewd Woman that makes it her Buſineſs to debauch others for Gain; a Procureſs.

Bawdrick, a Cord or Thong for a Bell clapper: Alſo an old World for Furniture; alſo a Sword-belt, or an old faſhion'd Jewel.

Bawdry, a Bawd's Trade, or Imployment.

Bawdy, lewd, filthy, ſmutty; alſo filthy Words or Diſcourſe.

Bawrel, a kink Hawk, that for Size and Shape, is ſomwhat like the *Lannier*, but has a longer Body and Sails.

Bawſin, (old Word) groſs, big: A Badger is alſo call'd a *Bawſin*, by ſome Writers that treat of the Exerciſe of Hunting.

Bay, (among Geographers and Sea-men) an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook: It is kind of ſmall Gulph bigger than a Creek, near ſome Harbour, where Ships may ride ſafe; and its Entrance is call'd the *Mouth of the Bay*.

In Architecture, the **Bay** is a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door, or Window; alſo a *Bay of Joiſts*, is the Space between two Beams. In Fortification, *Bays* are Holes in a *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. Among Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheaſant by barking, till ſhe be ſhot, is ſaid *To keep her at Bay*.

Bay or **Pen**, a Pond-head made up of a great Height, to keep in ſtore of Water for driving the Wheels or Hammer belonging to an Iron-Mill, *&c.*

Bay-Colour, (in Horſes) a light brown Red Red Colour: *Dark* or *Black Bay*, is a deep-colour'd Red, a Cheſnut-Colour.

Bay-Tree, the Female Laurel, the Berries of which are Soveraign in Diſtempers of the Nerves, Cholick, *&c.*

Bay-window, (in *Architect.*) a round Window or one made arch-ways.

To Bay, to bark as a Dog does, to bleat or cry like a Lamb: Among Huntſmen, Deer are ſaid *To Bay*, when after being hard run, they turn Head againſt the Hounds.

Bayard, a Bay-Horſe.

Bayonnette, (*Fr.*) a broad Dagger without a Guard, made with a round taper Handle, to ſtick in the Muzzle of a Musket, ſo that it may ſerve inſtead of a Pike, to receive the Charge of Horſe.

Bazar,

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Bazar, a Word us'd in *Perſia*, and the *Eaſt-Indies* for a Market-place.

Bdellium, (*Gr.*) the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, of the bigneſs of an Olive-tree: It is ſomewhat like Wax, of a ſweet Smell, and bitter Taſte.

Beacon, (*Sax.* a Signal) a long Pole ſet up in ſeveral Places, eſpecially on ſome riſing Ground near the Sea-coaſts, on which are faſten'd Pitch-barrels to be fir'd, or make a Smoak by Night, in order to give notice of an approaching Invaſion.

Beaconage, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Bead, a *Saxon* Word for a Prayer; as *To ſay over one's Beads.*

Bead-roll or **Bed-roll**, a Liſt of thoſe that us'd to be Pray'd for in the Church: But the Word is now taken in a Comical Senſe, for any long tedious Liſt, or confus'd reckoning up of many things together.

Bead-tree, a ſort of Shrub that bears white Berries.

Beadle, an Apparitor, or Meſſenger of a Court, that Summons Men to appear there: Alſo an Officer belonging to an Univerſity, or to a particular Ward, Pariſh, or Liberty: Alſo a Foreſt-Officer that makes Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſt, as alſo all Proclamations there, and executes all the Proceſs of them.

Beagle, a kind of Hunting-dog.

Beak, the Bill, or Nib of a Bird: In *Falconry*, the upper part of a Hawk's Bill that is crooked.

Beak or **Beak-head**, (of a Ship) that part of it without, before the Fore-Caſtle, which is faſten'd the Stem, and ſupported by the Main Knee, being the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

Beaking, (a Term in Cock-fighting) the fighting of thoſe Birds with their Bills; or their holding with the Bill, and ſtriking with the Heels.

Beal, a Whelk, or Puſh.

To **Beal**, to gather Matter, as a Sore does.

Beam, a great piece of Timber us'd in Building; the Pole of a Coach, or Waggon: In Sea-language, *Beams* are thoſe great croſs Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and withal bear up the Decks. The Main Beam is next the Main-maſt, and the great Beam of all is call'd the *Maſter-Beam.*

Beam, is alſo a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, or other Luminous Body; alſo a kind of fiery Meteor in ſhape of a Pillar.

Beam or **Beam-fiſh**, a Sea-monſter like a Pike, a moſt dreadful Enemy to a Man, whom he ſeizes like a Blood-hound, and will never let him go, if he can once get faſt hold: His Teeth are ſo venomous, that the leaſt touch of them is Mortal, unleſs an Antidote be immediately apply'd.

Beam of an Anchor, is the longeſt part of it, otherwiſe call'd the *Shank.*

Beam-Antler. See *Brow-Antler.*

Beam-Compaſſes, an Inſtrument made of Wood or Braſs, with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting Points, in order to draw Circles with very long *Radii*: They are of good uſe in large Projections, for drawing the Furniture on Wall-Dials, &c.

Beam-Feathers, (in *Falconry*) the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

Beans, a well known wholeſome ſort of Pulſe.

Bean-Caper, a kind of Fruit.

Bean-Trefoil, an Herb.

Bear, a Wild Beaſt. In *Greenland* and *Spitsberg*, there are Bears of a white Colour, and prodigious Size, ſome of them being Six Foot high, and their Skins Fourteen Foot long: Alſo the Name of Two ſeveral Conſtellations, or Cluſters of Stars in the Heavens, call'd *The greater and the leſſer Bear.*

Bear's-Breech or **Brank-Urſin**, an Herb much eſteem'd for its lively green Colour, and of good Uſe in Phyſick for Ruptures, as alſo for the Cramp and Gout.

Bears-Ears, a ſort of curious Flowers, of which there is a very great and admirable Variety.

Bear's-Foot, an Herb, by ſome call'd Setterwort, but others take it for a baſtard kind of white Hellebore.

To **Bear**, to carry, to hold up, to yield, or bring forth: In *Heraldry*, a Perſon that has a Coat of Arms, is ſaid *To bear* in it the ſeveral Charges, or Ordinaries contained in his Eſcutcheon: Thus, if there be Three Lions Rampant in it, he is ſaid *To bear Three Lions Rampant.*

In *Gunnery*, a Piece of Ordinance *comes to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

The Word **Bear** is alſo us'd by Sea-men in ſeveral Senſes: Thus a Ship is ſaid *To bear Ordinance*, when ſhe carries Great Guns; and *To bear a good Sail*, when ſhe Sails upright in the Water, with her Sails abroad in a Gale of Wind. With reſpect to the Burden of a Ship, they ſay *She bears*, when having too lean or ſlender a Quarter, ſhe ſinks too deep into the Water, with an over-light Fraight, and conſequently can carry but a ſmall Quantity of Goods.

To **Bear in with the Harbour**, is when a Ship Sails into a Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large; and *To bear in with the Land*, is when ſhe Sails towards the Shore. When a Ship that was to Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her Wind, ſhe is ſaid *To bear under her Lee.*

To **Bear off from Land**, is when a Ship keeps off from it; and when a Mariner would expreſs how one Cape or Place lies from another, he ſays *It bears off ſo or ſo.*

In Conding, or giving Directions to the Steersman, they ſay, **Bear up the Helm**, *i. e.* let the Ship go more at large before the Wind; and *Bear up round*, that is, let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To **Beard.** See To *Bard.*

Bearded-Creeper, a kind of Herb.

Bearded-Huſk, (among *Floriſts*) is a Roſe-huſk, or other ſuch like Huſk that is hairy in the Edges.

Bearers, Perſons that bear, or carry any thing: In a *Law-ſenſe*, ſuch as bear down, or oppreſs others; Maintainers, or Abettors: In *Heraldry*, thoſe that have Coat-armours diſtinguiſh'd from others by Colour, or other Differences.

Bearing, (in *Navigat.*) the Point of the Compaſs that one Place *bears*, or ſtands off from another: Among Heralds, *Bearing* or *Charge*, is taken for that which fills an Eſcutcheon.

Bearing-Claws, (a Term us'd in *Cock-fighting*) the foremoſt Toes of a Cock on which he goes, ſo that if they be hurt, or gravelled, he cannot fight.

Beaſel. See *Bezel.*

Beaſt, a Creature void of Reaſon; a lewd Man, or Woman; alſo a Game of Cards like *Loo.*

Beaſts of Chace, (according to the Foreſt-law) are Five in Number, *viz.* The Buck, Doe, Roe, Fox, and Martern.

Beaſts of the Foreſt, otherwiſe call'd *Beaſts of Venery*, are alſo counted Five, *viz.* The Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, and Wolf.

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Beaſts and Fowl of Warren, are the Hare, Coney, Pheaſant, and Partridge.

Beats, (in a Watch or Clock) are the Strokes made by the Fangs, or Pallets of the Ballance-Spindle, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

To **Beat**, to ſtrike, or knock; to bang, to get the better of, or overcome: Among Hunters, Hares or Coneys, when they make a Noiſe in Rutting-Time, are ſaid *To beat*, or *tap*: Alſo a Stag that runs firſt one way, and then another, is ſaid *To beat up and down*.

To **Beat an Alarm**, (in the Art of War) is to give Notice by Beat of Drum of ſome ſudden Danger, that all may be in a Readineſs. To *Beat to Arms*, is for Soldiers that are diſpers'd to repair to them: To *Beat a Charge*, a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To **Beat the General**, to give Notice to the Forces that they are to March. To *Beat a March*, to command them actually to move. To *Beat a Parley*, a Signal to demand ſome Conference with the Enemy. To *Beat a Retreat*, to draw off from the Enemy. To *Beat the Reveille*, to give Leave at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters. To *Beat the Tat-too*, to order all to retire to their Quarters. To *Beat the Troop*, to order the Men to repair to their Colours.

Beaters, Printers Ink-Balls, with which they beat the Ink on the Letters in the Chace or Form.

Beatifical or **Beatifick**, (*Lat.*) making happy, or bleſſed; belonging to the Bleſſed.

Beatification, an Act by which the Pope declares a Perſon to be bleſſed after his Death.

To **Beatify**, to make bleſſed, to inroll among the Bleſſed.

Beatilles, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) certain Tit-Bits; as Cocks-combs, Gooſe-gibblets, Ghizzards, Livers, and other Appurtenances of Fowls, to be put into Pies, Pottages, *&c.*

Beatitude, (*Lat.*) Bleſſedneſs, Bliſs, Happineſs.

Beatrix, (*i. e.* one that makes happy) a proper Name of Women.

Beau, (*Fr.*) a Spruce Gentleman, a Spark, a Fop, a Finical Fellow.

Beaupleader, a Writ that lies where the Sheriff, or Bailiff, in his Court takes a Fine of a Party, either Plaintiff or Defendant, to the End that he may not plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpoſe.

Beaver, a Creature like an Otter, living both on Land and in Water, with ſmall round Ears, very long Teeth, a Snout flat and hairy; but the Tail is without Hair, and Scaly like a Fiſh: This Creature is alſo call'd a Caſtor, and ſuch Hats as are chiefly made of its Hair, are thence nam'd *Beavers* and *Caſtors*.

Beavis, a proper Name of ſeveral Men.

Beautenus or **Beautiful**, (*Fr.*) handſome, comely, fair, fine.

To **Beautify**, to make beautiful, to ſet off, or ſet out, to grace.

Beautify, Comelineſs, Fineneſs, Handſomeneſs, Pleaſantneſs, Curiouſneſs, Delicacy, Excellency. According to the Rules of *Architecture*, *Beauty* is that agreeable Form, and pleaſing Appearance which it repreſents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A **Beauty**, a beautiful, very fair, or charming Woman.

Beavy, See *Bevy*.

Becabunga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Sea-Purſlain, or Brook-lime.

To **Becalm**, to make calm, to appeaſe: Among Sailors, it is us'd, when any Thing keeps off the Wind from a Ship, particularly when the Shore keeps the Wind away; and one Ship is ſaid *To Becalm another*, when ſhe comes up with her on the Weather-ſide.

Beccaſigo, a Bird like a Wheat-ear, that eats Figs.

Bechicks or **Bechical Medicines**, Medicines that are good for the Curing or Aſſwaging of a Cough; as Lozenges, Licorice, *&c.*

Beck, a little River, or Brook.

Bed, a Place to lie, or take Reſt on: In *Gunnery*, that thick Plank which lies immediately under a Piece of Ordinance on the Carriage, being, as it were the main Body of the Carriage: *A Bed of Snakes*, is a Knot of young ones. The neither Mill-ſtone is alſo call'd *The Bed*.

To **Bed with one**, to lie together in the ſame Bed: Among *Hunters*, a Roe is ſaid *To Bed*, when ſhe lodges in a particular Place.

Bed-rid, that is ſo weak by Sickneſs, or old Age, as not to be able to riſe from one's Bed.

Bedd-ale or **Bidd-ale**, a Friendly Appointment for the Meeting of Neighbours, at the Houſe of New-marry'd Perſons, or other Poor People; where they us'd to Drink together, and the Gueſts generally contributed to the Houſe-Keepers.

Bedder or **Bedetter**, the neither-ſtone of an Oil-Mill.

Bede, the Name of a Learned *Engliſh* Monk, who liv'd near *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, and had the Title of Venerable, as well in his Life-time as ſince his Death.

Bede-Houſe, an Hoſpital, or Almes-Houſe for Bedes-Men, or poor People, who pray'd for their Founders and Benefactors.

Bedel, a Cryer, a Beadle, from the *Saxon* Word *Bydde*, to Publiſh, or Declare: as *To bid and forbid the Banes of Matrimony*, *Bidding of Prayers*, &c. Hence came our Univerſity-Beadles, Church-Beadles, now call'd Summoners, or Apparitors, Beadle of the Beggars, *&c.*

Bedelary, the Juriſdiction of, or Precinct belonging to a Bedel, or Beadle.

Bederepe or **Biderepe**, a Service anciently performed by ſome Tenants, in Reaping their Landlord's Corn at Harveſt, and ſome (more-eſpecially in *Wales*) are ſtill bound to give one, two, or more Days Work for that Purpoſe, when requir'd; which in ſome Places are call'd *Boon-Days*.

Bedlam, the Name of a ſtately Hoſpital in *London*, where mad People are kept, corruptly ſo call'd for *Bethlem*, which in *Hebrew* ſignifies an Houſe of Bread. See *Bethlem*, and *Bethlem-Hoſpital*.

A **Bedlam** or **Bedlamite**, a mad, or diſtracted Perſon.

Beech, a ſort of Tree.

Beef a la mode, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) is Beef well beaten, larded, and ſtew'd with Pepper, Salt, Lemmon, half a Dozen of Muſhrooms, a Glaſs of White-Wine, *&c.*

Beer, a well known ſort of Drink. Alſo a Term us'd by Weavers, and ſignifying nineteen Ends of Yarn, running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

Beeſom, a Broom to ſweep with: Alſo an Addition made to the Names of ſeveral Herbs, upon Account of their reſembling a Broom; as Beeſom-moſs, Beeſom-weed, *&c.*

Beeſtings or **Breſtings**, the firſt Milk taken from a Cow after Calving.

Beet, a Garden Herb, very good againſt Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, as alſo for Looſening the Belly, and provoking Urine.

White Beet, otherwiſe call'd *Poiree*, or *Perree*; a Plant, the Rib of which being boil'd, melts, and eats like Marrow.

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Beet-Raves, or **Beet-Radishes**, a sort of red Beets that produce Roots for Sallets.

Beetle, an Insect.

Beetle or **Boytle**, a Wooden Instrument us'd by Country-Men, for the driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c. Also a great Sledge, or Hammer to drive down Palliadoes, or for other Uses in *Fortification*.

Beglerbeg, (*i. e.* Lord of Lords) the Chief Governour of a Province in *Turkey*; who Commands the Sanjacks, Bassa's, and other inferiour Officers.

To **Beguile**, to Cozen, or Deceive.

Beguines, and Order of Religious Women, who without any Vow, or Obligatory Profession, agreed to live together in Charity and Devotion.

Behemoth, a wonderful Creature described in the Book of *Job*, and taken by some for the River-horse.

Behen or **Behn**, the Root of Red, or White *Valerian*; also a kind of Fruit. See *Ben*.

Behests, (old Word) Engagements, Promises.

Beiram, a Festival among the *Turks*, during which they use to forgive all Injuries.

Beknight, (old Word) promised.

Belaccoile, a Word us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, for Friendly Salutation.

To **Belage**. See *To Belay*.

Belagged, left behind.

Belande or **Belandre**, (*Fr.*) a sort of Sea-Vessel, with Sails and Tackle like a Hoy, but broader and flatter. They are chiefly us'd to carry Merchants Goods, and are seldom above 24 Tun.

To **Belay**, (old Word) to Way-lay, to lay Wait for: Among Sea-Men, To *Belay*, or *Belage*, is to fasten any Running-Rope, when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again: Thus they say, *Belay the Sheet*, or *Tack*, *i. e.* fasten it to the Kennel, &c.

To **Belch**, to break Wind upwards, to cast forth with Violence.

† **Beldame**, a decrepit old Woman.

To **Beleaguer**, to Besiege, to lay Siege before a Town; a Word which now begins to be out of Date.

Beleaguered, Besieged, Oppressed, Afflicted; as *Beleaguered with Sickness and Want*.

Belemnites, (*Gr.*) a sort of Stone of a whitish, and sometimes Gold-Colour, so call'd from its Shape, exactly resembling the Point of an Arrow, as also in *English*, Arrow-head, Finger-stone, and Thunder-bolt.

Belfrey, that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

Belgæ, the Inhabitants of *Belgium*, or the Low-Countries, containing the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*: Also the People inhabiting Part of *England*, now call'd *Somersetshire*, and *Wiltshire*, were anciently call'd *Belgæ*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belgian or **Belgick**, belonging to the Low-Countries.

Beli Oculus, (*Lat.*) a kind of precious Stone that resembles an Eye.

Bell, (more truly *Baal*) in the *Chaldee* Language, signifies the Sun; which was Worshipped under that Name by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*: Also a well known Musical Instrument hung up in Church-Steeples.

Bell-Flowers or **Blew-Bells**, a pleasant Flower, of which there are several sorts, and some not altogether unuseful in Physick.

Bell-Metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper, proper for the Casting of Bells.

Bell-Pear or **Gouto-Pear**, a sort of Pear.

Belling, a Term among Hunters, who say a *Roe belleth*, when she makes a Noise in Rutting-Time.

Bellis, (*Lat.*) the White Daisie, an Herb and Flower of great Virtue in healing Wounds, &c.

To **Bellow**, to cry as Oxen, Cows, or Bulls do; the Word is also apply'd by Foresters to the Hart.

Bellum, (*Lat.*) War, the State of War: In a Law-Sense, the old customary Way of Tryal by Arms, Duel, or Combat.

Belly, that Part of the Body which incloses the Guts, Bladder, &c. It is also said of Things that have no Life, as *The Belly of a Bottle, of a Lute*, &c.

Belly-fretting, a great Pain in the Belly of a Horse; also the wounding or galling of that Part with the Fore-Girths, when they are either knotty, or crumbled, or drawn too straight.

To **Belly** or **Belly out**, to grow fat, to strut, to jut forth.

Belone, (*Gr.*) a Needle; also a kind of Fish, shap'd like a Needle.

Beloneides, (in *Anat.*) the Process, or Shooting-forth of the Bone, call'd *Aliformis*, which is fixed in the *Basis* of the Scull.

Bellswagger, a swaggering Fellow; a Bully, or hectoring Blade.

Belt, a Girth to hang a Sword by: Also a Disease in Sheep.

Belvedere, (*Ital. i. e.* pleasant to behold) the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*; also an Herb, call'd in *English*, Broom-Toad-Flax.

Belzebub or **Baalzebub**, (*Heb. i. e.* the God of Flies) a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for the Prince of Devils.

Bement, (old Word) lamented, bemoaned.

Bemes, (old Word) Trumpets.

Ben or **Behn**, the Fruit of a Tree like the Tamarisk, about the Bigness of a Filberd, which the Perfumers bruise to get an Oil out of it, not so sweet-smelling of it self, but proper to receive any sort of Scent.

Benajah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Building) *Jehoiada*'s Son, who at *Solomon*'s Command kill'd *Joab*.

Bench of the King or **Queen**. See *King's-Bench*.

Bencher, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

Benches. See *Wales*.

Bend, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Muffler, Kercher, or Caul: In *Heraldry*, one of the Eight Honourable Ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged, but when charged, a third Part of the Escutcheon: It is made by two Lines drawn cross-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base-Point: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Or, a Bend Sable*.

The *Bend* is subdivided into a **Bendlet**, *Cost*, *Garter*, and *Ribbon*; which See under those Articles.

Bend Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point, to the Dexter Base, being subdivided into a *Scrape* or *Scarp*, and a *Battoon*.

Bend Voided, is when two strait Lines drawn within the Bend, run nearly parallel to the outward Edges of it; as *He bears Ermine, a Bend voided Gules*.

To **Bend**, to stretch out, to bow or crook, to yield or stoop.

To **Bend the Cable to the Anchor**, (in Sea-Language) is to seize, or make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor with Ropes. To *Bend two Cables*, is to tie them together, and so to make their own Ends fast upon themselves. To *Bend a Main-sail*, is to make it fast to the Yard in its proper Place.

Bendlet,

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Bendlet, (in *Heraldry*) a ſmall Bend, or Sub-diviſion of the Bend, which takes up the Sixth Part of the Shield.

Bendwith, a ſort of Herb.

Bendy, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when an Eſcutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field muſt be firſt named, and then the Number of the Bends.

Beneaped, (among Seamen) a Ship is ſaid *To be Beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring her off the Ground, out of the Dock, or over a Bar.

Benedictines, an Order of Monks, Founded by St. *Benedict*.

Benediction, (*Lat.*) a Bleſſing, particularly that which is given by Parents to their Children, or by Biſhops, or other Miniſters to the People.

Benefactor, a Doer of good Turns; a Patron.

Benefice, any Church-living, whether a Dignity, or other ſort.

Beneficence, the Doing of good Offices, Kindneſs, Liberality.

Beneficial, that yields Benefit, Advantageous, Profitable.

Beneficiarii, (among the *Romans*) a ſort of Soldiers, who for ſome eminent Service done, had Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, call'd *Beneficia*, or Benefices; which Word is now wholly apply'd to the Spiritual Livings that are enjoy'd by Clergy-men.

Beneficiary, one that has a Benefice.

Beneficio primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo, a Writ directed from the King to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper, to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall into the King's Gift, above or under ſuch a Value, upon this, or that Parſon.

Benefit, Kindneſs, or Favour; Advantage, or Profit.

Benefit of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly peculiar to Clerks, but now common with them to Lay-men, when they ſtand Convicted of certain Crimes, particularly of Man-ſlaughter. By Virtue of this Privilege, the Priſoner is put to read a Verſe or two in a *Latin* Book, of a *Gothick* black Character, commonly call'd a *Neck-Verſe*; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate*, or his Deputy ſtanding by, ſays, *Legit ut Clericus, i. e.* he reads like a Clerk, or Scholar, he is only burnt on the Hand and ſet free, otherwiſe he ſuffers Death for his Crime.

Benerth, a Service which the Tenant heretofore render'd to his Lord, with his Plough and Cart.

Benevolence, Good-Will, Favour: Alſo a voluntary Gratuity, or Preſent given by Subjects to their Sovereign.

Benevolent, well-willing, bearing Good-Will, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

Benevolent Planets, (among *Aſtrologers*) ſuch as afford a favourable Influence; which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benevolentia Regis habenda, the Form in ancient Fines and Submiſſions, to purchaſe the King's Pardon and Favour, in Order to be reſtor'd to Eſtate, Title, or Place.

Bengale, a ſort of Linnen-cloth, ſo call'd, becauſe brought from *Bengala*, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Benhadad, (*Heb.* the Son of Noiſe) a King of *Syria*.

Benjamin, (*i. e.* the Son of the Right-Hand) the youngeſt of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, whom his Mother *Rachel* firſt nam'd *Benoni*, *i. e.* a Son of Sorrow.

Benjamin or **Benzoin**, a Drug much us'd in Sweet-bags, and other Perfumes: It is the Gum, or congeal'd Juice of the Herb Laſer-wort, growing in *Africa*: Others will have it to be the Product of a certain Tree in the *Indies*, like an Almond-tree, that bears a Cod, containing only a Juice, which being thicken'd, is what we call *Benjamin*.

Benign, (*Lat.*) courteous, good-natur'd, kind, favourable, more-eſpecially apply'd to the Influence of the Stars.

Benign Diſeaſe, is a favourable one, that has no irregular, or dreadful Symptoms, but ſuch as are agreeable to its Nature.

Benignity, Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition, Goodneſs, Kindneſs, Courteſy.

To **Benim**, (old Word) to bereave.

Bennet, a proper Name of Men, from *Benedict*; alſo a kind of Herb.

To **Bequeath**, to give or leave by laſt Will and Teſtament.

Bequeſt, a Law-word for a Legacy.

To **Beray**. See *To Bewray*.

Berberis, (*Lat.*) the Barberry-tree, a Shrub, the Berries of which provoke Appetite, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Bercaria or **Berceria**, (in ancient Writers) a Sheep-fold, Sheep-pen, or other Incloſure for the Keeping of Sheep.

To **Bereave**, to deprive, or rob one of a Thing, to take it away from him.

Bereft, bereaved, or deprived of.

Bergamot, a round Pear, whoſe Pulp is ſomewhat perfumed, and of a delicious Taſte, ſo call'd from *Bergamo*, a City of *Italy*, whence they were firſt brought over: Alſo a ſort of Perfume.

Bergamot of Eaſter, call'd *Bugy* by the *French*, a Pear that is ripe in *February* and *March*, in Colour and Bigneſs, reſembling the Autumn-Bergamot; but it is not ſo flat towards the Crown, and a little longer towards the Stalk; its Colour is greeniſh, with little grey Specks that grow yellowiſh in ripening.

Bergander, a kind of Fowl.

Bergmaiſter, (*Dutch*) the Bailiff, or chief Officer among the *Derby-ſhire* Miners, who alſo performs the Duty of a Coroner.

Berghmoth or **Bergmote**, a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

Beria, (in old *Latin* Records) a flat, wide Plain, or Heath: Whence ſeveral large Meadows, and open Grounds are ſtill call'd *Berſies* and *Berſfields*, beſides the Terminations or Endings of the Names of ſeveral Places ſituated in an open Champion Country, as *Cornberie*, *Mixberie*.

Berm, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a little Space of Ground, three, four, or five Foot wide, left at the Foot of the Rampart next to the Field, to receive the Earth that rolls down from thence, and to prevent it from falling into the Moat, or Ditch: It is otherwiſe call'd *Fore-land*, *Relais*, *Retraite*, and *Pas de Souris*.

Bern, (*i. e.* a Bear) one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, and the moſt powerful of all the Thirteen, with its chief City of the ſame Name.

Bernard, (*i. e.* Bear's-heart) a proper Name of Men, particularly of an eminent Divine, the laſt of the *Latin* Fathers of the Church.

Bernard-College, an ancient College in *Oxford*, Rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and afterwards call'd *St. John Baptiſt's* College.

Bernard's-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Bernardines, certain Religious Perſons of the Order of one *Bernard*, a Ciſtercian Monk.

Berra, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a plain, open Heath.

Berries (among *Herbaliſts*), are Fruits cover'd with a thin Skin, containing a Pulp that grows ſoft and mouſh when ripe, and the Seed is alſo contain'd within ſuch Subſtance, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, Elder, Bramble, &c.

Berrithatch, Linet for Horſes; a Word us'd in the Curia Rolls of the Manour of *Chaton* in *Somerſet-ſhire*.

Berſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Limit, Bound, or Compaſs.

Berſare, to ſhoot; as *Berſare in Foreſta mea ad tres Arcus*. Charta Ran. Com. Ceſtr. An. 1218. *i. e.* To hunt or ſhoot in my Foreſt with Three Arrows.

Berſatile, a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle.

Berſeletta, a Hound, or Hunting-Dog.

Berth or **Birth**, (among *Mariners*) convenient Sea-Room for a Ship that rides at Anchor. See *Birth*.

Bertha, a proper Name of ſome Women, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue, bright or famous.

Berthinrick or **Birthinrick**, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a Man is not to be hang'd for ſtealing a Sheep, or ſo much Meat as he can carry upon his Back in a Sack, but only ſcourged.

Bertoh, a Farm-Houſe.

Berton, a great Farm ſo call'd in *Devon-ſhire*. See *Barton*.

Bertonarii, Tenants of *Bertons*, or Farmers.

Bertram, a proper Name of ſome Men; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd Pellitory of *Spain*.

Bethying a Ship, (Sea-Phraſe) the raiſing up of the Ship's Sides.

Bethna, a Word often found in Doomſday Records, and ſignifying a Village.

Bethlo. See *Bury*.

Bethlus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour, like the Water of the Sea.

Bes or **Beſſis**, (*Lat.*) the Weight of Eight Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, being two third Parts of the *As*, or Pound. In Land-meaſure, *Bes* is alſo the Eighth Part of an Acre divided into twelve equal Portions.

Beſaile, a Writ that lies for an Heir, where his Great-Grand-Father (call'd *Biſayeul* in *French*) dying poſſeſſed of any Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters upon the Premiſes, to keep out the ſaid Heir.

Beſant or **Byzantine**, a very ancient Gold Coin, ſo call'd, becauſe ſtamp'd at *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*: But the Value of it is unknown, and was quite forgot even in the Time of K. *Edward* III.

In Heraldry, **Beſants** are taken for the Figure of certain Plates of Gold, containing 104 Pounds and 2 Ounces Troy-Weight, each worth 3750 Pounds Sterling: They were made round and ſmooth without the Repreſentation of any Figure on them; and in Coats of Arms are always expreſs'd *Or*, or of the Gold-Colour.

Beſta, (in old *Latin* Records) a Spade, or Shovel. Whence *Una Beſcata Terræ*, *i. e.* a Piece of Land turn'd up with a Spade.

To Beſeech, to pray, or entreat humbly.

Beſentin or **Bezeſtan**, a Burſe or Exchange for Merchant, among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

To Beſhrew, (old Word) to curſe, or uſe Imprecations: Whence the Expreſſion ſtill in Uſe, *Beſhrew your Heart*, *i. e.* ill Luck attend ye.

Beſſeret, a ſort of Baking-Pear, about the Bigneſs of a Tenis-Ball, of a yelloviſh and whitiſh Green Colour; being an indifferent Fruit, ripe in *October* and *November*.

Beſſey. See *Chaſſey*.

To Beſſige, to lay Siege to, or to ſurround a Town with Military Forces, in order to be Maſter of it. In Aſtrology, a Planet is ſaid to be *Beſieged*, when plac'd between the Bodies of two male-volent or ill-boding Planets, as between *Mars*, &c.

To Beſpatter, to daſh or dawb with Dirt, to defame or ſlander.

Beſtail, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, ſignifying all kinds of Beaſts of Cattle.

Beſtial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Beaſt, beaſtly, brutiſh.

Beſtial Signs of the Zodiack, are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*, ſo call'd by *Aſtrologers*, upon Account of their Figures, on the Celeſtial Globe, repreſenting four-footed Beaſts.

To Beſtow, to give, to lay out.

To Bet, to lay Wagers when Gameſters are playing, in Favour of one Side againſt the other.

Beta, the ſecond Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet. Alſo an unſavoury Herb call'd *Bete*, the Juice of which drawn up the Noſtrils, diſcharges Phlegmatick Humours from the Brain, and cures obſtinate Head-Aches.

Beet, (old Word) Boot, or Help.

To Beet, (old Word) to bid, or command.

Bethlem or **Bethlehem**, (*Heb.* the Houſe of Bread) a City of *Judah*, famous for the Birth of King *David*, and of our *Bleſſed Saviour*.

Bethlem-Hoſpital, a noted Hoſpital in the City of *London*, where about forty, fifty, or ſixty Lunaticks, or diſtracted Perſons are commonly cur'd in a Year.

Betle or **Betre**, a kind of *Indian* Plant, call'd Water-Pepper.

Betonica, the Herb *Betony*, of good uſe in Phyſick, eſpecially againſt Diſeaſes of the Head and Breaſt.

Betrailed, (old Word) deceived.

To Betray, to be falſe to, to deliver up treacherouſly; to diſcloſe, or diſcover.

Betreint, (old Word) ſprinkled.

To Betroth, (*Dutch*) to give one Party to another, by a Solemn Matrimonial Contract; to make ſure, or promiſe in Marriage.

Bettee, an Inſtrument made uſe of by Thieves, to break open a Door.

Betula, (*Lat.*) the Birch-tree, the Leaves of which being of a cleanſing and opening Quality, are of great Uſe in the Dropſie.

Bevel, an Inſtrument well known to Builders, as Carpenters, Maſons, Brick-layers, &c. and us'd for the Adjuſting of Angles.

Bever, a ſmall Collation betwixt Dinner and Supper; alſo the Viſor, or Sight of a Head-piece.

Beverage, (*Fr.*) a ſort of mingled Drink.

To Pay Beverage, to lay out Money for Drink, to treat one's Friends or Companions, upon the firſt Wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, &c.

Bevile, a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying broken, or open like a Bevel, or Carpenter's Rule; as *He bears Argent, a Chief Bevile vert.*

Bevy of Roe-bucks, a Term us'd by Foreſters, for a Herd or Company of thoſe Beaſts; Among Falconers and Fowlers, a *Bevy of Quails*, is a Brood or Flock of young Quails; Whence the Word is Figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Perſons; as *A Bevy of Ladies*, &c.

Bevy-Greaſe, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

Bewildered, that has a wild Look with him, ſcared or frighted.

Bewits, (in *Falconry*) Pieces of Leather made ſomewhat broad, to which the Hawks Bells are faſten'd and button'd to their Legs.

Bewmanger. See *Beaumanger*.

To Bewray, to foul one's Cloaths, to daub or ſoil with Ordure; to diſcover, or reveal a Secret.

Bewreck,

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Bewerck, (old Word) revenged.

Bewryen, (old Word) declared.

Bezaliel, (*Heb.* the Shadow of God) a famous inspired Artist, among the Ancient *Jews*, who was one of the Chief Workmen about the Tabernacle.

Bezant. See *Besant*.

Bezantler, the second Branch of a Stag's Horn, next above the *Brow-Antler*.

Bezar-Tree, a kind of Tree growing in *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*.

Bezel or **Bezil**, the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, which fastens and encompasses the Stone.

Bezestan. See *Besestein*.

Bezoar or **Bezoar-Stone**, a precious Stone of great Virtue against Poison and the Plague, bred in the Stomach of a Creature like a wild Goat.

Bezoar-Animale, the Livers and Hearts of Vipers, dry'd in the Sun, and powder'd.

Bezoar-Minerale, a Chymical Preparation of Butter of Antimony fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduc'd to a white Powder; which is endu'd with a Quality to procure Sweat, and call'd *Bezoardicum Minerale* by Mr. *Boyle*.

Bezoardick or **Bezoartick Remedies**, Cordial Medicines, or Antidotes against Poison or infectious Diseases.

Bezoardicum Jobiale, a Medicine made by melting three Ounces of *Regulus* of Antimony, with two Ounces of Block-Tin; which being powder'd, is mix'd with six Ounces of Sublimate Corrosive, and then distill'd off in a kind of Butter: Afterwards the Butter is dissolv'd in Spirit of Nitre, and the Solution distill'd three several Times, 'till the Bezoar remain at the Bottom.

Bezoardicum Lunale, is made by mingling Eight Ounces of rectify'd Butter of Antimony, with an Ounce of fine Silver, and dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre.

Bezoardicum Martiale, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then Spirit of Nitre is pour'd on it, and the Artist proceeds as in other Bezoartick Preparations.

To **Bezzle**, to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

Bialacoyl, (old Word) fair welcoming.

Bias, (*Fr.*) Inclination, Bent, or Ply.

Bias of a Bowl, that Place where it inclines on one Side more than another in running.

To Bias, to set a Bias upon; to incline one, to prepossess him.

Biberot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) minced Meat made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets.

Bibio, (*Lat.*) the Wine-fly, an Insect that breeds in the Dregs of Wine.

Bibitory Muscle, (in *Anat.*) the Muscle that draws down the Eye towards the Cup, when one drinks. See *Adductor Oculi*.

Bible, the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, so call'd by way of Excellency, from the *Greek* Word *Biblos*, signifying a Book.

Bibliopola, (*Gr.*) a Book-seller, or Stationer.

Bibliotheca, a Library, a Place where Books are kept, a Study; also the Books themselves.

Bicane, the Verjuice-Grape, a kind of wild Grape.

Bice, a sort of Stuff us'd by Painters, to make Blew and Green Colours.

Biceps, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Cubitus* or Elbow, so call'd because it has two Heads or Beginnings; the first or outmost arising from the upper Part of the Brink of the *Acetabulum Scapulæ*, and the latter at the End of the *Processus Coracoides Scapulæ*: Afterwards both being join'd together make a large fleshy Belly, and are inserted to the Tubercle, or Knob, at the upper Head of the Bone call'd *Radius*.

Biceps or **Biceps Femoris**, a Muscle of the Leg, having likewise two Heads, the upper and longest of which takes Rise from a Knob of the *Os Ischium*, as the other does from the *Linea Aspera* of the *Os Femoris*, immediately below the End of the *Glutæus Maximus*. These Heads being thus united, march on to the outward *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and are implanted to the upper *Epyphysis* of the *Fibula*.

Bickering, tilting, or skirmishing; wrangling, quarrel, dispute.

Bicongius, (*Lat.*) a Measure containing twelve Sectaries, or about six *English* Quarts.

Bicorporal Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are those Signs of the *Zodiack* that are double-bodied, or represent two Bodies, as *Gemini*, *Pisces*, and *Sagitarius*.

To **Bid a Boon**, (old Word) to make a Request.

Bid-ale or **Bid-all**, a Bidding or Inviting of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to gain their charitable Assistance: This Custom is still us'd in the Western Parts of *England*, and elsewhere, being otherwise call'd *Help-ale* and *Clerks-ale*.

Bidding of the Beads, a Charge or Warning that Parish-Priests formerly gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say particular Prayers, or do other Acts of Devotion, in behalf of some deceased Friend's Soul.

Bidens, (*Lat.*) a young Sheep having two Teeth, a Tag or Hogrel of the second Year.

Biennial, that is of two Years continuance.

Bier or **Beer**, a wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon.

Bifolium, (*Lat.*) Bifoil or Twa-blade, an Herb growing in boggy Ground, with two Leaves one against another: It cures Wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or broken Bellies.

Biformed, double-shaped, having two Shapes.

Biga, (*Lat.*) a Cart or Chariot drawn by coupled Horses: In our old Records, a Cart with two Wheels.

Bigamy, (*Gr.*) a double Marriage; the having of two Wives at once, or the marrying of two Wives successively after each other's Death. In the Common Law, an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, by reason he has been twice marry'd.

Bigarrade, (*Fr.*) a kind of great Orange.

Bigat, a *Roman* Coin stamp'd with the Figure of a Chariot drawn by two Horses a-breast: It was equal in Value to the *Denarius*, or 7½ *d. English* Money.

Bigge, a Country-word for a Pap, or Teat.

Biggin, a kind of Coif, or Linnen-Cap for a young Child.

Bight or **Bite**, (Sea-Term) any Turn or Part of a Cable, or Rope that lies compassing; as *To hold by the Bight*, *i. e.* to hold by that Part of the Rope which is coiled or rolled up.

Bigot, (*Fr.*) a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained; an Hypocrite.

Bigotism or **Bigotry**, Superstition, Hypocrisie.

Bigotted, grown a Bigot.

Bihouac. See *Biouac*.

Bijon, (*Fr.*) a Juice or Rosin that runs in Summer-time from the Pine, Fir, and Larch-Tree.

Bilancis deferendis, a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of Weights to a particular Haven, there to weigh the Wool that such a Man is licensed to transport.

Bilander. See *Belandre* and *Bylander*.

Bilberries, otherwise call'd *Whorts*, or *Whortleberries*, the Fruit of a small creeping Bush of the bigness of *Juniper-berries*, but of a Purple Colour, and sweetish-sharp Taste: They bind the Belly, and stay Vomitings and Loathings.

Bilboes, a sort of Punishment at Sea, when an Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

Bildge or **Billage**, a Sea-word for the Bottom of a Ship's Floor.

Bildge-Pump. See *Burr-Pump*.

Bildge-Water, that Water which by reason of the Breadth of the Bildge, cannot come to the Well in the Ship's Hold.

Bilged or **Bulged**, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To be Bilged*, when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, or Anchor, and springs a Leak.

Bile. See *Bilis* and *Boil*.

Biliarius Ductus. See *Ductus Biliarius*.

Bilinguis, (*Lat.*) that can speak two Languages; also double-tongued, deceitful. In a Law-sense, it is taken for a Jury that passes between an *English*-Man and a Foreigner, of which part are Natives of *England*, and part Strangers.

Bilious, full of Bile, or Choler, Cholerick.

Bilis, (*Lat.*) the Bile, Gall, or Choler; an Humour partly Sulphureous, and partly Saline, which is separated from the Blood of Animals in the Liver, for the receiving and discharging of which, there are chiefly two Vessels or Passages, *viz.* the *Folliculus Fellis*, or Gall-bladder, and the *Porus Biliarius*; which see.

Bilis atra, black Choler, or Melancholy.

To Bilk, to disappoint, or deceive; to gull, or bubble.

Bill, an Edge-Tool, us'd by Husbandmen, to lop Trees, *&c.* if short, 'tis call'd a Hand-bill, if long, a Hedging-bill.

Bill or Process at Law, a Declaration in Writing, that expresses the Grievance, or Wrong the Plaintiff has suffer'd by the Defendant, or else some Fault the Party complain'd of has committed against some Law or Statute of the Realm.

Bill of Debt, is the same with a Bond or Writing Obligatory; only when drawn up in *English*, 'tis commonly call'd a Bill, and in *Latin* an *Obligation*. Or a Bill is a single Bond, without any Condition annexed, whereas an Obligation is a Bond with a Penalty and Condition.

Bill of Divorce. See *Divorce*.

Bill of Entry, (in *Traffick*) an Account of Goods enter'd at the *Custom-House*, both inward and outward, in which is express'd the Merchant exporting or importing, the Quantity and Sorts, and whether transported, or from whence.

Bill of Exchange, a short Note, ordering the Payment of a Summ of Money in one Place, to any Person appointed by the Remitter, in Consideration of the like Value paid the Drawer in another Place.

Bill of Health. See *Tratique*.

Bill of Lading, a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliging himself to deliver the same in good Condition, at the Place to which they are consign'd. These Bills being usually three in Number, the first is given to the Merchant to keep, the second sent to the Factor, and the third kept by the Master of the Vessel.

Bill of Parcels, a particular Account of the Sorts and Prizes of Goods bought, given by the Seller to the Buyer.

Bill of Reviver. See *Reviver*.

Bill of Review in Chancery. See *Review*.

Bill of Sale, is when a Person wanting a Summ of Money, delivers Goods as a Security to the Lender, and also gives the said Lender a Bill, impowering him to sell the Goods for his own Use, in case the Summ borrowed be not repaid with Interest at the Time agreed upon.

Bill of Store, a License granted at the Custom-House, to Merchants, to carry such Stores and Provisions Custom-free, as are necessary for their Voyage.

Bill of Sufferance, a License likewise granted at the Custom-House to a Merchant, suffering him to Trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

Billa Vera, (*Lat. i. e.* a true Bill) a Term of Art in the Common-Law, which signifies the Indorsing, or Writing on the Back-side of a Presentment by the Grand Jury, when they find the Matter probably true, and worthy of farther Consideration.

Billage, (among Sea-men) the breadth of a Ship's Floor when she lies a-ground. See *Bildge*.

Billard, a Word us'd in some Places for an imperfect, or bastard Capon.

Billet, a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel; also a Letter or Note folded up; or a Ticket for the Quartering of Soldiers: In Heraldry, it is a Common Bearing; as *Argent billété a Cross engrailed Gules*, where the Billets are supposed to be all over the Field; but sometimes there are not above six, *&c.* and then they are numbred.

Billet-doux, (*Fr.*) a short Love-letter.

Billet or **Billot**, an Ingot, or Wedge of Metal, especially Gold.

To Billet Soldiers, is to Quarter them in several Houses, by way of Billet or Ticket.

Billiards, a sort of Game play'd with two Sticks, an Ivory Ball, Port, *&c.* on a long, square Table, cover'd with green Cloth.

Billiting, (among *Hunters*) the Ordure, or Dung of a Fox.

Billow, a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

Bind, a Country-word for a Stalk of Hops.

Bind of Eels, a Quantity consisting of 250, or 10 Strikes, each 25 Eels.

Bind-Days. See *Precaria*.

Bind-Weed, a Plant that bears a blew Flower, and of which there are two sorts, the greater and the less.

Binding, (in *Falconry*) signifies Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

Bin, a sort of Cup-board or Hutch, to lock up Bread and other Provisions; a Bread-basket: Also a Place boarded up to put Corn in.

Binarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Stews or Pond, for the feeding and keeping of Fish.

Binocle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dioptrick *Telescope*, or double Prospect-Glass, with two Tubes or Conveyances, and two Holes to see a distant Object with both Eyes together.

Binomial, (*Gr.*) a Term in *Algebra*, as *Binomial Quantity, or Root, i. e.* a Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a + b$, or $3 + 2$.

Biolychnium, a Term us'd by some Writers in Physick for the Vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals, particularly that which is communicated to a Child in the Womb. See *Flame Vital*.

Bivouac or **Bivouac**, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) an extraordinary Guard perform'd by the whole Army, when either at a Siege, or lying before an Enemy, it is drawn out every Evening from the Tents or Huts; and continues all Night under Arms,

Arms, before its Line or Camp, to prevent Surprize, &c.

To raise the Bivouac, is to return the Army to their Tents, or Huts, some Time after Break of Day.

Bipartite, (*Lat.*) divided into two Parts.

Bipartient, that divides into two Parts: In *Arithmetick*, a Number which divides another equally into two Parts, without a Remainder, is said *To be a Bipartient*, with Respect to that Number, as 2 to 4, 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.

Bipartition, the Act of dividing a Thing into two equal Parts.

Bipinella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Pimpernel, or Burner.

Biquadrate, (*i. e.* double Quadrate or Square) the fourth Power in *Arithmetick* and *Algebra*, which arises from the Multiplication of a Square Number or Quantity by it self; so 4 the Square of 2 being multiply'd by it self produces the Biquadrate 16. See *Cube-square*.

Biquintile, (in *Astron.*) one of the New Aspects invented by *Kepler*, and so call'd, because it consists of two fifth Parts of the whole Circle, *viz.* 144 Degrees.

Birch, a Tree more-especially peculiar to *Great-Britain*. See *Betula*.

Birds-Eye, an Herb of a dry binding Quality, and of singular Virtue against the Palsey.

Birds-Foot, an Herb proper for Wounds, and more-especially good against Ruptures.

Birds-Nest, a biter Herb, distasteful to the Palate, and of little or no Use in Physick.

Birds-Tongue, an Herb, otherwise call'd Stitch-wort.

Biremis, (*Lat.*) a Ship or Galley that has two Ranges of Oars, or two Oars in a Seat.

Birgander, a kind of wild Goose.

Birlet, (old Word) a Coif, or Hood.

Birretus, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Cap or Coif of a Judge, or Serjeant at Law.

Burt, a Fish of the Turbot-kind.

Birth, a being born, Extraction, Descent. In Sea-Language, the observing of a fit Distance for Ships, either at Anchor, or under Sail, to keep clear, so as not to be in Danger of falling foul one upon another: Also a convenient Place to Moor a Ship in. Also the proper Place a-board for a Mess to put their Chests, &c. is call'd *The Birth of that Mess*.

Birth-wort, an Herb. See *Aristolochia*.

Birthing, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Ship's Sides are rais'd, or brought up.

Biscaw-woune, a Place near St. *Burien's* in *Cornwall*, where Nineteen Stones are set in a Circle, as it is supposed, in Memory of some Victory, or for Funeral Monuments.

Biscotin, (*Fr.*) a sort of Confection made of fine Flower, the Whites of Eggs, Powder-Sugar, Marmalet, &c.

To Bisect, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) to cut or divide any Thing, as a Line, Angle, Arch, &c. into two equal Parts or Halves.

Bisection, the Bisecting or Dividing of a Quantity after such a manner; the same as *Bipartition* in *Arithmetick*.

Bisegment, one of the Parts so cut, or divided.

Biset, (*Fr.*) a kind of Stock-Dove, or Wood-Pigeon.

Bishop, a Chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Dioceſs, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and that from the *Greek Episcopos*, i. e. an Overseer, or Observer.

Suffragan Bishop or **Titular Bishop**, one that has the Name, Title and Style of a Bishop, and is Consecrated by the Arch-Bishop of the Province, to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and to receive such Profits, as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Dioceſan: But at present there are no such Suffragan Bishops in *England*.

Bishops-Leaves, a sort of Herb.

Bishops-wort, a Plant, otherwise call'd *St. Catherine's* Flower.

Bisk or **Bisque**, (*Fr.*) odds at Tennis-Play, a Stroke allow'd as gain'd to the weaker Player, to equalize both Parties. In *Cookery*, a kind of rich Pottage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and especially of Pigeons roasted.

Bismare, (old Word) Curiosity.

Bismuth or **Tin-Glass**, a sort of Imperfect Metal, us'd by Pewterers, to make their Work more beautiful, and make the Metal ring the better. See *Tin-Glass*.

Bison, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Ox, great-ey'd, and broad-fac'd, commonly call'd a Buff, or Bugle.

Bissa, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the Hind, a Beast of the Forest.

To **Bisset**. See *To Bisect*.

Bissextile, Leap-Year, so call'd, because among the ancient *Romans*, the Sixth of the Calends of *March*, or the 24th Day of *February* was twice counted, which happens every Fourth Year: But now the odd Day is usually added to the last of *February*, having commonly but 28 Days; which Addition was made, that the Year may equal the Course of the Sun.

Bistort or **Snake-weed**, an Herb with a thick, short, nobbed Root, wreathed or twisted together, effectual against Bleeding, or Spitting of Blood, as also against all manner of Venom: It is otherwise call'd *Adders-wort*, *English Serpentary*, *Oisterich*, and *Pastions*.

Bitus or **Panis Bitus**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) brown Bread, a brown Loaf.

Bittacle, (Sea-Term) a Timber-Frame in the Steerage of a Ship, just before the Steers-man, where the Compass is plac'd, to keep the Ship in her Course.

Bitter, any Turn of a Cable about the Timbers call'd *Bitts*, that so it may be veer'd, or let out by little and little; and when a Ship is thus stopp'd by a Cable, she is said, *To be brought up to a Bitter*.

Bitter-end of a Cable, that Part which is wound about the *Bitts*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

Bitter-sweet or **Woody Night-shade**, a Plant that grows in Hedges, with blewish Flowers, which afterwards turn into red Berries: It is also call'd *Morral* and *Felon-wort*.

Bittern or **Bittour**, a kind of Hern, a Bird that keeps about Lakes and Fens; making a hideous Noise.

Bitts, (See-Term) two main Pieces of Timber, which stand Pillar-wise, behind the Manger, in the Loof of the Ship, and serve to belay, or fasten the Cable, when she rides at Anchor. There are also *Fore-top-sail Sheet Bitts*, to fasten the *Fore-top-sail Sheets*, and *Fore-jear Bitts* that make fast the *Fore-jear*.

Bitumen, (*Lat.*) a sort of Slime, clammy like Pitch, and smelling somewhat like Brimstone: It was us'd by the Ancients for Mortar, and instead of Oil in Lamps.

Bitumen Judaicum. See *Asphaltos*.

Bituminous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of *Bitumen*.

Biventer. See *Digastricus*.

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Biventral, that has two Bellies; as *A Biventral Muscle*.

Bivouac, a kind of Herb.

Black-bird, a well known Bird, better to be eaten than kept, being much sweeter to the Palate, when dead, and well roasted, than to the Ear, when living.

Black-book, a certain Book kept in the Exchequer-Court.

Black-mail, a Link of *Mail*, or small Pieces of Metal, or Money: Also Money, Corn, Cattle, or such like Consideration given by poor People in the *Northern* Parts of *England*, to the most powerful Persons thereabouts, for a Protection against Thieves and Robbers.

Blackmoor Forest. See *White-hart Silver*.

Black-rod, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, so call'd from the black Rod, with a gilt Lion on the Top, which he bears in his Hand: He also attends on the King's Chamber, and the Lords House in Parliament; and all Noble-men call'd in Question for any Crime, are first committed to his Charge.

Black-tail, a kind of Fish.

Black-wine, a sort of Herb.

Bladarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Corn-Chandler, or Meal-Monger.

Bladder, a skinny Substance which serves to receive the Urine of Living-Creatures, to keep it, and to discharge it from Time to Time.

Bladder-Nut, a Plant that bears Leaves like Elder-Flowers, and after them greenish Bladders, containing one small Nut; that sends forth Suckers, by which it is increas'd.

Blade, (among *Herbalists*) the first Sprout of a Plant that comes out of the Ground, and retains its Name, as long as it is easie to be cropped; as in Corn, Grass, Onions, Leeks, *&c.*

Blader, (old Law-word) an Ingrosser of Corn, or Grain.

Blæsus, (*Gr.*) a bandy-legged Person, or one whose Back Bone is bended; also one that has an Impediment in his Speech, that stammers, or lisps.

Blain, an angry Push, somewhat like the Small-Pox, but redder, and much more painful, being one of the Symptoms of the Plague: Also a Distemper in Cattle, a certain Bladder full of Wind and Water, which rises out of the Root of the Tongue, and growing big, will at last stop the Beast's Wind.

Blanch, a proper Name of Women.

To **Blanch**, to whiten, to take off the Skins of Almonds, Beans, Seeds, *&c.* Also to colour, or set off; as *They Blanch'd their Answer in handsome Words.*

Blanchers, (in the Mint) Workmen employ'd to anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

Blanc-manger, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Jelly made of Calves-Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds.

To **Blandish**, to flatter or sooth up with fair Speeches.

Blandishments, alluring Caresses; Wheedles.

Blank, pale and wan, that is out of Countenance.

A **Blank**, a void Space in Writing: Also a kind of Coin worth Eight Pence, stamp'd by K. *Henry* V. in the Parts of *France* subject to *England*: Also a Term us'd in the Mint, for a Piece ready for Coining.

Blankets, the Coverlets of a Bed: Also Woollen Cloths that Printers use at the Press, to make the Letters appear fair and even.

Blanquet, (*Fr.*) a Pear, of which there are Three Sorts, *viz.* the great, lesser, and longtailed.

Blapsigonia, a Disease in Bees, when they do not breed, or their young ones miscarry.

Blapticcula, the *Cyanus*, or Blew-bottle, a Flower, so call'd, because it turns the Edge of the Mower's Scythe.

To **Blare**, to bellow like a Cow; also to sweal, or melt away, as a Candle sometimes does.

Blas, a Word apply'd by *Van Helmont*, to signifie the Motion of the Stars, *&c.*

Blase, a proper Name of Men.

To **Blaspheme**, (*Gr.*) to curse, to revile, to speak Evil of God, or Holy Things.

Blasphemous or **Blasphematory**, belonging to, or full of Blasphemy.

Blasphemy, an Uttering of reproachful Words, that tend to the Dishonour of God, *&c.* Vile Language.

Blast, a Puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, *&c.*

To **Blast**, to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to spoil, or marr any Thing; to disappoint a Design, or Undertaking; to wound or ruin one's Reputation. Corn is said *To be Blasted*, when poor and thin in the Ear, with little Flower in it.

Blastings, Winds and Frosts that immediately succeed Rain, and are most destructive to Fruits, *&c.*

Blatant, (old Word) barking, bawling, babbling; as *A Blatant Writer.*

Blatta, (*Lat.*) the Moth-Fly, an Insect, produc'd out of the Meal-Worm. *Blatta Byzantia*, a kind of Shell-Fish, of a sweet Scent, and brown Colour.

Blattaria, the Herb Moth-mullein, so call'd, because it breeds Moths.

Blay. See *Bleak*.

To **Blaze** or **Blaze forth**, to flash; 'tis said of Fire, when it shoots out an extraordinary Flame: In a *Figurative Sense*, to publish, to set or spread abroad a Report.

Blazon, the Display of a Coat of Arms.

To **Blazon**, to Paint such a Coat, to express the several Parts of it in their proper Colours and Metals: Also to describe, or set forth one's Virtues, or good Qualities.

Blazonry, the Art of Heraldry.

To **Bleach**, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak, cold, pale, or wan.

A **Bleak** or **Blay**, a small, eager, fresh-water Fish.

Blechnon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fern, or Brake.

Blechon, wild Penny-royal; an Herb.

Blemish, a Stain, or Spot; a Fault, or Disgrace, or Reproach: Also a Term in *Hunting*, when the Hounds, or Beagles finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and Return.

To **Blemish**, to stain, or spot; to wound one's Reputation, or good Name.

Blench, (*Scotch* Law-word) as *To hold Lands in Blench, i. e.* by Payment of a Sugar-Loaf, a Beaver Hat, a Couple of Capons, a Rose, or such like, if demanded.

To **Blend**, to mix, or mingle together.

Blend-water, a Distemper that happens to black Cattle.

Blenna, (*Gr.*) thick Snot which comes from the Brain, and distills thro' the small Holes of the Nostrils, or Palate.

Blennus, a kind of Sea-Fish, about the Bigness of a Gudgeon, which may be call'd the Onion-Fish.

Blent, (old Word) stayed, ceased, turned back.

Blepharo, (*Gr.*) one that has great Brows, or Eye-lids; Beetle-browed.

Blepharon, an Eye-lid.

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Blepharopsistum, an Instrument made Use of to pull Hairs out of the Eye-lids.

Blera, (in old *Latin* Records) Pete, or Earth digged up and dryed for Fuel.

Blew-bottle, a Weed that grows much in Corn-fields, and is counted very good for Wounds.

Blew-mantle, a Title peculiar to one of the Pursevants, or Marshals at Arms.

Blica, (*Lat.*) the Blay, or Bleak, a River-Fish.

Blight, an Accident happening to Corn and Fruit-trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted. See *Mildew*.

Blind Alembick. See *Pelican*.

Blinds, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) Bundles of Osiers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes: Also Pieces of Wood, or Branches of Trees laid a-cross upon the Trenches, to bear the Bavins, or Hurdles laden with Earth, which serve to cover them: Also sometimes Planks set up, or Canvas stretch'd to take away the Sight of the Enemy: *Blinds* are also the same with *Orillons*; which See.

Blind Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive*.

Blind-Nettle, a kind of Herb.

Blinkard, one that is blink-ey'd, that winks, or twinkles with his Eyes.

Blinks, (a Term in *Hunting*) Boughs rent from Trees, and cast over-thwart the Way where a Deer is likely to pass, thereby to hinder his Course.

Bliss, Happiness.

To **Blissom** or **Tup**, to leap as a Ram does upon the Ewe.

Blit or **Blits**, a kind of Beet, an Herb that scarce has any Taste or Scent.

Blite, a sort of Flower.

Blith, an old *British* Word, that signifies yielding Milk, profitable: But *Blith*, or *Blithsome*, is now taken for pleasant, jocund, or merry.

Blitum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Blit, that is of a cooling Quality.

Blive or **Belive**, (old Word) readily, fast.

Block, the Stem, or Stump of a Tree: On Board a Ship, *Blocks* are a sort of wooden Pullies, having *Shivers* in them, *i. e.* little Wheels fix'd with a Cock and a Pin, whereon go the Running-Ropes.

Blockade or **Blocus**, (in the Art of *War*) a kind of Siege, when Armed Troops are posted on all the Avenues or Passages which lead to the Place, so that no Supplies or Provisions can be convey'd into it; the Design being to starve it out, and not take it by Regular Attacks.

To **Blockade** or **Block up a Place**, is to shut up all the Ways and Passages, as also to stop all Intelligence that may be sent into, or out of the Town, or Fort, so that it can receive no Relief.

Blomary, the first Forge in an Iron-Mill, thro' which the Metal passes after it is melted out of the Mine.

Blood. See *Bloud*.

Bloom, a Blossom, or Flower of a Tree, *&c.* Also a Term of Art us'd in the Iron-works, when the Metal is wrought to a four-square Mass two Foot long.

To **Bloom**, to put forth Blossoms, to be in Blossom, to flourish.

To **Blote**, to swell: Also to set a smoaking, or drying by the Fire; as *Bloted Herrings*, or other Fish, *i. e.* such as are not thoroughly dry'd.

Bloud, one of the Principal Humours of the Body, which passes thro' the Arteries and Veins for its Nourishment. Also a Disease in the Backs of Cattle, which will make a Beast go as if he drew his Head aside, or after him.

Bloud-hounds, a sort of Hunting-dogs, so call'd, by reason of their transcendently exquisite Scent; for if thro' Casualty their Game be dead, or if wounded, and escapes the Huntsman's Hands, or if kill'd, and never so clearly taken away, yet they'll discover and find means to come at it.

Bloud-running Itch, a Disease in Horses, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Bloud, overheated by hard Riding, or other great Labour; so that it gets between the Skin and the Flesh, and makes the Beast scrub and bite himself; which if let alone too long, will turn to a grievous Mange, and is very infectious.

Bloud-spavin, a soft Swelling that grows thro' the Hoof of an Horse, and is commonly full of Bloud: It is bigger on the Inside than on the Outside, being fed by the Master-Vein, and runs down to the Pastern.

Bloud-stone, a certain reddish Stone, very effectual for the Stopping of Bloud.

Bloud-strange, a sort of Herb.

Bloud-wit, (in ancient Charters) an Amerciament, or Customary Fine, paid as a Composition and Attonement for the shedding or drawing of Bloud; so that whoever had it given him in his Charter, had the Penalty due for Blood-shed granted him.

Bloud-wort, a Sallet-herb, pleasant to the Taste, and wholesome.

Blooding, a Blood-Pudding.

Bloudy, dawb'd, or besmear'd with Bloud; Bloud-thirsty, cruel.

Bloudy-hand, (a Term in the *Forest-Law*) the taking of a Trespasser against Venison, with his Hands, or other Parts Bloudy, by which Circumstance he is judg'd to have kill'd a Deer, though he be not found Chasing or Hunting.

Blower, a sort of Whale that spouts up a great deal of Water.

Blowing-snake, a kind of Viper in *Virginia*, so call'd, because it blows and swells the Head very much before it gives a Bite, which is generally accompany'd with fatal Consequences.

Blown, Boiling of Sugar, (among *Confectioners*) is when, after having beat the Sides of the Copper-Pan, in which Sugar has been boil'd for a considerable time, with the Skimmer, and having blown thro' the Holes of it from one Side to the other; certain Sparks, as it were, or small Bubbles fly out, which shew that the Sugar is come to that Degree of Boiling.

Blowse, a fat, red-fac'd, blowsed Wench.

Blubber, a kind of Sea-Fish: Also Whale-Oil, or Fat, commonly so call'd before it is boil'd.

To **Bluff**, to Blind-fold, or Hood-wink.

Bluff-headed, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To be Bluff-headed*, when she has but a small Rake forward on, and is built with her Stern too strait up.

Blunder, a Mistake, Fault, or Over-sight.

Blunderbuss, a short Brass Gun of a large Bore, that will carry many Musket, or Pistol-Bullets, proper to do Execution in a Crowd, or to make good a narrow Passage.

Blunket, a sort of light-blew Colour.

To **Bluster**, to make a Noise as a boisterous Wind does, to keep great a-doe, or heavy Noise; to storm, or rage.

To **Blyn**, (old Word) to desist, to cease, or leave off.

Boa. See *Boas*.

Boanarges, (*Heb.* Sons of Thunder) a Title given by our Blessed Lord and Saviour to the Apostles. *James* and *John*, the Sons of *Zebedee*.

Board, a Plank, a Table: Among Seamen, it is variously us'd; as *To go a-board*, *i. e.* to go into a Ship. To be within the Ship, is said *To be within board*; and to be without the Ship, is *To be*

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without Board: When any Thing is thrown into the Sea, they say, *It is heaved over-board*; and when it slips down by the Ship's Side, 'tis said, *To slip by the Board.*

Board and Board, is when two Ship's lye close together, Side by Side.

To Give a Board or **To Board it up to a Place,** to turn the Ship up to the Windward, sometimes on one Tack, and sometimes on another: And when a Ship at one Tack, or Turning, has advanc'd much to the Windward, she is said *To make a good Board.*

To Board, to cover with Boards; also to entertain at Table, or to be a Boarder: In Sea-Language, to draw close to a Ship during a Fight, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

Boarder, one that Diets with another, or is entertained at his Table at a certain Rate agreed upon.

Boas or Boa, (*Gr.*) a kind of Serpent that follows Herds of Cattle, and sucks the Dugs of Cows; sometimes so large, that in the Emperour *Claudius*'s Time, a young Child was found in its Belly: Also a Disease, wherein red Pimples arise in the Flesh; the Meazles, or Small-Pox.

Boat, a well known Vessel, of which there are several sorts belonging to a Ship, as the Long-boat, the Skiff or Shallop, the Barge, *&c.* Which see in those Words.

To Free the Boat, (in Sea-Language) is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides. *To Free the Boat,* is to cast Water out of her. *To Man the Boat,* is to put Men into her, and these Men are call'd the *Boat's Gang.*

To Boom the Boat, to make fast a Rope by the Gun-wale, round about the Boat, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto; by which means the Boat is well strengthen'd to endure her Tow. *To Trim the Boat,* to keep her strait. *To Wind the Boat,* to turn the Boat's Head about.

Boat-rope or **Ost-rope,** that Rope by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

Boat-swain or **Bosen,** an Officer in a Ship, who takes into his Charge all the Ropes that belong to the Rigging, with the Cables, Anchors, Sails, *&c.* He also takes Care of the Long-boat with its Furniture, and steers her either by himself, or his Mate: He calls up the Men to perform their several Watches, Works, and Duties, keeps them at Peace one with another, and sees all Offenders punish'd according to their Sentence.

Bob-tail, (in *Archery*) the Steel of a Shaft, or Arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the Head: It is otherwise call'd *Capon-fashion,* and *Rush-grown.*

Bobbins, little round Instruments, us'd in the making of Bone-Lace.

Bocardo, the fifth Mood of the third Figure in *Logick,* in which the middle-most Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

Bocasine, fine Buckram, a sort of Cloth.

Bocchia, (among some *Chymists*) a Glass-Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

Bochord, (*Sax. q. d.* Book-hoard) a Place where Books, Writings, or Deeds are kept.

Bochetel or **Bochetet,** (in *Falconry*) one of the Kinds of long-winged Hawks.

Bockland, (*Sax. qu.* Book-land) Land held by Charter, or Instrument in Writing, and not to be made over to others, either by Gift, or Sale, but left entire to the next Heir; an Hereditary Estate among the *Saxon* Thanes, or Noblemen.

To Bode or **Bood,** (old Word) to declare, or shew: It is now us'd for to foretell; as *This bodes no Good.*

Bodkin-work. See *Purling.*

Bodleian Library, a Library founded at *Oxford* by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, and famous throughout *Europe,* for its prodigious Stock of Books, both Printed and Manuscript.

Body, a Compound of Matter and Form, which among *Naturalists* is defined, to be a Substance impenetrably extended, or that which is extended, solid and moveable. Also a principal Part of certain Things, as the Body of a Coach, Fort, *&c.* Also a Society, or Company of People, a whole Army of a certain Number of Soldiers: Among *Chymists,* that Vessel which holds the Matter in Distilling the Spirit of Vegetables, and which is otherwise call'd a *Cucurbite*: In *Gunnery,* it is the Substance, or whole Mass of Metal in a Piece of Ordinance.

In *Geometry,* **Body** is a Magnitude that has three Dimensions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is either Regular, or Irregular.

Regular Body, is that which has all the Angles and Sides, as also all the Planes that compose its Surface like an equal; of which there are only five sorts, *viz.* The *Dodecaedron, Hexaedron, Icosaedron, Octaedron,* and *Tetraedron*; which see in their proper Places.

Irregular Body, a Solid that is not bounded by equal, and like Surfaces.

In *Chymistry,* **Mixt Bodies,** are those Things that naturally grow and encrease; as Metals, Minerals, Plants, and Living-Creatures.

Bog, a Marshy Ground, full of Water, or Mud.

To Boggle, to waver, to be uncertain what to do; to Scruple, or make Scruples.

Bohemia, a large Country in *Europe,* which is part of *Germany.*

Bohemians, the Natives, or Inhabitants of *Bohemia*: Also a sort of People there like our Gypsies, idle Vagabonds that stroll about the Country, and live by Filching, and pretended Telling of Fortunes.

Boix, (*Lat.*) Gives, Bands about the Neck, made of Wood or Iron, like a Yoke: It is also taken in our old Records, for Chains, or Fetters.

Boiar, a great Officer of State among the *Muscovites* and *Persians.*

Boiruninga, the Rattle-snake, a Serpent in *America,* whose Bite is deadly, unless speedily remedy'd.

Boil or **Bile,** a kind of Swelling or Sore.

Boilary or **Bullary of Salt,** a Salt-house, Salt-pit, or other Place where Salt is boil'd.

Boisterous, stormy, vehement, fierce, unruly.

Boistous, (old Word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bolbonach, a Plant, otherwise call'd Satten-Flower.

Bolbos. See *Bulbus.*

Bole or **Boal,** (Country-word) the main Body, or Stock of a Tree.

Bole Armoniack. See *Bolus Armena.*

Boletus, (*Lat.*) a Mushroom; the richest, and best sort.

Boling. See *Bowling.*

Bolis, (*Gr.*) a Javelin, or Dart; a Plummet of Lead, with a Line let down into the Water, to sound the Depth of it. Also a fiery Meteor appearing in the Air like a Dart.

Bolonia Sausages. See *Sausages.*

Bolonian Stone, a gray Stone of the bigness of a large Walnut, which being broken has a kind of Crystal, or Sparry Talk within it, and is found about *Bologna,* a City of *Italy,* whence it has its Name: This Stone, when calcin'd or burnt in a Chymical Reverberatory Furnace, will shine in the dark like a lighted Coal.

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Boll, a round Stalk, or Stem, as *A Boll of Flax*; alſo the Seed-pods of Poppey.

Bollen, (old Word) ſwollen, or ſwelled.

Bollimong or **Boll-mong**, Buck-wheat, a kind of Grain: Alſo a Medley of ſeveral ſorts of Grain together, otherwiſe call'd *Maſlin*, or *Mong-corn*.

Bolt, an Iron-pin to faſten a Door. In ſome old *Records*, a long narrow piece of Stuff.

Bolt of Canvas, the Quantity of 28 Ells.

Bolts, a ſort of Herb.

Bolts of a Carriage for great Guns, are Rings, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are faſten'd.

In Sea-Affairs, **Bolts** are Iron-pins of ſeveral ſorts, which belong to the Rigging of a Ship; as *Clench-bolts*, *Drive-bolts*, *Fender-bolts*, *Fore-bolts*, *Rag-bolts*, *Ring-bolts* and *Set-bolts*; all which, ſee under thoſe Articles.

Bolt-boat, a Boat that can well endure a rough Sea.

Bolt-head. See *Matraſs*.

Bolt-ropes, (in a Ship) the Ropes wherein the Sails are ſow'd, or made faſt.

Bolt-ſprit or **Bow-ſprit**, that Maſt which ſtands foremoſt in the Head of a Ship, ſtooping and pointing forwards; being of the ſame thickneſs and length with the Foremaſt.

Bolt-ſprit Ladders. See *Ladders*.

To **Bolt**, to faſten with a Bolt: In *Husbandry*, to ſift Meal, or Flower through a Bag to make it finer. Among Hunters, a Coney is ſaid To *be bolted*, when ſhe is firſt rais'd, or ſtarted.

Bolter, a Bolting-bag, to ſift Flower in.

Bolting, the barring of a Door; a ſifting of Meal, *&c.* Alſo a Term of Art us'd in *Gray's-Inn*, which ſignifies a kind of Exerciſe, or Arguing of Caſes among the Students.

Bolting-hutch or **Bunting-hutch**, a Cheſt to bolt, or ſift Meal in.

Bolus, (*Gr.*) a clod of Earth, a Maſs, or lump of Metal, *&c.* a Gobbet, a Mouthful, or Bit. In a Mineral Senſe, a kind of Earth, which Dr. *Grew* ſuppoſes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia Prima*, or firſt Matter of Stones and Metals. Alſo a Medicine made up ſomewhat thicker than Honey, the Quantity for one Doſe, being as much as may be conveniently taken as a Mouthful on the point of a Knife.

Bolus Armena or **Bole Armoniack**, a kind of Earth, or ſoft crumbling Stone, found in *Armenia*, and elſewhere, which Painters make uſe of for a pale, red Colour: It is alſo much us'd in Phyſick, with other Ingredients.

Bomb, A Shell, or hollow Ball of caſt Iron, charged with whole Powder, Nails, pieces of Iron, *&c.* And ſhot out of a Mortar-piece into Beſieged Towns, to do Execution, by Firing a Magazine, or any thing that is near it, or by the pieces of the Shell flying about. See *Granadoe*.

Bomb-cheſt, a Wooden Cheſt, fill'd with Gunpowder and ſeveral Bombs, which is ſet under Ground, to blow it up into the Air, with thoſe that ſtand on it. Theſe Bombs are often us'd to drive Enemies from a Poſt they lately ſeiz'd, or which they are about to take Poſſeſſion of. See *Caiſſon*.

Bombard, a kind of great Gun.

To **Bombard** or **Bomb**, to ſhoot Bombs into a Place, for annoying the Inhabitants, or Garriſon.

Bombaſine, a kind of Stuff.

Bombax, the Cotton-plant growing in *Aſia*, the Seed of which is like the Trefles, or Drug of a Rabbet, and of great uſe in Phyſick; alſo a ſort of Cotton, or Fuſtian: Whence it is Figuratively taken for affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff.

To **Bombaſt**, to ſtuff with Bombaſt, to beat, or bang one ſoundly.

Bombaſtick, belonging to Bombaſt, high-flown, ſwelling, or ſwollen; as *A Bombaſtick Style*.

Bombus, (*Gr.*) the humming of Bees, a Buzz; the hoarſe Sound, or Blur of a Trumpet.

Bombylis, the Worm, or Grub of which comes the Silk-worm; alſo a kind of Humming Bee.

Bombylius, the great Bee, commonly call'd the humble, or humble Bee. Alſo a Pot with a narrow Mouth that bubbles whilſt one is drinking.

Bombyx, the Silk-worm, an Inſect, or the Silk-yarn ſpun by it; alſo the fineſt, or inmoſt part of Cotton.

Bon-Chretien, (*Fr. i. e.* good Chriſtian) the Name of a large *French* Pear of a Pound-weight, now grown common amongſt us, yet much eſteem'd for its pleaſant Taſte and Wholſomeneſs.

Bona, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Women, ſignifying Good.

Bona fide, (*i. e.* with a good Faith) an Expreſſion us'd, when a Thing is done really, without Fraud or Deceit.

Bona Geſtura, (in old *Records*) good A-bearing, or good Behaviour.

Bona Notabilia, (*Law-Term*) ſuch Goods as a Man dying has in another Diocеſs, at ſome diſtance from that wherein he dies, amounting at leaſt to the Value of Five Pounds; in which Caſe his Will muſt be prov'd before, or the Adminiſtration is to be granted by the Archbiſhop of the Province.

Bona Patria or **Aſſiſa bonæ Patriæ**, (in *Common-Law*) the chooſing of Twelve, or more Men out of the Country to paſs upon an Aſſize, who are call'd *Juratores*, or *Jurors*.

Bonaght or **Bonaghty**, a Tax in *Ireland*, impoſed at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Bonana-tree, a Tree that grows in moſt of the *Caribbee-Iſlands* in *America*, Five or Six Yards high, having Leaves a Yard and a half long, half a Yard broad: The Fruit of it is very good and Medicinal.

Bonaſus, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt like a Bull, with the Mane of a Horſe, which when hunted ſaves himſelf by his Ordure, thrown out in that abundance, and ſo noiſome, that the Hunters are forc'd to leave off the Purſuit.

Bonaventure Miſſen, (*Sea-term*) a ſecond Miſſen-maſt, which is added in ſome great Ships, and ſtands next the Poop.

Bond-men, (in *Common-Law*) thoſe that bound themſelves by Covenants to ſerve their Lord.

Bond-ſocome. See *Soacme*.

Bone, is defined by Anatomiſts to be a Similar Part, dry, hard, inflexible, and void of Senſe, which affords Support and Form to the whole Body.

Among *Sea-men*, a Ship *is* ſaid **To carry a Bone in her Mouth**, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her in Sailing.

Bone-breaker, a kind of Eagle. See *Oſſifraga*.

Bone-ſpavin, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, being a great Cruſt as hard as a Bone, that grows on the inſide of the Hoof, or on the Heels, and often cauſes Lameneſs.

Bongrace, (*Fr.*) a kind of Screen which Children wear on their Foreheads in the Summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the Heat of the Sun. Alſo a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, uſually laid out at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships that Sail into cold Latitudes, to keep them from being damaged by the great Flakes of Ice that float about in thoſe Seas.

Bonhommes, (*i. e.* good Men) an Order of Monks, founded by *Francis de Paula*, and otherwise call'd *Friers Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat.* q. d. Well-doer) a proper Name of several Popes, and other eminent Men.

Bonis non amovendis, a Writ directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, &c. To charge them that one condemn'd by Judgment in a Nation, and profecuting a Writ of Errour, be not suffer'd to remove his Goods, till the Errour be try'd.

Bonito, a kind of Fish.

Bonnet, (*Fr.*) a sort of Cap. In Sea-Language, a small Sail set on upon the Courses, or on the Fore-sail and Main-sail, when they are too narrow, or shallow to cloath the Mast; as *The Ship has her Course and Bonnet abroad, i. e.* she has that Piece of Sail added to her Course, which before she had not: So that when the Sea-men are to fasten it on, they say, *Lace on the Bonnet*; and when it is to be taken away, *Shake off the Bonnet*.

In *Fortification*, **Bonnet** is a certain Work rais'd beyond the Counterscarp, having two Faces that form a Salient Angle, and as it were a small Ravelin without a Trench: But it has a Parapet, or Breast-work three Foot high, and is encompass'd with a double Row of Pallisadoes.

Bonnet a Prestre, or **The Priest's Cap**, is an Out-work, which at the Head has Three Salient Angles, and two Inwards: It differs from the double *Tenaille* only in this respect, that its Sides, instead of being Parallel, are made like a Swallow's Tail, that is, narrowing, or drawing close at the Gorge, or Neck, and opening at the Head.

Bonny, genteel, spruce, fine.

Bononiensis Lapis. See *Bolonian Stone*.

Bonus Henricus, (*Lat. i. e.* good *Henry*) an Herb call'd *English Mercury*, excellent for cleansing and healing foul Ulcers.

Book of Rates, a small Book establish'd by Parliament, shewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage shall be reckon'd at the Custom-House.

Boole, (old Word) beloved.

Boom, (*Dutch*) a Tree. Among Sea-men, a long Pole to spread out the Clew, or Corner of the Studding-sail, or other Sails: Also the Bar of a Haven; or a Pole with Bushes, or Baskets on the Top, set out as a Mark, directing how to steer into a Channel.

Booming, a Ship is said *to come Booming*, when she makes all the Sail she can.

Boon, Favour, Request, good Turn.

Boon-Days. See *Bederepe*.

Boops, (*Gr.*) the Ox-ey'd Cackerel; a Sea-Fish.

Boor, a Country-Clown.

Boorish, clownish, homely, rude.

Boose, a Word us'd in some Places for an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall.

Boot, (old Word) Succour, Help, Aid: It is now taken for Advantage or Profit; as *You shall have this to Boot, it is to no Boot*, &c.

Boot of Bale, (old Expression) Ease of Sorrow.

Boots, a Plant, otherwise call'd Marsh-Mary-Golds.

To **Boot-hale**, (North-Country Word) to go plundering about, to pillage, to rob.

Boot-haler, a Free-Booter, or Robber.

Boot-tree or **Boot-last**, two Pieces of Wood, shap'd like a Leg, and driven into Boots to stretch or widen them.

Bootes, (*Gr. i. e.* the Ox-Driver) the Name of a Northern Constellation, that contains 34 fixed Stars: It is otherwise call'd *Arctophylax*, *i. e.* the Bear-Keeper, and in *English Charles-Wain*.

Booting, a sort of Rack us'd in *Scotland*, by putting an Iron Bar on an Offender's Leg, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin-bone.

Booting-Corn or **Boting-Corn**, certain Rent-Corn, anciently so call'd, perhaps because the Tenants paid it by way of Bote, or Recompence to the Lord, for his making them Leases.

Bootless, unprofitable, vain.

Booty, (*Fr.*) Prey, Spoil, Pillage, Prize.

Boaz, (*Heb.* in Strength) the Husband of *Ruth*, and Great Grand-father of King *David*.

Borachio, (*Span.*) a Wine Vessel made of a Pig's Skin, the Hair inwards, or of Leather dress'd with Rosin and Pitch.

Borago, (*Lat.*) Borage, a common, but much esteemed Garden-Herb, good to comfort the Heart, and drive away Melancholy.

Borax or **Boracc**, a hard shining Mineral like green Earth, which Gold-smiths use in the melting and soldering of Gold.

Borborygmus, (*Gr.*) a rumbling, or croaking of the Guts.

Bord-halfpenny, a Duty paid in Fairs and Markets, for setting up Boards, Tables, and Stalls, for the selling of Wares.

Borda, (in old *Latin* Records) a Board, or Plank.

Bordagium, Bordage, the Tenure, or manner of holding *Bordlands*; which See.

Bordarii, Tenants that possess part of such Lands.

Bordel, (*Sax.*) at first signify'd any small Cottage, some of which growing infamous by being made common Ale-houses and Harbours for Strumpets; the Word *Bordel*, and by Transposition *Brodle*, or *Brothel*, was afterwards taken for a Stews, or Bawdy-house, where lewd Women prostitute their Bodies for Gain.

Border, the End, or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c. Also a kind of Ornament in Printing; Among *Florists*, *Borders* are taken for such Leaves which stand about the middle thrum of a Flower.

To **Border a Pasty**, is to cut it up; a Term in the Art of Carving at Table.

Borderer, one that lives on the Borders, or utmost Bounds of a Country.

Bordlands, (*Sax.* Law-Term) the Demeans, or Estate, which the Lords of Manours keep in their Hands, for the Maintenance of their Board, or Table. See *Table-Rents*.

Bordsor, the Quantity of Food, or Provision, which the *Bordarii*, or Bordmen paid for their Bordlands.

Bordure, (*Fr.*) Border, Edge; also a Frame for a Looking-Glass, Picture, &c. In *Heraldry*, an ancient Difference in a Coat of Arms, by which several Families of the same Name, or Persons bearing the same Coat, are distinguish'd one from another: It is a Tract, or Compass of one Metal, Colour, or Furr, cut off from within the Escutcheon all round it, and taking up about a fifth Part of the Field; as *He bears Gules a Bordure Or*.

Bordures, are sometimes Checky, Compony, Compony, Engrailed, Gobonated, Indented, Invected, Varry, &c. which See under those Words.

Bore, (in *Gunnery*) the Hollow on the Inside of a Piece of Ordinance.

Bore-tree, a sort of Shrub.

Boree, a kind of *French* Dance.

Boreal, (*Gr.*) belonging to the North, Northern.

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Boreal Signs, the Six Northern Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*, so call'd, because they are plac'd on the North Side of the *Equator*.

Boreas, the North Wind, a cold freezing Wind.

Borith, an Herb which Fullers make use of for taking Spots out of Cloaths.

To **Born**, (old Word) to burnish.

Borow or **Borough**, a Corporate Town that is not a City, a large Village, such as send Burgesses to Parliament.

Borow-Master or **Burgo-Master**, the Mayor, Bailiff, or Chief Governour of such a Town.

Borow-head, the Chief Man of the Borough, who was anciently chosen by the rest, to speak and act in their Behalf. See *Head-borough*.

Borow-holder, **Borsholder**, or **Borow-elder**, the same Officer with the Borow-head, or Head-borough.

Borow-English, (Law-Term) a customary Descent of Lands or Tenements in some Places to the youngest Son, or if the Owner have no Issue, to the younger Brother; which Custom is more especially observ'd at *Stamford* in *Lincoln-shire*.

Borosal, a Disease in *Æthiopia*, like the *French-Pox*.

Borrel, (old Word) clownish, rude; also an Attire, or Dress for the Head.

Borrow, (old Word) a Surety, or Pledge.

Borrites, (*Gr.*) a Gem, or Jewel of a black Colour, with red and white Spots.

Bos, (*Lat.*) an Ox, Bull, or Cow; any sort of Neat-Cattle.

Boscage, a Place set with Trees, a Grove, or Thicket: In the Art of *Painting*, a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees: In a Law-sense, Mast, or such Sustenance as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

Boschas, (*Gr.*) a Water-fowl like a Duck; the Whinder, Widgeon, or Pochard.

Boscobel, (*Ital. i. e.* fair Wood) a Place noted for the Retreat of K. *Charles* II. after *Worcester-Fight*.

Boscus, an old *Latin* Law-word for all manner of Wood.

Bosen or **Boseu**. See *Boat-swain*.

Bosphorus or **Bosporus**, (*Gr. q. d.* Ox-passage) a Term in *Geography*, for a strait or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents; by which means a Gulph and a Sea, or two Seas have a Communication one with another; as the *Thracian Bosphorus*, now call'd the Streights of *Constantinople*, and another more Northward, call'd *Bosphorus Cimmerius*.

Boss, a Stud, or Knob, a Bunch.

Bostrychites, (*Gr.*) a Gem, or Jewel, like a Lock or Bush of a Woman's Hair.

Bota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Boot, or Shooe, such as is worn by Monks.

Botanical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Plants, or Herbs.

Botanicks or **Botany**, the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several kinds of Plants; as Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, *&c.* one from another, and which gives just Descriptions of them: It may also be taken for that Part of the Art of Physick, which describes and reckons up the several Virtues of Plants.

Botanist, an Herbalist, one well vers'd in the Knowledge of all sorts of Plants, Herbs, *&c.*

Botargo, an *Italian* Sausage made of Eggs, and the Blood of the Sea-Mullet.

Botch, a Piece of Stuff sow'd to old Cloaths; also a pocky Ulcer, or Sore, or a Sore in the Groin or a Rupture.

Bote, (*Sax.*) Compensation, Recompence, or Amends; whence the Terms *Hedg-bote*, *House-bote*, *Man-bote*, &c. which See.

Botecarl, (*Sax.*) the same as Boat-swain.

Botha, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Booth, or Tent set up in Fairs, or Markets.

Bothagium, Boothage, certain customary Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour, for the pitching, or standing of such Booths.

Bothena, a Barony, Lordship, or Sheriffwick, *Domini Bothenæ*, Lords of the Barony, Manour, *&c.*

Bothor, (*Arab.*) certain Pimples in the Face which spread about, but soon come to run with Matter and disappear: Also in general, any Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other Parts; the Small-Pox, or Meazles.

Bothrion, the Name of a kind of hollow, narrow, and hard Ulcer in the Eyes.

Botiler or **Butler of the King**, an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

Botryo, (*Gr.*) a Bunch of Grapes preserved.

Botrys, a Cluster, or Bunch of Grapes. Also the Herb call'd *Oak of Jerusalem*, good for an Ulcer of the Lungs.

Bottom, the Ground of any Thing; also an old Word for a Blossom, or Bud.

Bottomry, **Bottomary**, or **Bottomage**, is when the Master of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom, or Keel of it; so as to forfeit the Ship it self to the Creditor, if the Money be not paid at the Time appointed, with Interest of 40, or 50 Pounds *per Cent.* at the Ship's safe Return; but in case the Ship miscarry, the Lender loses his Money.

Botts, Worms, or Grubs, that destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, *&c.* Also certain small Worms that breed in the Straight-Gut of a Horse, near the Fundament.

Bovata Terræ, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) an Ox-gate of Land, as much as an Ox can Till, or 28 Acres.

Bouche of Court, a certain Quantity of Provisions allow'd to a Servant in a Prince's Palace, or Noble-man's House: Also an Allowance of Diet, or Victuals from the King, or great Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, *&c.* that attended them in any warlike Expedition: It is otherwise call'd *Bouge of Court*, and commonly *Budge of Court*.

Bouchet, (*Fr.*) a round white Pear, about the bigness of a middling Bergamot, with a fine tender Pulp, and sugar'd Juice; being ripe about the middle of *August*.

Boucons, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Veal-Stakes rolled up with thin fat Slices of Bacon and Gammon.

Boules, Insects breeding in Malt, otherwise call'd *Weevils* and *Popes*.

Bouleria, (in old *Latin* Writers) an Ox-house, or Ox-stall; a Cow-house, or Neat-house.

Boulettus, a young Steer, or cut Bullock.

Bovicula, an Heifer, or young Cow.

Bouillans, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) little Pies made of the Breasts of roasted Capons, or Pullets, minc'd small with Calves-Udder, Bacon, sweet Herbs, *&c.*

Bouillon, Broth made of several sorts of boiled Meat.

Bovina Fames. See *Bulimus*.

Boun, an old Word for ready.

Boungrace, a Sea-word. See *Bongrace*.

Boundary, that which serves to set out the Limits or Bounds of a Country.

Bounteous or **Bountiful**, liberal, generous, free.

Bounty, Generosity, Liberality.

To **Bourd**, (old Word) to joke, or jest.

Bourgeoise, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*,) as Veal, dress'd *à la Bourgeoise*, *i. e.* after the City-Fashion;

Veal-Stakes larded, season'd with Spice, and strew'd with thin Slices of Bacon.

† **To Bourgeon**, to bud, to shoot, to put forth Buds.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) the Head of a Fountain, or Spring; a Rivulet, or Brook: Whence it is added to the Names of several Towns seated on Brooks; as *Sittingbourn*, &c.

To Bouse. See *To Bowse.*

Bouteseu, (*Fr.*) a wilful Firer of Houses, a Fire-brand of Sedition, a Sower of Dissension and Strife.

Bouton, a Button for a Garment, a Button, or Bud of Plants; a Pimple, or Rising in the Skin: In *Cookery*, a Dish of Bards, or thin Slices of Bacon, cover'd with a Farce and Ragoo, and bak'd between two Fires

Bow, an Instrument for shooting Arrows. Also a Mathematical Instrument, formerly us'd by Sea men, to take the Height of the Sun: Also a Beam of Wood or Brass, with three long Screws that direct a Lath of Wood or Steel to any Arch; being commonly us'd to make Draughts of Ships, Projections of the Sphere, &c.

Bow or **Ox-bow**, (Country-word) a Yoke for Oxen, &c.

Bow of a Ship, is her broadest Part before, beginning at the Loof and compassing Ends of the Stem, and ending at the Sternmost Part of the Fore-Castle: If a Ship has a broad Bow, it is call'd *a bold Bow*, and if its Bow be narrow and thin, 'tis term'd *a lean Bow*.

Bow-anchors. See *Bowers.*

Bow-bearer, an under Officer in a Forest, sworn to be true to the Master of the Forest, and to give Notice of all Trespasses done either to Vert or Venison.

Bow-piece, (among Sea-men) that Piece of Ordinance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

Bow-sprit. See *Bolt-sprit.*

Bowers or **Bow-anchors**, such Anchors as are carry'd in the Ship's Bow; which are usually two in Number; and call'd the First and Second Bower.

Bower or **Bowets**, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk so nam'd, when she draws any thing out of her Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

Bowge, (Sea-Term) a Rope fasten'd to the middle of the Out-side of a Sail, which serves to make it stand closer by the Wind.

Bowge of Court. See *Bouche of Court.*

Bowke, (old Word) a Body, the Belly, or the Stomach.

Bowl, a round Ball of Wood, to play within a Bowling-Green; also a kind of Vessel, or Cup to drink out of: In a Ship, it is a round Space at the Head of a Mast for the Men to stand in.

Bowling, or rather **Bow-line**, is a Rope made fast to the Leetch, or middle Part of the out-side of a Sail, by two, three, or four other Ropes like a Crow's-foot, which is termed the *Bowling-Bridle*; the Use of it being to make the Sails stand sharp, or close, or by a Wind.

Sharp the main Bowlings, Pals up or **Set taught the Bowling**, are Sea-Phrases, us'd when the Bowling is to be pull'd up harder, or hal'd forwards on: And *To ease, check*, or *run up the Bowling*, is to let it out more slack.

Bowling-knot, a kind of Knot that will not slip, by which the Bowling-Bridle is fasten'd to the Crengles.

To Bowse, to drink stoutly: Among Sailers, to hale, or pull: Thus haling upon a Tack, is call'd *Bowsing upon the Tack*; and when they would have the Men pull all together, they cry, *Bowse away.*

Bowser, the Purser, or Treasurer of a College in the University.

Bowsing, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirsts for more.

Bowyer, a Maker of, or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

Box, a Wooden Coffer, or Chest; also the Wood of the Box-tree Shrub, which serves for many Uses.

Box, is also taken for an uncertain Quantity of some Commodities; as of Prunelloes, 14 Pounds; of Quick-silver, from one to two Hundred Weight; of Rings for Keys, two Gross, &c.

Box and Needle, a small Compass apply'd to a *Theodolite*, or other Mathematical Instrument, and us'd in Surveying, &c. To find out the Situation of any Place, by the pointing of one End of the Needle touch'd with the Load-stone towards the *North*.

Boyau, (*Fr.*) a Gut, or Bowel: In *Fortification*, a Ditch border'd with a Parapet, or Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench to another, for better Communication: Also a Line, or particular Cut, that runs from the Trenches to cover some Spot of Ground, and is drawn parallel to the Works and Fences of the Place: It is otherwise termed a *Branch of the Trenches.*

To Brabble, to wrangle, or brawl.

Brabyla, (*Gr.*) Plums, Damasin, or Damask-Prunes.

Bracco, (in old *Latin* Writers) a large fleet Hound, or Hunting-Dog.

Brace, is commonly taken for a Couple, or Pair, and apply'd by Huntsmen to certain Beasts of Game; as *A Brace of Bucks, Hares, Foxes*, &c. And a Brace of Gray-hounds is the proper Term for two.

Brace, is also a kind of Measure us'd in *Italy*, which at *Leghorn* is equal to 2 *English* Ells; at *Milan*, to 2. 3.; and at *Venice*, to 1. 96.

In *Architecture*, **Brace**, is an Iron that serves to fasten Beams, or a Cramp-iron to hold Stones together. In the Art of *Printing*, a particular Mark, to joyn several Words or Sentences.

Braces, (in a Ship) are Ropes belonging to all the Yards, except the Missen, two to each Yard, and their Use is to square the Yard, *i. e.* to set it square, or even a-cross the Ship.

Braces or **Main Braces of a Coach**, are thick Thongs of Leather, which serve to hang it up.

To Brace the Yard, (in Sea-Language) is to bring the Yard to either Side.

Braced, fasten'd together, or joyn'd with a Brace; buckled: In *Heraldry*, a Term us'd for the intermingling of three *Chevronels*; as *Azure, a chief Or, and three Chevronels braced in the Base of the Escutcheon.*

Bracelet, (*Fr.*) an Ornament for Women's Wrists; also a Piece of defensive Armour, anciently made use of to cover the Arm: In some old Records, *Bracelets* are taken for Hounds, or Beagles of the smaller and slower kind.

Bracenarius, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Huntsman, or Master of the Hounds.

Bracetus or **Brachetus**, the Beagle, or smaller Hounds.

Brach, a Bitch, or Female Dog.

Brachiæus Externus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, or Elbow, which seems to be the third beginning of the *Gemellus*, and is inserted with it in the Cavity, or Hollow of the Shoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium.*

Brachiæus Internus, is a Muscle of the Cubit, which arises from the inner part of the Shoulder-bone at the Insertion of the *Deltoides*, and *Coracobrachialis* Muscles; and is inserted to the Upper, and Fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Ulna.*

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Brachial, belonging to the Arm; as *Brachial Muscles*, *i. e.* those that serve to move the Arm.

Brathiale, (*Lat.*) the Wrist; also a Bracelet, or Bracer, a Wrist-band.

Brachiolum, a little Arm: Also a Member of a Mathematical Instrument us'd upon Astrolabes, &c. And commonly made of Brass, with several Joints, that the End or Point may be set to any Degree of the Astrolabe: Whence by *English* Writers, it is sometimes call'd a *Creeping Index*.

Brachium, (in *Anat.*) a Member of the Body that consists of the Arm, properly so call'd, the Cubit, or Elbow, and the Hand: Also an Arm, or Bough of a Tree; a Branch.

Brachycatalecton, (*Gr.*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, that has a Syllable wanting in the End.

Brachygraphy, the Art of Writing Short-Hand, or Characters.

Brachylogy, Brevity, or Shortness of Speech; a concise or short Expression.

Bracket, a kind of Stay in Timber-work. Among Shipwrights, Brackets are those small Knees, or Pieces of Wood which serve to support the Galleries; and the Timbers that bear up the Gratings in the Head of a Ship are likewise so call'd.

Brackish, somewhat salt; as *Brackish Water*.

Brachmans, **Brahmans**, or **Brammines**, a Sect of Philosophers in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits; so skilful in Astrology, that they can foretell the Eclipses to a Minute.

Bradypepsia, (*Gr.*) slow Digestion, proceeding from an ill Disposition of the Stomach.

Braggard or **Braggadochio**, a bragging, vain-glorious Fellow.

Bragget, a kind of Drink, made of Honey and Spice, much us'd in *Wales*, *Cheshire*, and *Lancashire*.

Braid, a small Lace, a Chain, or Edging; also a Lock, or Wisp of Hair.

Braids, (Sea-Term) small Ropes put through Blocks, or Pulleys fasten'd on either Side of the Tres, so that they come down before the Sails of a Ship; their Use being when the Sail is furled a-cross, to hale up its Bunt, that it may be the more readily taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the Braids or **Brail up the Sails**, an Expression us'd by Sea-men, when they would have the Sails haul'd up in order to be furled, or bound close to the Yard.

Brain, (in a general Sense) signifies all the soft Substance contained within the whole Scull; which serves for Breeding the Animal Spirits, &c. and discharges them into the Nerves, or Sinews: See *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*: *Brain* is also Figuratively taken for Wit or Judgment.

To Brain one, to dash out his Brains.

Braise, (*Fr.*) live Coal, burning Coal: In Cookery, *Braises*, or Meat dress'd *à la Braise*, is either Meat broil'd upon live Coals, or else bak'd in a Pot, Pan, or Campaign-Oven, between two Fires, one underneath, and the other on the Top of the Lid.

Brait, a rough Diamond.

Brake, Female Fern, an Herb, or the Place where it grows; also a sharp Bit, or Snaffle for Horses: Also an Instrument with Teeth, us'd in Dressing Flax or Hemp; also a Baker's Kneading Trough. Among Sea-men, it is taken for the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

Brammines. See *Brachmans*.

Brambles, prickly Shrubs, whose Fruit serve to feed the Birds.

Bramble-net, a kind of Net to catch Birds with, which is of several Sizes, and otherwise call'd a *Hallier*.

Brambling, a sort of Bird.

Branca Ursina, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank Ursin, or Bear's-foot, so call'd, because its leaves resemble the Fore-feet of a Bear.

Branch, a Bough of a Tree, the Stock of a Pedigree; a branched Candle-stick, or the Stem of it; also the Horns of a Stag's-Head.

Branch of the Trenches. See *Boyau*.

Branch-peale, a kind of Pulse.

Branch-stand, a Term in *Falconry*, which signifies, to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To Branch or **Branch out**, to divide, or spread into Branches.

Branched, (in *Heraldry*) spread into Branches, as a Deer's Head is.

Branched Velvet, is Velvet wrought with Figures, resembling Branches, or Leaves.

Brancher, a young Hawk, or other Bird that is newly come out of the Nest, and begins to fly from one Branch or Bough to another.

Branchus, (*Gr.*) a Hoarseness in the Throat.

Brand, a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark made with a red-hot Iron; a Note of Infamy, or Disgrace.

Brand-Goose or **Brant-Goose**, a kind of wild Fowl, somewhat less than an ordinary Goose, so call'd from the dark Colour, like a burnt Coal, of its Breast and Wings.

Brand-iron, a hot Iron to brand, or set a Mark on a Malefactor: Also a Trever, or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire.

To Brandish, (*Fr.*) to shake top and top in the Hand; as *To Brandish a Sword*.

Brandling, the Dew-worm, a small Worm to bait Fish with.

Brandrith, a Rail or Fence about a Well to prevent one's falling into it.

Brandy, a well known Strong-water, made of Wine, or its Lees Distilled.

To Brangle, to bicker or quarrel, to brawl.

Brank, a sort of Grain that delights in a warm Land, and is otherwise call'd Buck-Wheat, or *French Wheat*.

Brank-Ursin, an Herb; See *Branca Ursina*, and *Bear's-breech*.

Brased, a Term in *Heraldry*; as *Three Chevronels Brased*, *i. e.* three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

Brasiator, (in ancient *Statutes*) is taken for a Brewer, and still for a Malster.

Brasiatrix, a Brewing-Woman, or Female Brewer.

Brasil, one of the Provinces of *Peruvian*, or Southern *America*: Also a kind of red, heavy Wood brought from thence, which soon consumes in the Fire, without smoaking, and is much us'd by Dyers, for the Dying of Red, or Violet Colours.

Brasina or **Brasinaria**, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Brew-House.

Brasium, Malt, proper for the Making of Drink.

Brasmatias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Earth-quake, when the Earth moves directly upwards.

Brass, a mix'd Metal made of Copper, by means of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Brassets, (*Fr.*) a Piece of Armour for the Arms.

Brassica, (*Lat.*) Cole, Cole-wort, or Colliflower; a well known Plant. *Brassica Capitata*, Cabbage.

To Brast, (old Word) to break.

Brat, a beggarly shitten-arse Child.

Bravade, (*Span.*) a vain-glorious, daring, boasting, or vapouring.

Brave,

Brave, (*Fr.*) valiant, courageous, ſtout, gallant; skilful, able, excellent, rare.

A **Brave** or **Falſe-Brave**, a Bully, a Hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **Brave**, to act the Brave; to dare, to affront, to hector.

Bravery, Valour, Courage, Gallantry.

Bravia, an Iſland in *America*, under or near which Mariners report the Sea to be deepeſt.

Brawl, Diſpute or Squabble: Alſo a kind of Dance, in which ſeveral Perſons dance together in a Ring, holding one another by the Hand.

To **Brawl**, to chide, to wrangle, or ſcold.

Brawn, hard Fleſh; alſo a ſort of ſous'd Meat made of Boar's Fleſh; as *A Collar of Brawn*.

Brawny, full of Brawn or Sinews; fleſhy, luſty, ſtrong.

Bray, (*Fr.*) Back-clouts for young Children.

Bray Falſe, (in *Fortif.*) a falſe Trench made to hide the real one. See *Falſe Bray*.

To **Bray**, to bruiſe or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as Printers do; alſo to make a Noiſe, or cry like an Aſs.

Brayer, an Inſtrument for the braying or tempering of Ink.

Brayl, (in *Falconry*) a Pannel, or Piece of Leather ſlit, to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **Braze**, to cover, or do over with Braſs.

Brazen, belonging to, or made of Braſs.

Brazier, one that makes or ſells Braſs Ware.

Breach, a breaking of Peace or Friendſhip, a Falling-out: In a Fortify'd Place, the Ruin of any Part of the Works beat down with Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in order to ſtorm the Place, or take it by Aſſault. To *clear the Breach*, is to take away the Rubbiſh of it: 'Tis alſo ſaid, *Make good*, or, *Fortifie the Breach*; *Make a Lodgment on the Breach*, &c.

Bread of Treat or **Trete**, is one of thoſe ſorts mentioned in the Statute of Aſſize 51 *H.* 3. and may anſwer to that which we now call Houſhold-Bread.

Bread Room, (in a Ship) the Place where the Bread and Biſket are kept.

To **Break Bulk**, (in Sea-Language) is to take Part of the Ship's Cargo or Lading out of the Hold.

To **Break Ground**, (in *Fortif.*) is to open the Trenches, or to begin the Works for carrying on a Siege about a Town or Fort.

Break that Deer, *i. e.* cut up that Piece of Veniſon brought to the Table; a Phraſe us'd by expert Carvers: In the ſame Senſe they alſo ſay, *Break that Sarcel or Teal*.

Breaking of a Note, a Term in *Muſick*. See *Tranſition*.

Bream, a Fiſh, of which there are two ſorts, one found in freſh, and the other in ſalt Water; yet not much diſtinguiſh'd in Shape, Nature, or Taſte: There is alſo a Sea-Bream, otherwiſe call'd *Dorado*; which See.

Breaming of a Ship. See *Brooming*.

Breaſt or **Cheſt**, one of the Three *Venters*, or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

Breaſt-Caskets, (Sea-Term) the biggeſt and longeſt *Caskets*, which are a ſort of Strings plac'd in the Middle of the Yard.

Breaſt-Faſt, a Rope faſten'd to ſome Part of a Ship forward on, to hold her Head to a Warp, or the like.

Breaſt-Hooks, (in a Ship) are the Compaſſing-Timbers before, which help to ſtrengthen her Stem, and all her Fore-part.

Breaſt-Pain, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, proceeding from Superfluity of Blood, and other groſs Humours.

Breaſt-Plough, (in *Husbandry*) a kind of Plough driven with one's Breaſt, and commonly us'd to part the Turf in denſhiring or burn-beating of Land.

Breaſt-Ropes, (in a Ship) thoſe Ropes which faſten the Frames call'd Parrels, to the Yards, and together with the Parrels hold the Yards faſt to the Maſts.

Breaſt-work, (in *Fortif.*) the ſame with *Parapet*; which See.

Brecca, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Breach; Decay, or any other Want of Repair.

Breck, (old Word) a Bruiſe.

Breck or **Brack**, a Gap in a Hedge.

Brede, (old Word) a Breadth; alſo broad.

To **Bredgen**, (old Word) to abridge, or ſhorten.

Bredwite, (*Sax.* Law-Term) an Impoſition of Amerciaments or Fines, for Defaults in the Aſſize of Bread.

Breech, the Back-ſide or Fundament: In *Gunnery*, the hindermoſt Part of a Piece of Ordinance.

Breechings, (among Sea-men) are Ropes by which they laſh faſt, or faſten the Guns to the Ship's Sides.

Brees, a freſh Gale of Wind, blowing from the Sea or Land, for ſome certain Hours of the Day or Night: Alſo the Gad-fly, or Horſe-fly, an Inſect. See *Brixes*.

Bregma or **Brechma**, (*Gr.*) the Fore-part of the Head, or the Fore-head-Bone, according to ſome Writers.

Brehon, a Term us'd in *Ireland* for a Judge; whence the *Iriſh* Law is call'd the *Brehon*-Law.

Breme, (old Word) furiouſly.

Brent, (old Word) burnt.

Bret, **Brut**, or **Burt**, a Fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Bretoyle or **Bretois**, the Law of the Marches, heretofore in Uſe among the *Britains*, or *Welſh*-Men.

Breve, (*Lat.* Law-word) a Writ directed to the Chancellour, Judges, Sheriffs, or other Officers, and ſo call'd becauſe the Intention of it is expreſs'd in few Words. Alſo a Muſical Note, which in in common Time, contains two *Semi-Breves*, four *Minims*, eight *Crotchets*, &c.

Breve perquirere, to purchaſe a Writ or Licenſe of Tryal in the King's Court by the Plaintiff: Whence the preſent Cuſtom of paying ſix Shillings and eight Pence where the Debt is 40 Pounds, and ten Shillings where the Debt is 100 Pounds; and ſo upwards in Suits for Money due upon Bond.

Breve de Minis. See *Supplicavit*.

Breve de Recto, a Writ of Right, or Licenſe for a Perſon ejected, to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate detained from him.

Breve Vas, (in *Anat.*) a ſhort Veſſel or Vein which paſſes from the Stomach to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

Breviary, a kind of Popiſh Maſs-book ſo call'd.

Breviate, an Extract or Copy of a Proceſs, Deed, or Writing, compriſed in few Words.

Brevibus & Rotulis liberandis, a Writ or Mandate to a Sheriff, requiring him to deliver to the new Sheriff choſen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, and all other Things belonging to that Office.

Brevier or **Brever**, a ſmall ſort of Printing-Letter.

Brevis Muſculus, (according to ſome Anatomical Writers) is a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to ſtretch out the Arm forwards: Alſo one of

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of the Muſcles of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

Brevity, Briefneſs, or Shortneſs of Expreſſion.

Brewis or **Brewis**, (in *Cookery*) a Meſs of thin Slices of Bread, ſoak'd in the Fat that ſwims on Pottage.

To **Bribe**, to corrupt with Gifts.

Bribery, the Act of Bribing, or Tampering: According to the Law-Definition, it is an high Offence, when any Man belonging to a Court of Juſtice, or great Officer, takes any Fee, Penſion, Gift, or Reward, for doing his Office, of any Perſon, except the King only.

Bribors, (Law-Term) they that pilfer, filch, or embezzle other Men's Goods.

To **Brichen**, to hold in one's Chin proudly, to bridle it.

Bricole or **Brickol**, (*Fr.*) the Rebound of a Ball, after a Side-ſtroke at Tennis-play. *Briols* are alſo ſaid by ſome to be Engines formerly us'd to batter the Walls of Towns, or Caſtles.

To **Bricole**, to give a *Bricole*, to paſs a Ball, to toſs it ſide-ways.

Bridal, belonging to a Bride; as *A Bridal Bed*, *a Bridal Song*, &c.

Bride, a new-marry'd Woman.

Bride-well, a noted College and Hoſpital in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget*, alias *Bride*, founded by King *Edward* VI. where neceſſitous and idle People ſtrolling about, are ſet to work, and maintain'd with Cloathing and Diet, 'till they can be conveniently ſent with Paſſes to their Native Country. To this Hoſpital divers hopeful Lads are alſo put Apprentices, who prove afterwards honeſt and ſubſtantial Citizens: Here likewiſe ſaucy and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, *&c.* are put to hard Labour, and according to their Offences, receive daily a certain Number of Stripes at the Governour's Diſcretion. Whence other Houſes of Correction are alſo generally call'd by that Name.

Bridge of Boats, (in the Art of *War*) are Copper Boats, joyn'd Side by Side, 'till they reach a-croſs a River, and cover'd with Planks, to make all plain for the Men to march upon.

Bridge of Ruſhes, a Bridge made of great Bunches of Ruſhes, which being bound together, have Planks faſten'd on them, and are ſo laid over Marſhes, or boggy Places, for the Horſe and Foot to march over.

Draw-bridge, a Bridge made faſt only at one End with Hinges, ſo that the other End may be lifted up, and then the Bridge ſtands upright, to hinder the Paſſage of a Moat or Ditch.

Floating-bridge. See *Ponton*.

Flying-bridge, is made of two ſmall Bridges laid one over the other; ſo that the uppermoſt ſtretches, and runs out by means of certain Cords running thro' Pullies plac'd along the Sides of the under Bridge, which puſh it forwards, 'till the End of it joyn the Place it is deſign'd to be fixed in. *Flying-bridges* are alſo ſaid to be carry'd upon Rivers, but they are only great Boats with Planks and all Things neceſſary for joyning and making a Bridge in a very ſhort Time, as Occaſion requires.

Bridge-bote. See *Brigbote*.

To **Bridle**, to keep in a Horſe with the Bridle, or Reins; to curb one's Paſſions. To *Bridle it*, to throw the Chin into the Neck, as Women are ſaid to do.

Brief, ſhort, ſuccinct, or common.

A **Brief**, (Law Term) an Order iſſuing out of Chancery, or ſome other Court, commanding the Sheriff to Summon, or Arreſt *A*, to anſwer the Suit of *B*. But it is more largely taken for any Proceſs of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any Thing to be done for the Furtherance of good Order; and more-eſpecially Letters-Patent, granted to poor Sufferers by Fire, or otherwiſe; for collecting the charitable Benevolence of well diſpoſed People.

In *Muſick*, a **Brief** is ſuch a Meaſure of Quantity as contains two Strokes down in bearing Time, and as many up; and it is maked thus (𝅜).

Briga, (in old *Latin* Records) Contention, Quarrel, Strife.

Brigade, a conſiderable Party, or Diviſion of a Body of Soldiers; which according to the *French* Way of Reckoning, is of two ſorts, *viz.* either Part of an Army, or elſe a Diviſion of a Troop of Horſe.

Brigade of an Army, is a Party of Horſe, or Foot, of no fixed Number or Force; for the Brigade of Horſe may conſiſt of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of four, five, or ſix Batallions. After this manner an Army is ſometimes divided into eight Brigades, four of Horſe, and as many of Foot.

Brigade of a Troop of Horſe, is the third Part of it, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troops be a hundred ſtrong, it is uſually divided into ſix Brigades.

Brigadeer, the Officer that commands a Brigade. Brigadeers of the Army march at the Head of their reſpective Brigades, and are next in Command to the Majors General.

Brigand, a Robber, a High-way-Man, a Vagabond.

Brigandine, an old-faſhion'd Coat of Mail; a kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joynts.

Brigantes, the ancient Name of thoſe People that inhabited a great Part of the North of *England*; as *York-ſhire*, *Richmond-ſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*.

Brigantine, a ſmall light Veſſel, or Pinnace, that can both Row and Sail well; proper either for Fighting or giving Chace: It has about ten, twelve, or fifteen Benches for the Rowers, and all the Hands a-Board are Soldiers, ſo that every one has his Muſket lying ready under his Oar.

Brigbote, **Brucbote**, or **Brugbote**, (*Sax.*) a Contribution made toward the mending, or rebuilding of Bridges: Alſo an Exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

To **Bright**. See To *Brite*.

Brigidans, an Order of Religious Perſons, founded by a Princeſs of *Sweden*, nam'd *Brigida*, or *Bridget*.

Brigue, (old Word) Quarrel, Diſpute.

Brillant, (*Fr.*) glittering, ſparkling, ſhining, bright.

A **Brillant**, a Diamond artificially cut by the Lapidary.

Brim, the utmoſt Edge of any Thing, as of a Glaſs, Plate, Hat, *&c.* *Brim of a Flower*, is the outward Edge of it, or that Part which turns.

To **Brim**, a Sow is ſaid to Brim, and to go to Brim, that is ready to take Boar.

Brimmer, a Glaſs, or Cup of any Liquor filled up to the Brim.

Brimſtone, a Mineral, conſiſting of a ſubtil oily Fat, harden'd by the Heat of the Sun.

Brimſtone-wort, a kind of Herb.

Brine, Salt Liquor, or Pickle: Alſo a Poetical Word for the Sea; as *The foaming Brine*.

Brine-water, a Salt-water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

Bringers-up, (a Term in the Art of War) the whole laſt Rank of a Batallion drawn up; being the hindmoſt Men of every File.

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Brumal or **Brumy**, belonging to, or partaking of the Quality of Brine.

Bryony, See *Bryony*.

Brull, a kind of Ground that has lain long untilled.

Brisk, vigorous, lively, sprightly, jovial, merry.

Brisket, that Part of the Breast which lies next the Ribs; as *A Brisket of Beef*.

Brisle-tails, a sort of Flies, some of which have one Bristle, others two, and others three, or four in their Tail.

Bristol or **Bristow**, (*Sax.* a bright or shining Place) a pleasant and well traded City, seated partly in *Somersetshire*, and partly in *Gloucestershire*.

Bristow Rose such, a Flower so call'd.

Bristow-Stones, a kind of soft Diamonds, abundance of which are found about the Rock near *Bristol*, being lodg'd very artificially in a hollow sort of Flint.

Brisure, a Term us'd by the *French* Heralds, for an Addition to a Coat of Arms, for the Distinction of Younger Brothers, and Bastards; as a Label, Half-moon, Mullet, *&c.* In *Fortification*, a Line drawn from four to five Fathom, which is allow'd to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make the *hollow Tower*, or to cover the conceal'd Flanks.

A **Britain**, a Native of *Great-Britain*.

Britannia or **Great Britain**, the Name of this whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*. It is so call'd from the *British* Word *Brith*, i. e. Painted, and the old *Greek Tania*, a Country; because the first Inhabitants us'd to Paint their bare Bodies, with variety of Pictures, representing all manner of Living-Creatures, Flowers, *&c.* conceiting that this made them appear the more terrible to their Enemies.

Britannia, **Bretagne**, or **Brittany**, is also one of the Provinces of *France*, anciently nam'd *Armorica*, from whence our Island was first Peopled; as is evident from the Language, Laws, Customs, and Buildings of both Nations.

Britannica, great Water-dock, an Herb of singular Virtue against the Scurvy, bleeding of the Gums, *&c.*

To **Brize** or **Bright**, (a Term in *Husbandry*) Barley, Wheat, and other sorts of Grain, as also Hops are said *To Bright*, when they grow over-ripe, and shatter.

British, belonging to the Island of *Great-Britain*.

Brittle, apt to break, frail, weak, fading.

Briza, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain growing in *Macedonia* and *Thrace*; Dinckel-thorn.

Brizes, or rather **Brizes**, certain Winds which the Motion of the Air raises in great Circles, cooling those that live under the Equinoctial Line; which makes *Peru* and several other Parts of the *West-Indies*, more tolerable in respect of Heat, than *Barbary*, and other Countries of *Africa*, *&c.*

Broach, (*Fr.*) a Spit to roast Meat on: Among Huntsmen, the Start that grows sharp like the End of a Spit, on a young Stag's-Head.

To **Broach**, to Spit, to Tap; to spread abroad, to be the first Publisher of.

Broacher, the first Author, or Inventer of a Doctrine, Opinion, *&c.*

Broad-Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which are worth twenty three Shillings, and others, twenty five Shillings. See *Carolus* and *Jacobus*.

Broad-side, (Sea-word) as *To give a Broad-side*, i. e. to Discharge all the Guns on one Side of a Ship: In the Art of Printing, it is a large Sheet of Paper, printed only on one Side.

Brocado or **Brocade**, (*Span.*) a kind of Cloth, wrought with Gold or Silver.

Broccarii, (*Lat.*) a *Scotch* Law-Term, signifying Mediators in any Transaction, Business, or Bargain.

Broccella, (in our old Records) a Thicket or Covert of Bushes; whence *Brouse* of Wood, and *Brousing* of Cattle.

Broch or **Brooch**, a peeked Ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brocha, an Awl, or a large Packing-Needle, to mend Sacks, Saddles, and other Horse-geer.

Brochette, (*Fr.*) a Scewer to stick in Meat. In *Cookery*, a particular manner of frying and stewing Chickens, *&c.*

Brochia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a great Can, or Pitcher.

Brochity, (old Word) Crookedness, especially of the Teeth.

Brock, a wild Beast, otherwise call'd a Badger. Among Hunters, a Hart of the third Year, is also termed a *Brock*, or *Brocket*, and a Hind of the same Year, a *Brocket's Sister*.

Brodhalpeny or **Broad half-penny**, (Law Term) a being quit of a certain Toll or Custom, for setting up Boards, or Tables, in a Market or Fair: The Word in *Saxon*, signifies a Toll in behalf of, or for a Board.

Broiderers, an old Word for Imbroiderers.

To **Brogue** or **Broggle**, to fish for Eels, after a particular manner, by troubling the Water.

Brogues, (*Irish*) wooden Shooes.

Broil, Trouble, Disturbance, Discontent; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

Brok, an old sort of Sword, or Dagger.

Brokage or **Broherage**, the Wages, or Hire of a Broker; also a Broker's Trade, or Business.

Broken Radiation, (in *Catoptricks*) is the breaking of Beams of Light, as seen thro' a Glass, cut into several Planes, or Faces.

Broken Ray or **Ray of Refraction**, (in *Dioptricks*) is a Right-line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or Straitness, or is broken in passing thro' the second *Medium*, whether it be thicker or thinner.

Broker, properly a kind of Factor employ'd by Merchants, to procure Customers for their Merchandizes: The Term is also commonly apply'd to those that sell old Cloaths, and Houshold-Stuff, or that let out Money to necessitous People upon Pawns.

Exchange-Brokers, are those that make it their Business to know the Alteration of the Course of Exchange, and to inform Merchants that have Money to receive, or pay beyond Sea, who are proper Persons for exchanging or doing thereof.

Stock-Brokers, are such as buy and sell Shares in the Joynt-Stocks of a Company, or Corporation, for any Person that shall desire them.

Bromus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain, wild Oats.

Bronchia, (in *Anat.*) certain hollow Pipes dispersed thro' the Lungs, which are Branches of the the Wind-pipe.

Bronchocele, a Rupture of the Throat, a great round Swelling in the Throat made of thick Phlegm mixed with a little Blood.

Bronchotomy, a Cutting, or Opening of the Wind-pipe, in a skinny Part, betwixt two of the Rings; which is sometimes done to prevent choaking, in Persons troubled with a Quinsey.

Bronchus, the middle fistulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Fore-part of which is made up of so many little Rings.

Brond, (old Word) Fury, Rage.

Brontias, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, ſuppoſed to fall with the Thunder.

Brooch, a Painting all in one Colour: Alſo a Collar of Gold, which Ladies us'd to wear about their Necks.

Brook. See *Rivulet*.

To **Brook an Affront**, to bear it patiently, to put it up.

Brook-lime, an Herb good againſt the Dropſie, Scurvy, or Stone; as alſo for Cleanſing the Blood.

Broom, a Shrub which affords good Improvement to barren Ground, and whoſe Buds pickled are a good Sallet.

Broom-rape or **Choke-weed**, a Plant that grows at the Root of Broom, and has a Root like a Turnep: It is effectual againſt the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Broaming or **Brooming of a Ship**, is a Burning off her Filth, with Broom, Reeds, Straw, or other Stuff, either on Ground in a dry Dock, or on a Careen.

Broſſus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) bruiſed, or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Caſualties.

Brotel, (old Word) brittle, frail.

Brothel or **Brothel-houſe**, a Stews, or Bawdy houſe. The Brothel-houſes on the *Bank-ſide* in *Southwark* were ſuppreſs'd by King *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. See *Bordel*.

Brothelry, Bawdry, Lewdneſs.

Brow-antler, (among *Hunters*) the firſt Start that grows on the Head of a Stag, next to which is the *Beam-antler*.

To **Brow-beat**, to look upon haughtily, or diſdainfully, to ſcoul, or keep under.

Brow-poſt, (among *Carpenters*) an over-thwart, or croſs-Beam.

Broyden, (old Word) Imbroidered.

To **Bruck**, (old Word) to enjoy.

Brownists, a Sect maintaining Opinions ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Donatiſts*, firſt ſet on Foot in *England* by *Robert Brown* of *Rutland-ſhire*.

Brouſe or **Brouſe-wood**, tender Sprouts that ſhoot forth early in the Spring.

Browſe, **Brouce**, or **Bruttle**, the Tops of the Branches of Trees on which Cattle uſually feed.

To **Brouſe**, to feed as Beaſts do, by knapping, or nibbling off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Graſs, &c.

Bruchus, (*Gr.*) the Field-cricket, a kind of Locuſt; alſo a Grub, or Caterpillar that eats up the Corn and Graſs.

Bruchbote. See *Brigbote*.

Brueria, (in old *Latin* Records) Bruſh, Heath, Briers, or Thorns.

Bruiſletus, a ſmall Copſe, or Thicket, a little Wood.

Bruiſe-wort, a kind of Herb.

Bruit, (*Fr.*) Rumour, Report, Common Talk.

To **Bruit a Thing abroad**, to ſpread it abroad, to diſperſe News about it.

Brumal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter; as *The Brumal Solſtice*. See *Solſtice*.

Brunion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Plum.

Brunt, Aſſault, Onſet, Bruſh, Croſs-Accident.

Bruſcum, (*Lat.*) a Bunch, or Knob in a Maple-Tree: Alſo an Arbour, or Hedge made of Thorns and Briers wound together.

Bruſcus, a Shrub, of whoſe Twigs Bruſhes were anciently made.

Brush or **Drag**, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Bruſh-wood, little looſe Sticks for Fuel.

Bruſhment, a Word us'd in the Charter of the Foreſt-Law, for Bruſh, or ſmall Wood.

Brusk, a kind of tawny Colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

Bruſoles or **Burſoles**, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Stakes of Veal, or other Meat well ſeaſon'd, in order to be laid in a Stew-Pan, between thin Slices of Bacon, and bak'd between two Fires; pouring a Ragoo, or Cullis upon them, before they are ſerv'd up to Table.

Brutality, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Brute, Brutiſhneſs, Beaſtlineſs.

Brute, a Beaſt that wants the Uſe of Reaſon.

Brutiſh, Beaſt-like, Beaſtly.

Bruttle. See *Browſe*.

Brya, (*Gr.*) a little Shrub like Furze, with which Bruſhes, or Brooms were made.

Brya Sylveſtris, ſweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Bryke, (old Word) ſtrait, narrow.

Bryonia, (*Gr.*) Briony, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd White-vine, proper for Diſeaſes of the Spleen, Liver, and Worms.

Bubalus, (*Gr.*) the Buff, or Buffle, a kind of wild Ox.

Bubble, a Bladder in Water: Alſo a Cully, or ſilly Fellow, that may be eaſily put upon.

To **Bubble**, to cheat, chouſe, or gull.

Bubo, (*Lat.*) the Owl, a Bird: Alſo the Groin, or Place from the Bending of the Thigh to the Privy-Parts: Alſo a kind of Boil, or Botch in the Glandulous, or Kernelly Parts of the Body as in the Arm-pits, Groin, &c.

Peſtilential Bubo, a Plague-Sore, or Botch.

Venereal Bubo, a groſs Impoſthume, or Swelling that ariſes in the Groin, and is occaſion'd by the *French* Pox.

Bubonocele, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, when the Entrails fall into the Groin, or the out-moſt Skin of the *Scrotum*; alſo a Swelling of the Glandules of that Part.

Bucanier. See *Buckaneer*.

Bucardia, (*Gr.*) a Stone like an Ox-heart, a kind of Turcois.

Bucca, (*Lat.*) the hollow inner Part of the Cheek, that ſtands out by blowing; or the Cheek it ſelf.

Buccellana, a little Mouthful, or Morſel, a little Cake.

Buccellation, a Word us'd by ſome *Chymiſts*, to ſignify a dividing into little Gobbets.

Buccinator, (*Lat.*) a Trumpeter, one that ſounds a Trumpet, or winds a Horn: In *Anatomy*, the round Circular Muſcle of the Cheeks, ſo nam'd from its forcing out the Breath of Trumpeters: It ariſes from the Fore-part of the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw, ſticks to the Gums of both the Jaws, and is inſerted to the Corner of the Lips.

Buccinum, a Trumpet, or Horn to blow with; alſo the Trumpet, a kind of Shell-Fiſh, ſo call'd from its Shape: Alſo a Flower that reſembles the Figure of a Horn.

Buccula, a little Cheek; alſo the fleſhy Part under the Chin.

Bucentaurus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carrack, or huge Ship, with the Sign of the Centaur.

Bucentore, a ſtately Galley, or great Ship, in which the Duke of *Venice* and the Senate go Yearly in Triumph on Aſcenſion-Day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the Name of *Alexander the Great's* Horſe, taken from the Mark of a Bull's-Head on his Shoulder; alſo a kind of Thiſtle.

Buceras, the Herb Fenigreek.

Buck, a Male Deer; alſo the Male of ſome other wild Beaſts; as a Buck-Goat, a Buck-Rabbit, *&c.* Hares or Coneys when they deſire Copulation, are ſaid *To go to Buck.*

Buck of the firſt Head, a Buck ſo call'd by Hunters, in the fifth Year of his Age, and in the ſixth Year he is termed a *great Buck.*

Buck-maſt, the Maſt, or Fruit of the Beach-Tree.

Buck-ſtall, (in old Statutes) a Deer-hay, a Toil, or large Net to catch Deer in.

Buck-thorn, a Shrub, whoſe Berries are us'd in Phyſick for Purging Medicines, and to make a deep green Colour: A Whiting-Fiſh dry'd in the Sun, is likewiſe ſo call'd.

Buck-weed, a kind of Herb.

Buck-wheat or **French-wheat**, a ſort of Grain much ſown in *Surry*, being excellent Food for Swine, Poultry, *&c.*

Bucks-horn, a Saller-Herb with many ſmall jagged Leaves, good to ſtanch Bleeding, and to take off Warts.

Buckaneer, a Pirate in the *Weſt-Indies*, a Free-booter, or Rover.

Buckeldians, a Sect of Hereticks, reckon'd among the Anabaptiſts.

Bucket, a kind of Pail made of Leather, and generally us'd to carry Water for the quenching of Fire in Houſe, *&c.*

Bucket-rope, (in a Ship) a Rope ty'd to the Bucket, by which Water is hal'd, and drawn up by the Ship's Side.

Buckle or **Girth-buckle**, (among *Sadlers*) a four-ſquare Hoop with a Tongue, which is made ſteady in going thro' a Hole of Leather, and faſten'd with narrow Thongs.

Buckler or **Shield**, a ſort of defenſive Armour: It is alſo Figuratively taken for Defence, or Protection.

Buckler of Beef, a Piece of Beef cut off from the Surloin.

Buckler-thorn, the Name of a certain Herb.

Buckram, a ſort of ſtrong Linnen Cloth, ſtiffen'd with Gum, proper for making Stayes, and ſeveral other Uſes.

Buckrams, a kind of Herb.

Buckſome, gameſome, jovial, mery, brisk.

Bucolicks, (*Gr.*) Paſtoral Songs, or Poems, in which Herdſmen and Country-Swains are repreſented diſcourſing together about their Love-Intrigues, or other Concerns, ſuch as *Virgil*'s Eclogues, and *Theocritus*'s Idylls.

Bucranium, the Herb Calves-ſnout.

Bucula, (*Lat.*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Bud, a Bloſſom, or young Sprout: Alſo a weaned Calf of the firſt Year, ſo call'd, becauſe the Horns are then in the Bud.

Budge, the dreſs'd Skin, or Furr of Lambs.

A **Budge**, one that ſlips into a Houſe, or Shop, to ſteal Cloaks, *&c.*

To **Budge**, to ſtir, or move from a Place.

Budge of Court. See *Bouche of Court.*

Budge-Bachelers, a Company of poor old Men cloath'd in long Gowns, lin'd with Lambs-Furr, who attend upon the Lord-Mayor of the City of *London*, during the Solemnity of the Publick Shew, on the Day that he firſt enters upon his Office.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin Barrel to hold Gunpowder, having a Purſe or Caſe of Leather made faſt over the Head to prevent the Powder taking Fire; and being generally us'd a-Board a Ship.

Budget, a Pouch, or Bag.

Buff, **Buffle** or **Buffalo**, a wild Beaſt like an Ox, very frequent in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other Parts of *Aſia*.

Buffet, a Box or Blow on the Ear.

Buffoon, (*Fr.*) an abuſive Jeſter, a Droll, a Merry *Andrew.*

Buffoonry, ſaucy, ſcoffing, or jeſting, Drollery.

Bufo, (*Lat.*) a Toad. *Bufo gibboſus*, the hunch-back'd Toad.

Bufonius Lapis, the Toad-ſtone, a kind of precious Stone, falſely ſaid to breed in the Head of a Toad.

Bug, a well known noiſome Inſect. See *Wood-Louſe.*

Buggery, the Coupling of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with a brute Beaſt; a moſt deteſtable Sin againſt God, Nature, and the Law, which is here made a Capital Crime, without Benefit of the Clergy.

Bugle, a ſort of wild Ox: Alſo an Herb excellent for Wounds, either taken in Drink, or outwardly apply'd; alſo a kind of Glaſs Beads.

Bugle-horn, a ſort of Hunting-Horn.

Bugloſſus or **Bugloſſum**, (*Gr.*) Bugloſs, a Pot-Herb growing in moſt Gardens, much of the ſame Nature with Borage; the Flowers of both being very Cordial and Reſtorative.

Bugula, a kind of Herb; Bugle, middle Comfrey.

Bulapathon, (*Gr.*) the Herb Patience, a great ſort of Dock.

Bulb or **Bulbus**, (among *Herbaliſts*) the round Root of a Plant, wrapp'd about with many Coats, Skins, or Pills, one over another like an Onion; or elſe ſet round thick with many ſmall Scales, and ſending out many Fibres, or Strings from the Bottom of the Root: *Bulbs* is alſo taken for the round ſpired Beads of Flowers.

Bulbine, an Herb, having Leaves like Leeks, and a Purple Flower; Dog's-Leek.

Bulbocaſtanum, the Earth-Cheſnut, or Pignut.

Bulbous, full of *Bulbs*; as *Bulbous Plants*, *i. e.* thoſe that have a round Head in the Root; ſuch are Tulips, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, *&c.*

Bulchin, a Country-Word for a Calf.

Bulfinch. See *Bull-Finch.*

Bulga, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Budget, Mail, or Port-mantle.

Bulged. See *Bilged.*

Bulimia or **Bulimus**, (*Gr.*) an Ox-like Appetite, or inſatiable Hunger, often accompany'd with a Loſs of Spirits, which proceeds from a too ſharp Ferment, or Working in the Stomach. It is otherwiſe call'd *Bovina Fames*, and is ſomewhat greater than *Fames Canina*, or *Cynorexia*; which See.

Bulk, Maſſineſs, Bigneſs; alſo a Stall before a Shop: In Sea Language, the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold, for the Stowage of Goods.

To **Break Bulk.** See *To Break.*

Bulk-head, any Diviſion, or Partition made a-croſs a Ship with Boards, or any Thing elſe, ſo as one Room may be ſeparated from another. *Bulk-head afore*, the Partition between the Fore-Caſtle and Grating in the Ship's Head.

Bulker, a Canting-Word for a common Strumpet, or Jilt.

Bulky, big, groſs, maſſy, weighty.

Bull, a well known Beaſt: Alſo a Brief, Inſtrument, or Deed, ſet forth by the Pope, and ſeal'd with a Seal of Lead, containing his Decrees, Commands, and other Acts: Alſo an Impropriety of Speech, or Blunder in Diſcourſe.

The **Golden Bull**, an Ordinance made by the Emperour, *Charles* V. *A. D.* 1536. about the Form of Electing the Emperours of *Germany*, which is obſerved to this Day, and ſo call'd from the Gold Seal hanging on it.

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Bull-feast, a kind of Festival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, during which Men on Horse-back, armed with Lances, &c. are set to encounter an enraged Bull.

Bull-finch, a sort of Bird that has neither Song nor Whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the Mouth.

Bull-fly or **Bull-bee**, an Insect.

Bull-head or **Millers-thumb**, a Fish that has a broad Head, and wide Mouth, with two broad Fins near the Eyes, and as many under the Belly: Also a little black Water-Vermin.

Bull-weed, a kind of Herb.

Bullace, a wild Plum.

Bullary. See *Beilary*.

Bullen, (Country Word) Hemp-stalks pilled.

Bullenger, (in old Statutes) a sort of small Sea-vessel, or Boat.

Bullet, **Ball**, or **Shot**, the Ball of Iron, or Lead that is fir'd out of a Cannon, Musket, Pistol, &c.

Red-hot Bullets, are Bullets heated in a Forge, and thrown into the Pieces of Ordinance, wherein before a good stopple Sod, or Turf has been ramm'd down, that the Ball may not touch the Powder. These Bullets are shot in Sieges, to fire Houses, and do the more mischief in a Town, or Fort.

Bullimony or **Bullimong**, a mixture of several sorts of Grain, as Oats, Peaſe and Vetches. See *Bollimony*.

Bullion, uncoined Gold, or Silver in the Mass, or Billet; also the Place where such Gold, or Silver is brought to be try'd and exchanged for the King.

Bullion of Copper, is Copper-plates set on the Breast-leathers, or Bridles of Horses for Ornament.

Bully or **Bully-rock**, a boisterous, hectoring Fellow, a Swash-buckler, a Defender, or Maintainer of Strumpets.

Bulrush-bridge, (in the Art of *War*) a Bridge made of many Bundles of Bull-rushes bound together, and cover'd with Planks, to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes and Fenny Places.

Bultell, the brainy part of Meal that has been dress'd; the Word is mention'd in a Statute for the Assize of Bread, *Anno* 51. *H.* 3.

Bulwark, the old Name for a Bastion; a Rampart, or Fort, for the Defence of a Place.

Bumaſtus, (*Gr.*) a great Grape like a Teat, or Pop; a large plump kind of Grape.

Bumelia, a kind of huge Ash-tree.

Bumkin, a Country-clown.

Bunch, a Bump, a Knob: In *Surgery*, an outward Luxation, or disjointing of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints of the Back.

Bunched Cods, (among *Florists*) are those Cods that stand out in Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodged.

Bunched Roots, all such round Roots as have Knobs, or Knots in them.

Bunches, **Knobs**, **Warts**, and **Wens**, are Diseases in Horses, occasion'd by eating foul Meat, by Bruises, by hard Riding, and excessive Labour.

Bundle, a parcel of things bound together: Also an uncertain Quantity of some Commodities: Thus a Bundle of Bast-ropes, Harness-plates, or Glovers-knives contains Ten in Number: Of *Hamburgh* Yarn, Twenty Skeans.

In a *Law-sense*, **Bundles** are a sort of *Records* of *Chancery*, lying in the Office of the Rolls, as the Files of Bills and Answers in *Chancery*, all Writs of Certiorary, with their Certificates.

To Bungle, to do a thing awkwardly, to cobble or botch.

Bunias, (*Gr.*) the Turnip-root.

Bunt, (*Sea-term*) the Bag, Pouch, or middle part of a Sail, which serves to catch and keep the Wind; as *The Bunt holds much Leeward Wind*, i.e. the Bunt hangs too much to the Leeward.

Bunt-lines, are small Lines made fast to the bottom of the Sails in the middle part of the Bolt-rope, and their Use is to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

Bunting, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

Buoy, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, laid to float directly over an Anchor, when cast into the Sea, or River, to shews where it lies: Buoys are also sometimes left out at Sea, to serve for Marks, to discover some dangerous Shelves, or Rocks.

To Scream the Buoy, is to let the Anchor fall, whilst the Ship has Way.

To Buoy one up, to support, or uphold him.

To Buoy up a Cable, (in *Sea-Language*) to make fast a piece of Wood thereto, somewhat near the Anchor, so as the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rockey, to prevent the fretting and cutting of the Cable.

Buoy-rope, a Rope of which one end is ty'd to the Buoy, and the other to the Flook of the Anchor.

Buoyant, any Thing that is floating, or apt to float.

Buphonen, (*Gr.*) an Herb, which if eat by Oxen, makes them die of the Quinsey.

Buphthalmus or **Buphthalmum**, the Herb Ox-eye, May-weed, or stinking Camomile.

Buprestis, the Burn-cow, Burst-cow, or Bull-worm, a venomous Insect, which kills Cattel that eat it among Grass.

Burr. See *Burr*.

Burbolter, a kind of Gun, mention'd in the Forest Records.

Burden or **Burthen**, a Load, or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man can well carry. A Ship is said *To be so many Tuns of Burden*, when she will stow, or carry so much in Quantity of Goods.

Burden, (of Gad-steel) is 18 Pounds.

Burdo, (*Lat.*) a Mule bred of a Horse and a She-ass.

Burgage, (*Law-term*) a Tenure whereby the Inhabitants of Cities, Boroughs and Towns hold their Lands, or Tenements of the King, or some Lord, for a certain Yearly Rent. In old times, some gave the Name of *Burgage* to a Dwelling-house in a Borough-Town.

Burganet, a kind of Helmet.

To Burgeon, to grow big about, or gross; from the *French* Word *Bourgeon*, a Bud.

Burgess, an Inhabitant of a Burgh, or Borough; also one that serves in Parliament for a Borough.

Burgh, a Borough, a large Village, or Commonalty; anciently a Town having a Wall, or some kind of Closure about it.

Burghote, (*Saxon* Law-Term) a Tribute paid towards the building of a Borough, or City, or towards the building of Castles, or Walls of Defence: It is also often taken for a being quit of such Contributions.

Burghbrech, a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for breach of the Peace, &c.

Burgher, a Townsman.

Burghgrave, a Title of Honour in *Germany*; a Count, or chief Governour of a City, or Castle.

Burghmaster or **Burgomaster**, a chief Magistrate in the Towns of the Low Countries and other Places of *Germany*.

Burghmote, a Court of a Borough, or City.

Burghware, a Citizen, or Burgeſs, a Word us'd in the Charter of King *Willliam the Conqueror* to the *Londoners*.

Burglar, a Houſe-breaker.

Burglary, (in *Common-Law*) ſignifies the robbing of a Houſe; but it is generally taken in a ſtrict Senſe, for the ent'ring into a Houſe, or Church in the Night-time, with an intent to rob it, to kill ſome Perſon, or to do ſome other felonious Act.

Buried Battery. See *Battery Sunk*.

Burin, (*Fr.*) a Graver, or Engraving-tool.

To Burl, To dreſs Cloath as Fullers do.

Burled, (old Word) armed.

Burleſk or **Burleſque**, comical, merry, jocoſe; alſo Mock-Poetry, a merry way of Writing.

Burleſked, turn'd into Burleſk, as *Virgil Burleſked*.

Burley, big, groſs, fat.

Burly-brand, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a huge Sword, or great Fury.

A **Burn**, (as *Surgeons* define it) is an impreſſion of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Bliſters, and ſometimes an Eſcar; accordingly as the Fire has taken more or leſs effect.

To Burn or Burn-beat Land. See To *Denſhire*.

Burnet, an Herb commonly us'd in Sallet Furniture, and put into Claret-Wine, to give it a pleaſing Reliſh: Alſo a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Woollen.

Thorny Burnet, a kind of Shrub.

Burning-Well, a Well near *Wiggin* in *Lancaſhire*, which, if a Candle be put to it, will preſently take Fire, and burn like Brandy; and in a calm Seaſon, will continue for a whole Day together, even to that Degree, that by the Heat of it, one may boil Eggs, Meat, *&c.*

Burning-Zone. See *Zone*.

To Burniſh, to make bright; to poliſh, to thrive, or grow bigger as a Child does: Alſo a Term among Hunters, when Harts ſpread their Horns after they are fray'd, or new-rubbed.

Burniſher, one that burniſhes, or poliſhes, alſo a Tool made uſe of in Engraving and Etching, to ſmooth and ſweeten the Work.

Burr, the round Knob of Horn next a Deer's Head.

Burr or **Burr-dock**, an Herb whoſe broad Leaves, Roots and Seeds, are very uſeful in Phyſick.

Burr-pump or **Bilge-pump**, (in *Sea-Affairs*) a ſort of Pump by the Ship's-ſide, in which is a Staff Seven or Eight foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the end, whereto the Leather is nail'd, and this ſerves inſtead of a Box; ſo that the Staff being thruſt down, is hal'd up by a Rope faſten'd to the middle of it.

Burr-ſeed or **Burr-flag**, a kind of Herb.

Burras-pipe, an Inſtrument us'd by Goldſmiths, as alſo by Surgeons, to keep corroding Powers in, as Vitriol, burnt Allum, Precipitate, *&c.*

Burrel, a ſort of Pear otherwiſe call'd *the red Butter-Pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious and ſoft Pulp; which is ripe the latter End of *September*.

Burrel-fly, a kind of Inſect.

Burrel-ſhot. See *Caſe-ſhot*.

Burrock, a ſmall Wear, or Dam, where Wheels are laid in a River for the taking of Fiſh.

Burrows, Holes in a Warren, that ſerve as a Covert for Hares, Rabbets, *&c.*

Burſa, (*Lat.*) a Purſe, or Pouch; alſo the Groin, or Cod of a Man.

Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherd's Purſe, an Herb of a binding Quality, good to ſtay bleeding at the Noſe, the Bloudy-flux, *&c.*

Burſalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the in-ſide of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from its Shape reſembling a Purſe.

Burſaria, (in ancient Deeds) the Burſery, or Treaſury of a Collegiate, or Conventual Church; the Place of receiving, paying, and accounting by the Burſers.

Burſarii, the Burſers of a Monaſtery, or College: Alſo certain Exhibitioners, or Scholars at *Paris* in *France*, ſo ſtyl'd, becauſe they liv'd on the Burſe, Fund, or Contribution of Benefactors. Among the *Ciſtercian* Monks, the *Burſarii*, were the Novices, or young Scholars, ſent to the Univerſity, and there maintain'd by the Religious out of their Burſe, or publick Stock.

Burſe, an Exchange, where Merchants meet, and Shops are kept; ſo call'd, becauſe the Sign of the Purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a Place: Whence the *Royal Exchange* was termed *Britain's Burſe* by King *James* I.

Burſer, the Treaſurer of a College, or Monaſtery.

Burſholder or **Borow-elder.** See *Head-borough*.

Burt-wort, an Herb.

Burt, a flat Fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Burton, (on board a Ship) is a ſmall Tackle, to be faſten'd any where at Pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle Pulleys: Its uſe is to hoiſt ſmall Things in and out, and it will purchaſe, or draw, more than a ſingle Tackle with two Blocks.

Bury or **Bery**, (*Sax.*) a Dwelling-place, or Court; which is ſtill found at the end of the Names of ſeveral Places, as *Alderman-bury*, St. *Edmund's-bury*, *&c.*

Buſca or **Buſcus**, (in old *Latin Records*) Under-wood, or Bruſh-wood.

Buſelinum, (*Gr.*) a kind of great Parſley.

Buſh, any ſort of Shrub, as a Currant-buſh, Gooſeberry-buſh, *&c.* Among Hunters, the Tail of a Fox.

Buſhel, a ſort of dry Meaſure, containing Four Pecks, or Eight Gallons Land-meaſure, and Five Pecks Water-meaſure.

Buſkin, a kind of Boot, or Hoſe, coming up to the Calf of the Leg, eſpecially worn by the ancient Actors of Tragedies.

Buſs, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel, or Ship, us'd by the *Hollanders*, for the catching and carriage of Herrings and other Fiſh.

Buſt, (a Term in *Carving*) a Statue or Figure only repreſenting one half of a Humane Body, ſo that the Head, Shoulders and Breaſt appear, but no Arms; and it is made tapering from the Breaſt downwards.

Buſt-coat, (*Country-word*) ſoft Bread eaten hot with Butter.

Buſtard or **Biſtard**, a kind of great ſluggiſh Fowl.

Buſtle, Stir, Noiſe, Hurry.

Buſtrophe, (*Gr. i. e.* the turning of Oxen when they plow the Ground) a Term made uſe of to expreſs the manner of Writing among the ancient *Romans*, who at firſt wrote as it were in Furrows: For the firſt Line beginning at the Left-hand went to the Right, and then the ſecond Line beginning at the Right-hand was returned back to the Left; ſo that the Whole look'd like the Furrows of ploughed Land.

Buſycon, (*Gr.*) a great unſavoury Fig.

Butchers-broom, a Shrub with Leaves ſomewhat like a Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

Butchery, a great Slaughter.

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Buteo, (*Lat.*) the Buzzard, or kind of Hawk.

Butin, the Bittern, or Bitour.

Butler, an Officer in a Prince's Court, or Nobleman's House, that keeps the Household Stores, &c.

Butlerage of Wines, a certain Impost upon Sale-wines brought into the Land, which the King's Butler may require out of every Ship.

Butlerie, or **Butlerage**, (*Sax.*) a Boat-swain, or Mariner.

Butt or Mound, a Mark to shoot at; also a kind of Vessel to hold Liquors. A *Butt* or *Pipe* of Wine contains two Hogsheads, or 126 Gallons; and a Butt of Sarsens from 15 to 22 Hundred Weight.

In *Sea-Language*, a **Butt** is the end of any Plank that joyns to another, on the out-side of the Ship under Water.

To spring a Butt, is when a Plank is loose at one end, and therefore great Ships are bolted at the Butt-heads, *i. e.* at the Plank-ends.

Buttons, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Burrs, or Knobs of a Deer's Head, otherwise call'd Seals.

Butter of Antimony, (among *Chymists*) is a mixture of the Acid Spirits of Sublimate Corrosive, with the Regulus, or a fixed Matter of *Antimony*: This Compound which some call *Ivy Oil of Antimony* is a great *Caustick*, being us'd to eat proud Flesh and to cleanse Ulcers.

Butter of Tin, is likewise a Compound made of one part of Tin reduc'd to Powder, and three parts of Sublimate Corrosive, and has this strange Property, that it is continually sending forth Fumes, or Smoaking.

Butter-bump, the Bittern, a Bird so call'd by Country-people, from its having smooth and soft Feathers.

Butter-burr, an Herb growing in moist Places, with very broad Leaves, the Root of which Strengthens the Heart, and chears the Vital Spirits; for that it resists all infectious Diseases, and is by some call'd *Pestilent-wort*.

Butter-fly, a well known Insect; also an Herb otherwise call'd *Rag-wort*.

Butter-pear. See *Burrel*.

Butter-Teeth, great broad Fore-teeth.

Butter-wort, an Herb so nam'd, because it feels as if it were besmeared with Butter: It is also call'd *York-shire Sanicle*, from its growing plentifully in that County, and its only known Property is to rot Sheep.

Butts, the ends, or short pieces of ploughed Lands that lie in Ridges and Furrows. See *Abuttals*.

Buttock, the Breech, or Haunch: In a Ship, it is that part of her which makes her breadth right a-stern from the Tuck upwards; so that according as a Ship is built broad, or narrow, at the Transom, she is said *To have a broad*, or *a narrow Buttock*.

Buttress, (in *Architect.*) an Arch, or mass of Stone, that serves to bear up the sides of a Building, Wall, &c. They are chiefly us'd in such Buildings as are rais'd after the *Gothick* manner.

Buttress or **Buttrice**, a Tool us'd by Farriers to pierce the Sole of a Horse's Foot that is overgrown, to pare the Hoof, fit the Shooe to it, &c.

Buzzard, or **Buzzard**, a kind of Bird.

Buttyrin, (*Gr.*) Butter.

Buttyrum Saturni, a Chymical Composition, call'd Vegetable Liquor of Lead.

Buxom. See *Bucksome*.

Buxus, (*Lat.*) the Box-tree, a Shrub; also a Top, or any other Thing made of Box-wood.

Buzo, (in old *Records*) the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is fledg'd, or feather'd.

To Buz, to hum, or make a Noise, as Bees and other great Flies do; to whisper into one's Ear

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk; or Kite: whence it is figuratively taken for an ignorant Fool, a senseless Fellow.

By or **Bye**, (*Danish*) an Habitation, or Place of Abode: The Word is still retain'd in the End of the Names of many Towns and Villages, especially in the Northern Parts of *England*; as *Appleby*, *Derby*, *Willoughby*, &c.

To Bydde, (*Sax.*) to Publish. See *Bedel*.

By-Laws, certain Laws made in Courts-Leet, or Courts-Baron: Also such as are made by particular Corporations or Companies, for the better regulating of Trade, &c.

By-walk. See *Landskip*.

Byker, (old Word) a Fray, or Scuffle.

Byer, a *Scotch* Word for a Neat-house, or Cow-house; as in the Ballad of *Christ-kirk* on the Green.——*The Bolt flew over the Byer*.

Bylander, a kind of little Swift-sailing Ship, which often carries small Merchandize between *Ostend* in *Flanders* and *England*, so call'd from its Coasting as it were by the Land.

Byne, (*Gr.*) Malt, Barley steeped.

Byram, a Solemn Festival among the *Turks*, which may be termed their Carnival.

Byramick, a Present made at that time, of the nature of our New-Years-Gift.

Burlaw or **Burlaw**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) such Laws as are establish'd with Consent of Neighbours unanimously chosen in the Courts call'd *Burlaw*-Courts, the same kind of Ordinances that in our Courts Leet and Courts Baron are call'd *By-Laws*.

Byssus, (*Gr.*) a kind of fine Flax; also Linnen like Cambrick, or Lawn.

Bytent, (old Word) catched about.

Bytwaten, (old Word) made senseless.

Byzantine. See *Bezant*.

C A

C A B, a *Hebrew* Measure containing Three Pints, or the Eighteenth part of an *Ephe*.

Cabach, a *Russian* Word for an Inn, or Victualling-house.

Cabal or **Cabala**, (*Heb*, *i. e.* receiving) a Mysterious Doctrine among the ancient *Jews*, deliver'd down by Word of Mouth, as they say, from *Moses* to the Fathers, and at last gather'd into a Body in the *Talmud*: Also a secret Science in use among the more Modern *Jews*, by which they pretend to unfold Divine Mysteries, with respect to the Letters of the *Hebrew* Alphabet; as that the World shall last Six thousand Years, because the Letter *Aleph* which stands for a Thousand is found Six times in the First Verse of the Bible: Whence the *English* Word *Cabal* signifying a Junto, or private Council, a particular Party, Set, or Gang.

To Cabal, to make Parties, to plot privately.

Cabalist, one skill'd in the *Jewish Cabala*.

Caballin Aloes, a courser sort of Aloes generally us'd by Farriers to purge Horses.

Caballus, (*Lat.*) a Palfry, or Pad-nag; a Mill-horse.

Cabasick, an Herb otherwise call'd *Nasturtium*.

Cabbage, a well known Plant, of which there are several sorts.

Cab-

Cabbage of a Deer's-head, (among *Hunters*) the Burr that parts where the Horns take their Rise.

Cabbage-worm, a kind of Infect.

Cabbin, (*Fr.*) a Cottage, Hut, or Booth; also a little Room to lie in on board a Ship.

Cabinet, a Closet in the King's Palace, or in a Nobleman's House: Also a Chest of Drawers, or little Trunk to put Things of Value in.

Cabinet-Organ, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another.

Cable, a great Rope of Three Strands, which being fasten'd to an Anchor holds the Ship fast when she rides: The Sea-terms about this Rope are these, *viz.*

The **Cable is well laid**, *i. e.* it is well wrought, or made. To *Bend the Cable*, is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor; and to *Unbend it*, is to take it away. To *Rookle*, *Plat*, or *Serve* the Cable, to bind it about with Ropes, or Clouts, in order to keep it from galling in the Hawses. *Pay more Cable*, i. e. let it more out from the Ship, that the Boat which carries the Anchor may the more easily drop it into the Sea. *Pay cheap the Cable*, i. e. put, or hand it out a-pace. To *Quoil the Cable*, is to roll it up round in a Ring. To *Splice a Cable*, is to make two pieces fast together, by working the several Strands of it one into another: *Veer more Cable*, i. e. put more out: When two Cables are spliced, or fasten'd together, 'tis call'd a *Shot of a Cable*.

Cable-tire, the several Rolls of a Cable, that are laid one upon another.

Cablish, a *Forest-law* Term, signifying Brush-wood, or Wind-fallen Wood.

Caboshed or **Cabosh'd**, (*Span.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd to express the Head of any Beasts being cut off just behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular, downright Section; whereas *Couping* signifies an Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as *Cabosing*.

Caburns, (*Sea-term*) small Lines made of Rope-yarn, or Spun-yarn, which serve to bind the Cables of a Ship, and to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms.

Cacafuego, (*Span.* i. e. Shite-fire) a bragging, or vapouring Fellow.

Cacalia, (*Gr.*) an Herb, whose Root being soak'd in Wine, is good for a Cough; strange Coks-foot.

Cacao, an *Indian* Tree like an Orange-tree, with respect to its bigness, and the shape of its Leaves: The Fruit of it resembles a Melon full of small Nuts, properly call'd *Cacao*, and less than an Almond, of which the Drink call'd Chocolate is usually made.

Cacatonia Febris, (*Lat.*) a kind of intermitting Feaver, accompany'd with a violent Looseness, which is sometimes griping, and extreamly weakens the Patient.

Cacemphaton or **Cacephaton**, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a harsh Sound of Words, as when after *cum*, *n* begins the next Word; as *Numerum cum navibus venit*, Virg. Or when a Word following begins with the same Syllable that the former Word ended with; as *Dorica Castra*.

Cachexus or **Cachecticus**, one that has an ill Habit of Body.

Cachexy, an ill Constitution, Habit, or State of the Body, proceeding from a bad Disposition of the Humours; which is often follow'd by long'ring Feavers, Consumptions, Dropsies, &c.

Cachrys, the Cockle that grows upon Nut-trees, Goslings on Willows, &c. Maple-cheats, or Ashkeys.

Cachrel, a sort of Fish, so call'd, because it is of a loosening Quality, and Purges the Belly.

To **Cackle**, to cry out as a Hen does, when she has laid her Egg.

Cacochylia, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Physick*) bad Chylification, when the Humours call'd Chyle is not duly made.

Cacochymia, abundance of corrupt Humours in the Body, caus'd by bad Nourishment, or ill Digestion.

Cacodemon, an evil Spirit, a Devil: among *Astrologers*, the Twelfth House of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens, so call'd by reason of its dreadful Significations, as secret Enemies, great Losses, Imprisonment, &c.

Cacoethes, an ill Habit, an evil Custom or Fashion: Also a Boil, Botch, or Sore hard to be cur'd; a rebellious Ulcer, a malignant Disease.

Cacopathia, a suffering of Evil; a lying under a painful Disease, &c. Calamity.

Cacophaton. See *Cacephaton*.

Cacophonia, a bad Tone of the Voice, proceeding from an ill State of its Organs, or Instruments.

Cacoplagia, an Indisposition of the Body, particularly a Distemper in those Parts that convey the Nourishment.

Cacopythmus, an unequal Pulse.

Cacosphyria, a bad Pulse.

Cacostomachus, that has a bad Stomach.

Cacosyntheton, (in *Rhetorick*) a faulty Composition, or joyning together of Words in a Sentence.

Cacotrophia, (in the Art of *Physick*) an ill Nourishment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

Cacotyche, (*i. e.* evil Fortune) the Sixth House of an Astrological Figure, sometimes so call'd from its bad Signification; as Diseases, &c.

Cacozelia, (in *Rhetorick*) perverse Imitation, affectedness.

Cacozelum, a Term us'd when an Oration, or Speech is faulty by Impropriety of Words, want of Coherence, Redundancy, Obscurity, &c.

Cactos, a kind of Thistle, an Artichoke.

Cacubalum, or **Cucubulum**, an Herb, whose Leaves are good to heal the Biting of Serpents; Chick weed.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dead Corps, or Carcass.

Caddow, a Bird otherwise call'd a Cadough, or Jack-daw.

Cade, (*Lat.*) a Cag, Cask, or Barrel.

Cade of Herrings, a Vessel, or Measure containing the Quantity of 500 Red-herrings. Of Sprats 1000.

Cade-lamb, a young Lamb wean'd, and brought up by hand in a House.

Cadet. See *Cadet*.

Cadee, **Caddee** or **Cadi**, (*Arabick* i. e. Lord, or Magistrate) a kind of Justice of Peace among the *Turks*, and other Eastern People.

Cadeleschet or **Cadileschet**, a great Governour, or chief Magistrate in *Turkey*, of which sort there are only two, *viz.* One over *Natolia*, or the Lesser *Asia*, and the other over *Greece*.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) the end, or fall of a Period, or Sentence: In Musick, *Cadence* or *Close* is a Kind of Conclusion of the Tune which is made of all the Parts together in several Places of the Key. See *Close*.

Cadent, falling; a *cadent* Aspect, a Planet is said *To be Cadent*, when it is in a Sign opposite to that it rules: And *Cadent Houses* are the Third, Sixth, and Ninth.

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and Twelfth House of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens, being those that are next from the Angles.

Cadet or **Cadee**, (*Fr.*) a younger Brother: But it is more especially taken for a Volunteer that serves in the Wars, upon his own Charge, as young Gentlemen do, carrying Arms to learn Experience, and wait for Preferment.

Cadew, the Straw-worm, an Insect.

Cadge, a round Frame of Wood upon which Falconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to sale.

Cadier Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockshire*; commonly call'd King *Arthur's* Chair.

Cadiz, a noted Sea-port Town of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Cadmia, (*Gr.*) Brass stone, or Brass-oar, a Stone out of which Brass is tried: Also a kind of soft Stone, otherwise call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, which being burnt sends forth a yellow Smoak, and is us'd for the turning of Copper into Brass.

Cadmites, a sort of precious Stone, having blew Specks about it.

Cadmus, a King of the *Phenicians*, and first Inventer of the Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Caduca Bona, (*Lat.* Civil-law Term) Escheats, Goods fallen, or forfeited to the Prince's Treasury.

Caducus Morbus, the Falling-sickness, a Disease so call'd, because Persons troubled with it, fall down suddenly upon the Ground.

Cadus, a Pipe, or Hogs-head, an ancient Measure that contain'd about Eighteen Gallons.

Caecias, (*Gr.*) the North-east Wind which brings Clouds towards its own Point.

Caecilia, (*Lat.*) the Blind-worm, or Sloe-worm; an Insect.

Caecum Intestinum, (in *Anat.*) the blind Gut, so nam'd, because one end of it is shut up, insomuch that the Ordure and the Humour call'd *Chyle*, both come in and go out at the same Orifice.

Caelibat. See *Celibacy*.

Caepa or **Cepe**, (*Lat.*) an Onion, a Plant of a hot and windy Quality.

Caerulea, (*Lat.*) the Clor-bird, Smatch, or Stone-chatter.

Caeruleum, a kind of Sand found amidst the Oar of Gold and Silver, and anciently us'd by Painters.

Caesar, a Name usually given to Twelve Emperours of *Rome* that succeeded *Julius Caesar*, as also afterwards to the Heir Apparent of any Emperour: It was the Sirname of the *Julian* Family, either because the first of them was cut out of his Mother's Belly, or upon account of his being born with much Hair.

Cesarian Section or **Operation**, the cutting open of the Mother's Belly, or Womb, to make way for the Child to be taken out; and *Cesarian Birth*, is that of a Child brought into the World that way.

Caestus, (*Lat.*) a large Gauntlet, or Glove made of a raw Hide, and strengthen'd with Lead, which the Wrestlers among the ancient *Romans* made use of, when they fought at Fifty-cuffs in the Publick Games, or Exercises.

Cestus or **Cestum**, a kind of Girdle which the Poets and Painters have given to the Heathen Goddesses, *Venus* and *Juno*.

Caesura, a Cut, or Gash, a Notch; a piece of a Sentence in Verses: Also a Figure in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, when there remains an odd Syllable after a Foot, and that Syllable ends the Word: This *Caesura* is so necessary, That few Verses can be made to run well without it, and it is Fourfold, *viz. Trichimeris*, *Penthemimeris*, *Hephthemimeris*, and *Enneemimeris*; which See in their proper Places.

Cag or **Keg** of Sturgeon, a Barrel, or Vessel that contains from Four to Five Gallons.

Cage-work, the uppermost carved Work of a Ship's Hull.

Cagia, (in old *Latin Records*) a Birdcage, a Coop for Hens.

Cayer. See *Cayer*.

Caiaphas, (*Syr.* a Walker about) the Name of a High Priest among the *Jews*, in our Blessed Saviour's Time.

To Cajole, (*Fr.*) to flatter, sooth up, or coaks; to inveigle, or beguile.

Cajolery, a courting, or fawning upon; Flattery, or vain Praise.

Caimacan, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*; as The Caimacan of *Constantinople*, who is Governour of the City, in Power next to the *Grand Visier* and *Mufti*.

Caisson, (*Fr.*) a cover'd Waggon, or Carriage for Provisions, or Ammunition for an Army: Also a Case, or Chest fill'd with Powder, or Bombs, which the Besieged bury under some Work, to blow up the Enemy when Master of it, setting Fire to the Chest by a Train convey'd in a Pipe: It is otherwise termed a *Superficial Fourneau*, or *Mine*.

Caitiff, a miserable Slave, a lewd Wretch; a pitiful, sorry Fellow.

Caitifned, chained, or bound with Chains, *Chaucer*.

Calaber, the Skin, or Furr of a little Creature of the same Name, about the bigness of a Squirrel, which is of a gray Colour, and bred for the most part in High *Germany*.

Calam, a sort of Mineral, found not long since in the *East-Indies*.

Calamagrostis, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sheer-grass, or Reed-grass.

Calamary, a kind of Fish.

Calaminaris Lapis, (*Lat.*) the Calamine-stone; which being mixt with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. There is also an Artificial Sort made in Copper-forges and Furnaces.

Calamintha, a (*Gr.*) the Herb Calamint, otherwise call'd Mountain-mint, good against Poisons, Convulsions, Ruptures, Jaundice, *&c.*

Calamites or **Calamita**, a little green Frog, living amidst Reeds and Shrubs; also a sort of Gem like a Reed.

Calamitous, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Stick, or Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder their Barking.

Calamitous, (*Lat.*) miserable, wretched, hard.

Calamity, Misery, Trouble, Misfortune, Distress.

Calamochmus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Down, or woolly Substance that grows about Canes, or Reeds.

Calamus, a Reed or Cane, a Pipe; a Straw or Stalk, a Quill.

Calamus Aromaticus, a kind of sweet Cane, or Reed us'd by Apothecaries in several Medicines.

Calamus Scriptorius, a Writing-pen: In *Anatomy*, a certain space about the Fourth Ventricle of the Brain, the lower part of which is let into the *Medulla Oblongata*, and there makes a Cavity, or hollow Pipe, shap'd like a Pen; whence it has its Name.

Calandra, the Bunting, a kind of Lark.

Calangium, (in ancient *Writers*) Challenge, Claim, or Dispute.

Calata Comitia, (among the *Romans*) an Assembly of the People, who were call'd together

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for the Election and Conſecration of Prieſts, Probate of Wills, *&c.*

Calathiana, a ſort of Violet-flower without Smell, that ſprings in *Autumn*.

Calatrava, a Place in *Spain*, which gives Name to an Order of Knights, call'd Knights of *Calatrava*.

Calcagium, (in old *Records*) a Tax, or Contribution anciently paid by the Neighbouring Inhabitants of a Country, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

Calcaneus or **Os Calcis**, (in *Anat.*) the Heel-bone, or bone of the *Tarſus*, which lies under the *Aſtragali*, and is united to them by the Joynting, call'd *Ginglymus*.

Calcanthum. See *Chalcanthum*.

Calcar, a Spur for a Horſe; alſo a Calcining-furnace us'd by Chymiſts.

Calcarium, Lime-ſtone, the Earth of which Lime is made.

Calcea, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Road, or Highway maintain'd with Stones and Rubbiſh.

Calceata or **Calcetum**, a Cauſey, or Cauſeway.

Calcheinca, (in *Anat.*) are Three ſmall Bones, which with others make up that part of the Foot which ſucceeds the Ancle.

Calcination, (in *Chymiſtry*) the Act of Calcining, the reducing of a mixt Body into Powder by means of Fire, or of any thing that has a corroding, or eating Quality as Quick-ſilver, *Aqua Fortis*, &c.

Philoſophical or **Spagirical Calcination**, is when Horns, Bones, or Hoofs are hanged over boiling Water, or other Liquor, till having loſt all their Moiſture, they may be eaſily powder'd.

Calcination of Copper. See *Æs uſtum*.

Calcination of Flints or **of Cryſtal, Pebbles**, *&c.* is made by heating them red-hot, and then caſting them whilſt ſo into cold Water, or Vinegar; which being done Four or Five times, they'll become very brittle, and may be eaſily powder'd.

To **Calcine**, to burn to a *Calx*, or Cinder.

Calcifraga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Saxifrage, an Herb good againſt the Stone; Harts-tongue.

To **Calculate**, to caſt Accounts, to compute, or reckon; to model, or frame a Diſcourſe, *&c.*

Calculation, the Act of Calculating, or Computing; an Account, or Reckoning.

Calculus, a ſmall Pebble, or Gravel-ſtone; a Chack-ſtone, a Counter to caſt Account with, a Chefs-man, or Table-man: Alſo a Stone in the Kidneys, or Bladder of a Humane Body.

Calculus Differentialis, (among *Mathematicians*) is the Arithmetick of the infinitely ſmall Differences between valuable Quantities; which in *England* is call'd the *Arithmetick of Fluxions*. See *Fluxions*.

Calculus Integralis, is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion; and is the Reverſe of the *Calculus Differentialis*, which finds the Fluxion from the flowing Quantity.

Caldaria, (in old *Records*) a Cauldron, or Copper.

Caldarium, a Cauldron, or Kettle; alſo a hot Bath, or dry Bath.

Caleb, (*Heb.* a Dog) one of thoſe Worthies that accompany'd *Joſhua* in the Diſcovery of the Land of *Canaan*.

Caledonian Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence the whole Country was call'd *Caledonia* or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (*Lat.*) a heating, or warming: In a Philoſophical Senſe, the producing, or ſtirring up of Heat in a mixt Body.

Calendar, an Account, or Diſtribution of Time fitted for Civil Uſe, and taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies; an Almanack in which are ſet down the Days of the Weeks and Months, with the Feſtivals that happen during the Year; the Sun's Riſing and Setting, the Changes of the Moon, and Tides, *&c.*

Calendar Aſtronomical. See *Aſtronomical Calendar*.

Calender, one whoſe Trade is to *Calender*, i. e. to Smooth, Trim, or ſet a Gloſs upon Linnen-cloth, Stuffs, *&c.* Or the Engine us'd for that purpoſe: Alſo a ſmall Inſect that eats Corn.

Calends, the firſt Day of every Month, ſo nam'd by the *Romans*, from the *Greek* Word *Caleo* to Call; becauſe anciently counting their Months by the Motion of the Moon, a Prieſt was appointed to obſerve the exact Time of the New Moon, and to give Notice of it to the Preſident over the Sacrifices, who call'd the People together, and declar'd to them how the Days were to be reckon'd 'till the Nones; pronouncing the Word *Caleo* Five times if the Nones happen'd on the Fifth Day, or Seven times, if they happen'd on the Seventh Day of the Month.

Calendula, (*Lat.*) the Marigold, Plant and Flower.

Calenture, a burning Feaver.

Caleſh or **Calaſh**, a little open Chariot for Two Perſons to ride in.

Calevile or **Calvile**, (*Fr.*) a ſort of ſweet red Apple. See *Autumn-Calvile*.

Calf, the Young of a Cow; among Hunters, a Male-Hart, or a Hind of the firſt Year.

Sea-Calf, a great Fiſh with a Velvet black ſpotted Skin, the Fleſh of which is like that of a Sucking-pig.

Calfi, (among the *Turks*) the ſecond of the Nine Degrees of the Students of the *Mahometan* Law, or Religion.

Caliber or **Caliper**, (*Fr.* in *Gunnery*) the Bigneſs, or rather the Diameter of a Piece of Ordinance, or any other Fire-arms at the Bore, or Mouth.

† **Calidity**, (*Lat.*) Heat.

Caliduct, a kind of Furnace, us'd by the ancient *Romans*, to convey Heat from one Room to another.

Calidum Innatum, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by ſome Writers in Phyſick for the natural Heat of the Body.

Califactory, a Room in a Monaſtery, where the Religious Perſons warm themſelves.

Caliper. See *Caliber* and *Callipers*.

Caliph or **Califf**, a *Perſian* Word, ſignifying King, or Emperor.

Calipodium or **Calopodium**, (*Gr.*) a Wooden Shooe, or Patten: In ſome old *Records*, a ſort of Galloſhooes, or Caſes to wear over one's Shooes; a Slipper.

Caliver or **Calliver**, a ſmall Gun us'd at Sea.

To **Calk** or **Cauk a Ship**, is to drive Oakam, Spun-yarn, or the like into all the Seams, Rends, and wooden Pins to keep out the Water.

Calked, (old Word) caſt up.

Calking-irons, Iron-Chizzels well laid over with hot Pitch, to thruſt the Oakam into the Seams between the Planks.

Call, (in *Hunting*) a Leſſon blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds: Among Fowlers, *Calls* are Artificial Pipes, made to catch Quails, Moor-powts, and other Birds, by imitating their Notes.

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Callais, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like a Sapphire of a bright Sea-green Colour.

Callarias, the Haddock, or Whiting, a Fish.

Calliblepharum, a Medicine with which Womens Eye-brows were made black, to render them more beautiful.

Callicoe, a sort of Linnen-Cloth brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

Callicreas, the Sweet-bread, the same as *Pancreas*; which see.

Calligonon, the Herb Way-grass, or Knotgrass.

Calligraphy, fair, or handsome Writing.

Callimancoe, a sort of woollen Stuff.

Callion, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-shade, an Herb.

Callionymus, a Fish whose Gall is good for the Eyes, and cures Blood-shot in them; also the Lilly of the Valleys, a Flower.

Calliope, the first of the Nine Muses, said to preside over Harmony, Heroick Poetry, and Hymns made in honour of the Gods.

Callipers, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the Two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it.

Callipers or **Calliper-Compasses**, a sort of Compasses, with crooked, or bowing Legs, us'd by Gunners to measure the Bores and Cylinders of Guns, and the Diameters of Bullets.

Callippick Period, (in Chronol.) a Cycle, or Period of 76 Years, which *Callipus*, a famous *Grecian* Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*; after the Expiration of which time, he suppos'd the Lunations, or Changes of the Moon would all happen on the same Day of the Month and Hour of the Day, as before.

Callistruthia, (*Gr.*) a Fig of an exquisite Taste, and cooling Quality.

Callithrix, a kind of Ape in *Ethiopia*, with a long Beard, and a spread Tail; also the Herb Maiden-hair.

Callosity (*Lat.*) callousness, hardness, or thickness of the Skin, properly that which is occasioned by much Labour.

Callous, having a thick Skin, hard, brawny. In *Surgery*, a Swelling, or Ulcer, is said *To grow callous* when 'tis harden'd, which sometimes happens to the Lips of a Wound.

Callow, unfledged, bare, or not covered with Feathers.

Callus, (*Lat.*) a kind of hard Flesh; also Brawn, or hardness of the Skin, by much Labour. Among Surgeons, it is taken for a sort of glewy Substance that grows about broken Bones, and serves to solder them.

Calm, (*Fr.*) still, quiet.

A **Calm** or **Stark Calm**, a word us'd at Sea, when there is not a Breath of Wind stirring.

Calomelas, (*Gr.*) sweet Sublimate, a Chymical Preparation, the same as *Mercurius dulcis*; which see.

Calopodium. See *Calipodium*.

Calo Jonatus. See *Emphyton Thermon*.

Calovers, certain *Greek* Monks of the Order of St. *Basil*.

Calsounds, a kind of Linnen-drawers, usually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltha, (*Lat.*) the Marigold Plant and Flower. *Caltha Palustris*, Marsh-marigold.

Caltrops or **Chausse-trapes**, (*Fr.*) are Irons with four Spikes, two, three, or four Inches long, made after such a manner, that which way soever they fall, one Point still lies uppermost, like a Nail: They are generally made use of to throw on Bridges, Planks, Breaches, &c. To annoy the Enemies Horse, that they may not approach without great Difficulty: Also an Instrument with Three Iron-points, us'd in hunting the Wolf; and an Herb of which there are several sorts; as *Land-Caltrops*, *Water-Caltrops*, &c.

Calva, (*Lat*) the hairy Scalp, or upper part of the Head, which grows bald first, either by Disease, or Old Age.

Calvaria, a Scull, also a Place of Sculls, a common Place of Burial.

Calvary, a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*, so call'd from dead Mens Sculls found there, and *Golgotha* in *Hebrew*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Cross Calvary** is a Cross rais'd on the Steps of a Ladder.

Calves-snout, a sort of Herb.

Calvinism, the Doctrine and Principles of *John Calvin*, a famous Reformer of the Church of *Geneva*.

Calvinist, one that follows that Doctrine.

Calvitium, (*Lat.*) Baldness.

To **Calumniate**, to accuse, or charge falsly, to alledge against one maliciously, to Slander, or Cavil.

Calumniator, a Slanderer, or false Accuser.

Calumny, false Imputation, malicious Aspersion, Slander.

Calx, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Lime, Mortar: In *Anatomy*, the Heel, or the second Bone in that part of the Foot which succeeds the Angle, being bigger and stronger than the rest; so that a Man may stand more firmly upon it, and not fall so easily backwards.

In *Chymistry*, **Calx**, is that which is produced by the calcining, or burning of any Metal, or Mineral, in a Crucible, &c. Thus some Stones are burnt to a *Calx*, and the Ashes of Vegetables, Horns and Bones are likewise so call'd.

Calx of Antimony. See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*.

Calyx, (*Gr.* among *Herbalists*) the Cup of the Flower in any Plant, or the small green Leaves on the top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, first the Blossom, and afterwards the Seed is cover'd and enclos'd. 'Tis also sometimes taken for the Flower it self, when its Figure is like that of a Rose-bud, and not yet having its Leaves spread out.

Camail, (*Fr.*) a Bishop's Purple Ornament worn over the Rochet.

Camarade or **Comrade**, a Companion, or Chamber-fellow; an intimate Friend.

Camarosis, (*Gr.*) a raising with an Arch, or Vault: In *Surgery*, a Blow upon the Scull whereby some part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

Cambering, (among *Sea-men*) the Deck of a Ship is said *To lie cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the middle than at either end: Also if her *Keel* be bent from the middle upwards, they say She is *Camber-keeled*.

Cambium, (*Lat.*) the exchanging, or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet: In some old Authors that treat of *Physick*, it is taken for one of the Three Humours that nourish the Body, the other Two being call'd *Gluten* and *Ros*; which See.

Cambren, a *British* Word signifying a crooked Stick, with Notches in it, on which Butchers hang their Meat.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, said to be so nam'd from *Cambor* the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambrick, a sort of fine Linnen-Cloth made at *Cambray*, a City of the Low-Countries.

Camelus, (*Gr.*) the Camel, a Beast of Burden, common in the Eastern Countries, that can

carry a Thousand Pounds Weight, and live Ten or Twelve Days without eating or drinking.

Camels Hay, a kind of sweet-smelling Rush brought out of those Parts, which is very agreeable to Camels; as also effectual in *Physick*, for the Stomach, Liver, Reins, and against spitting of Blood.

Camelion, a Creature like a Lizard, but that its Head is bigger and broader: It has Four Feet, Three Toes upon each, and a long Tail, with which it fastens upon Trees, as well as with its Feet: It frequents the Rocks, lays Eggs, and lives upon Flies, *&c.* The ordinary Colour of it is a whitish Gray, but being expos'd to the Sun, or set upon other Colours; some parts of the Skin change their Colour, after a pleasant manner.

Camelina, Treacle, or Worm-seed.

Camelopardalis or **Camelopardus**, a Beast shap'd like a Camel, and spotted like a Panther.

Camelopodium, the Herb Hore-hound.

Camera, (*Lat.*) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper Chamber, or Gallery: In some old *Records*, it is taken for any winding, or crooked plat of Ground.

Camera Obscura, See *Obscura Camera*.

Camery or **Frounce**, a Disease in Horses, when small Warts, or Pimples, arise in the midst of the Palate of the Mouth; which are very soft and sore, and sometimes breed in the Lips and Tongue.

Camica, (in ancient *Deeds*) Camlet, or fine Stuff, made at first purely of Camel's Hair.

Camisado, (*Spanish*) a sudden Assault, or Surprizal of an Enemy by Night; so call'd from a white Shirt which the *Assailants* put over their Arms, to distinguish one another.

Camlet, a sort of Stuff made partly of Camel's Hair, and partly of Silk or Stuff.

Cammarus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Crevice, or Crayfish. *Cammarus Marinus*, the Lobster.

Cammock, an Herb that has a hard big Root, and is otherwise call'd Rest-harrow.

Camomile, (*Gr.*) an Herb of a sweet Smell, which grows and spreads more by being trampled upon.

Camps, (old Word) crooked upwards.

Camp, the Place where an Army lodges in Tents, or Huts, sometimes intrenched, and sometimes without any other Defence than the Advantage of the Ground.

Camp-Marshal or **Camp-Master**. See *Mareschal* and *Master de Camp*.

Camp-Volant, (*Fr.*) a Flying-Camp, or Army, a strong Body of Horse and Foot, usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in Motion, to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, to keep their Forces in continual Alarm, to hinder Convoys, to throw it self upon occasion into a Besieged Place, *&c.*

Campaign or **Campain**, a Plain, a Champion, or open Country. In Military Affairs, the space of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field during any War; a Field-Expedition, or a Summers-War: Thus a Man is said *To have made Twenty Campaigns*, when he has spent so many Years in warlike Services in the Field.

Campaign-Oven, (among *Confectioners*) a portable Oven made of red Copper, Three or Four Inches high, of a convenient length, and rais'd a little upon Feet, so as Fire may be kindled underneath: The Cover or Lid of it has Ledges to hold Fire likewise, when it is necessary to put some on the top, or on both Sides.

Campana, (*Lat.*) a Bell. *Campana bajula*, a small portable Hand-bell, such as were in use among other foppish Ceremonies in the *Roman* Church, and are still retain'd by Parish-Beadles, Publick Criers, *&c.*

Campaniformis, a Term us'd by some *Herbalists*, for any Flower that is shap'd like a Bell.

Campanula, a little Bell; also the Herb Rope-weed, or Wood-bind.

Campanula Sylvestris, the blew Bell-Flower, or *Canterbury*-Bells.

Campanulate Flower, the same as *Campaniformis*.

Campartum, (in old *Latin Records*) any part or portion of a larger Field or Ground: Also *Champerty*, a Division or Share of what would be otherwise in gross or common.

Campe, (*Gr.*) a Worm, or Grub with many Feet; a Palmer, or Cater-pillar.

Campechio, a kind of *Indian* Wood. See *Logwood*.

Camphire, the Gum or Rosin of a Tree much like a Walnut-tree, that grows in the *East Indies* upon Mountains near the Sea, and in the Island of *Borneo*, so large, that a Hundred Men may stand under the Shade of it. This Gum flows in great abundance after Tempests and Earthquakes.

Camphorata, (*Lat.*) the Herb Lavender-cotten, or Garden-Cypress.

Campions, an Herb that bears a pretty Flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or Bachelers-button. The Herb and Seed are useful against Bleeding, Gravel, venomous Bites, Ulcers, Cancers, Fistula's, *&c.*

Campus Martius, a Field near *Rome*, Dedicated to the God *Mars*, where the *Roman* Youth us'd to Exercise, and the People assembled to give their Votes for the Choice of Magistrates.

Campus Sceleratus, a Place where the Vestal Nuns that broke their Vow of Virginity were bury'd alive.

Canaan, (*Heb.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

Canades, an *American* Bird most beautiful to behold, by reason of the admirable Variety of its Feathers; its Eyes are red like a Ruby, and the Head adorn'd with a Cap of Vermilion-colour'd Feathers sparkling like a live Coal. This Bird is about the bigness of a Pheasant, and very kind to Friends, but severe to its Enemies.

Canaille, (*Fr.*) the Mob or Rabble, the Dregs of the People.

Canal, (*Lat.*) an artificial River for the draining of Fenny Grounds, a large Passage for Water, cut from one Place to another. In Anatomy, *Canals* are any Channels, or Passages, by which the Humours, or Juices of the Body are convey'd, as those which serve for the Spittle, Gall, Pancreatick Juice, *&c.*

Canaliculus Arteriosus, a Vessel between the Arterious Vein of the Lungs, and the great Artery, found in *Fœtus*'s, or Children in the Womb, but worn out in Persons grown up to riper Years.

Canaria, Hounds-grass, an Herb with which Dogs provoke Vomit.

Canaries, certain Islands in the *Atlantick* Sea, anciently call'd the *Fortunate Islands*; from whence the *Canary* Wines are brought.

Canary-bird, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and no where else; but of late Years we have them in abundance from *Germany*, and these are much better Birds than the other.

Canary-grass, a kind of Herb.

Cancamum, (*Gr.*) a sort of Gum brought out of *Arabia*, which is much like Myrrh.

To **Cancel**, (*Lat.*) to raze, cross, or blot out; to deface, to make void; to stint, or set Bounds to.

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Cancelier, a Term us'd in the Art of *Falconry*, when a light-flown Hawk in her Stooping, turns two or three Times upon the Wing, to recover herself before she seizes the Prey.

Cancellarius, (*Lat.*) an Officer of small repute in the *Roman* Empire, who sat in a Place shut up with Grates or Bars, to write out the Sentence of the Judges, and other Judicial Acts, much like our Registers, or Deputy Registers; a Character very different from our Chancellours and Lord Chancellour.

Cancelli, Lattices, or Windows made with cross-Bars of Wood, Iron, *&c.* Ballisters or Rails to compass in the Bar of a Court for Law-Proceedings; the Chancel of a Church.

Cancellus, a Sea-Fish, call'd the Soldier-Crab, because it destroys other small Fish, and gets into their Shells.

Cancer, the Crab, a sort of Shell-Fish. Also one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; being drawn on the Globes in Form of a Crab, and commonly marked thus (♋). Thro' the Beginning of this Sign passes a Circle parallel to the Equinoctial, and call'd the *Tropick of Cancer*, or the *Northern Tropick*. See *Tropicks*.

Cancer, is also a hard, painful, and ulcerous Swelling, sometimes full of puff'd up Veins that resemble the Feet of a Crab; and it is of two sorts, *viz.* either Primitive, or Degenerate.

Primitive Cancer, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the Bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which Time, it is call'd an *Occult, Latent*, or *Blind Cancer*; but when bigger and open'd, it bears the Name of an *Ulcerated Cancer*.

Degenerate Cancer, that which succeeds an obstinate or ill-dress'd Impostume or Swelling, and which becomes an Ulcerated Cancer, without ever having been an Occult or Blind one.

Cancer of the Bone, a Disease in a Bone, caus'd by a Sharp Humour, and follow'd by an Ulcer of the Flesh and Skin, incurable before the Bone be made sound.

Cancrini Versus, (in *Grammar*) *Latin* Verses that are the same when read backwards or forwards; as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*.

Candelaria, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torch-herb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

Candid, sincere, or upright; favourable, kind, courteous; frank, free, open.

Candidates, (among the *Romans*) those that stood for any Place or Office of Dignity, and were cloath'd in White Robes; the Word is still in Use in the Universities, *&c.*

Candisation, the Crystallizing or Candying of Sugar, after it has been dissolv'd in Water, and purify'd.

Canditeers, (in *Fortification*) Frames to lay Faggots and Brush-wood on, to cover the Workmen.

Candle. See *Inch of Candle*.

Candlemas-Day, the Festival of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, kept *Febr.* 2. and so call'd because Candles were formerly Consecrated on that Day, and set a-part for Sacred Use for the whole Year; and a solemn Procession was made with some of those hallowed Candles, in Memory of the Divine Light, with which Christ enlighten'd the Church, at his Presentation in the Temple, when call'd by St. *Simeon*, *A Light to lighten the Gentiles*, &c.

Candour, (*Lat.*) Sincerity, Uprightness, Frankness, Plain-Dealing, Courtesy.

To **Candy**, to use a particular Method for Preserving some Sorts of Comfits: Also to curdle or grow mouldy, as stale Sweet-Meats are apt to do.

Candy-Alexander, a kind of Herb.

Cane, an *Indian* Reed.

Canel-Bone, the Neck or Throat-Bone, so call'd from its resembling a Canal, or Gutter.

Canella, (*Lat.*) the Spice call'd Cinnamon.

Canestellus, a Word us'd in some old Records for a Basket.

Cania, the small Stinging-Nettle, whose Stalk bites as much as the Leaf.

Canibals, Men-Eaters, a People of the *West-Indies*, that feed upon Man's Flesh, by whom several of the *Charibbee* Islands were anciently inhabited, and thence call'd *Insulæ Canibales*.

Canicula, (*Lat.*) a little Dog or Bitch, the Dog-Fish; also the lesser Dog-Star, the same with *Canis Minor*.

Canicular, belonging to the Dog-Star; as *Canicular Days*, i. e. certain Days, commonly call'd the *Dog-Days*, in which that Star rises and sets with the Sun; the Weather being then usually excessive hot and sultry: They begin about *July* 24, and end about *August* 28.

Canina Fames, Dog's Appetite, a Disease, being an inordinate Hunger attended with a Vomiting and Looseness, which proceeds from a depraved Action of the Stomach.

Canina, belonging to a Dog, Dog-like; as *A Canine or insatiable Appetite*; a greedy Worm.

Canini Dentes, (in *Anat.*) the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each Side of the *Incisivi*: They are somewhat thick and round, and end in a sharp Point; their proper Use being to pierce the Food.

Caninus, a Muscle of the Lip, which serves to draw it upward.

Canis, (*Lat.*) a Dog or Bitch, a Hound, a Curr.

Canis Carcharias, the Shark, or Sea-hound; a ravenous Fish.

Canis Major & Minor, the Greater and Lesser Dog, two Constellations drawn on the Globe in the Figure of that Creature: The Greater of them has the Lesser in his Mouth, and is made up of Eighteen Stars.

Canities, Hoariness, Whiteness or Grayness of Hairs.

Cankbone, (old Word) a woeful Case.

Canker, an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, *&c.* Also a Disease that happens to Trees, and proceeds chiefly from the Nature of the Soil.

Canker in Horses, is a loathsome Sore, which if it continue long uncovered, will make Way to the very Bone. If it comes on the Tongue, it eats it asunder, if on the Nose, it pierces thro' the Gristle, and if it lights on any fleshy Part, it frets and gnaws it to a great Breadth.

Canker-Worm or **Glass-worm**, an Insect that destroys Herbs and Corn.

Cankered, eaten with the Canker, or with Rust.

Cann, a kind of Vessel, or Cup to drink out of.

Cann-buoys, (Sea-word) a sort of large Buoys, or Barrels thrown out upon Shoals, to give Notice to Sailers of the Danger. See *Buoys*.

Cann-hooks, Iron-Hooks made fast to the End of a Rope, with a Noose, whereby the weighty Commodities are taken into a Ship, or Slung out.

Canna, (*Lat.*) a Cane, or Reed: In ſome old Records, a Rod in Meaſure of Ground, or Diſtance.

Canna Major, (in *Anat.*) the greater Bone of the Leg, otherwiſe call'd *Focile Majus* and *Tibia*.

Canna Minor, the leſſer Bone of the Leg, the ſame with *Focile Manus*, and *Fibula*.

Cannabis or **Cannabum**, Hemp, Canvas.

Canne, (*Fr.*) the Duck, a known Fowl; alſo a Cane or Reed, a Cane or Walking-ſtick: Alſo a long Meaſure in *Languedoc* and *Provence*, containing about an Ell and two Thirds.

Cannebecola, (*Ital.*) the Titling, a little Bird.

Cannions, Boot-Hoſe Tops; an old-faſhion'd Ornament for the Legs.

Cannifter, an Inſtrument which Coopers uſe in Racking off Wines.

Cannifter of Lea, a Quantity from 75 to 100 Pounds-weight.

Cannon, a great Gun, or Piece of Ordinance, of which there are different Degrees and Sizes, diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Names; as Whole Cannon, Demi-Cannon, *Culverine*, *Saker*, &c. Which See.

Cannon Royal or **Cannon of Eight**, a great Gun of 8000 Pounds-weight. 12 Foot long, the Diameter at the Bore 8 Inches, carrying a Charge of 32½ Pounds of Powder, with a Ball of 7½ Inches Diameter, and 48 Pounds-weight; its Point-blank Shot being 185 Paces.

Cannon-baskets. See *Gabions*.

Cannonade, Cannon-ſhot.

To Cannonade, to batter with Cannon.

Cannoneer, a Gunner, an Artillery-Officer that diſchaſges the Cannon.

Canon, (*Gr.*) a Rule, eſpecially a Law, or Decree of the Church: Alſo a Prebendary that enjoys a Living in a Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church. In old Records, a Preſtation, Penſion, or Cuſtomary Payment upon ſome Religious Account: Alſo a large ſort of Printing-Letter; alſo that Part of a Horſe-Bit which is let into the Mouth.

In *Mathematicks*, **Canon** is an infallible Rule to reſolve all Things of the ſame Nature with the preſent Inquiry: Thus in Algebraical Operations, at laſt ſuch a Canon is produc'd, which if turn'd into Words, is a Rule for Solving all Problems, or Queſtions of the ſame Nature with that propoſed. The Tables of Logarithms, Artificial Sines, Tangents and Secants are alſo call'd *Canons*.

In *Muſick*, **Canon** is a ſhort Compoſition of one, or more Parts in which one Part leads, and the other follows: *Canon* is alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, us'd in the Sewing up of Wounds.

Canon of the Scripture, is the Body of the Books of the Holy Scripture, that ſerve as a Rule of Faith.

Canon Religiosorum, a Book, containing the Inſtitution and Rules of an Order of Monks, &c.

Canon-law or **Body of the Canon-law**, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Rules, Definitions, and Conſtitutions taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers of the Church, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c. This Law is modelled according to the Form of the Civil, and contain'd in Three particular Volumes, *viz.* The Decrees of *Gratian*, the *Decretals*, and the *Sextum*; which See.

Canonical, belonging, or agreeable to the Canons, or Church-laws.

Canonical Hours, the Time ſet apart by the Church-Canons, for the Performing of Divine Service.

Canonicalneſs, Conformity, or Agreeableneſs to the Church-Canons.

Canoniſt, a Doctor, or Profeſſour of the Canon-Law.

Canonization, the Act of Canonizing, or Sainting.

To Canonize, to inroll among the Saints.

Canonſhip, the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

Canoo or **Canow**, an *Indian* Boat made of the Trunk of a Tree.

Canopy, (*Gr.*) a Cloath of State ſet over the Thrones of Sovereign Princes, or carry'd over their Heads upon ſome great Solemnity: Alſo a ſort of Teſtern, or Curtain for a Bed.

† **Canorous**, (*Lat.*) ſhrill, loud-ſinging, high-ſounding.

Cant, Gibberiſh, Pedlar's *French*.

To Cant, to talk darkly, after the manner of Rogues, Thieves, Beggars, &c. So as not to be underſtood by others; to uſe an affected kind of Speech.

Cantabrica, (*Lat.*) a Plant firſt found out by the *Cantabri* in *Spain*, the wild Gilliflower.

Cantæ, an ancient People in *Scotland*, who liv'd in that Part which is now call'd *Roſs*.

Cantar. See *Centenar*.

Cantel, a Law-word for a Lump, or Maſs; as when any Commodity is bought by the Lump.

Canterbury, the chief City, and in the Time of the *Saxon* Covernment, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Canterbury-bells, a Plant that is rough-leav'd like a Nettle, with ſquare Stalks, on which hang hollow Flowers like Bells.

Canterius, (*Lat.*) a Gelding, or cut Horſe; alſo an Aſs, or other labouring Beaſt. See *Cantherus*.

Cantharias, (*Gr.*) a Stone, having the Figure of a Beetle on it.

Cantharides, *Spaniſh* Flies, certain venomous green Flies, that breed on the Tops of Aſh and Olive-Trees, and are us'd in Plaiſters for the raiſing of Bliſters.

Cantharis, is alſo a ſort of Fly of the Beetle-kind, but leſs, which eats and conſumes Corn.

Cantharus, the black Beetle, an Inſect that breeds in Dung; alſo the Beetle-Fiſh.

Cantherus, a Gelding, or labouring Beaſt: Alſo a Rafter, or Joiſt of a Houſe, that comes down from the Ridge to the Eaves; a Spar, a Tranſom, a Leaver: Alſo a Treſſel, or Horſe to ſaw, or cut Timber on.

Canthus, the Iron with which the Rounding of a Cart-Wheel is bound, the Strake of a Cart, the Felley of a Wheel: In *Anatomy*, the Angle, or Corner of the Eye; which is either the Greater or Inward, or the Leſſer or Outward.

Canticles, (*Lat. i. e.* Spiritual Songs) one of the Books of Holy Scripture, otherwiſe call'd *Solomon's* Song.

Canting-Coins. See *Coins in a Ship*.

Cantle, a Piece of any Thing; as *A Cantle of Bread*, *Cheeſe*, &c.

To Cantle out, to divide into ſeveral Parts, or Parcels.

Canto, (*Ital.*) a kind of Diviſion in an Heroick Poem, of the ſame Nature that a Chapter is in Proſe.

Canton, a Diviſion, or Part of a Country in Form of a Province; as, *The Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland*: Alſo a ſort of additional Curtain to a Bed.

In *Heraldry*, **Canton** is an Ordinary made of two ſtrait Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other ſo from the Side of

of the Escutcheon: It is always less than the Quarter of the Field, and if drawn from the left Corner of the Escutcheon, is call'd a *Canton Sinister*: Thus it is said, *He bears Ermin, a Canton Argent charged with a Cheveron Gules.*

To **Canton**, (in the Art of *War*) to retire into a Canton, or Quarter; to fortify one's self in a Place.

To **Cantonize**, to divide into Cantons, or Quarters.

Cantred or **Cantref**, (*Welsh*) a particular Division of a Country in *Wales*, the same as an *Hundred* in *England*, from the *British* Words *Cant*, i. e. an Hundred, and *Tref* a Town, or Village. See *Commote*.

Canvas, a sort of coarse Linnen-Cloth.

Canvas-bags or **Earth-bags**, (in *Fortif.*) or as the *French* call them *Sacs à Terre*, are Baggs fill'd with Earth, and us'd to raise a Parapet, or Breast-work in haste, or to repair one that is broken down: These Bags are sometimes upon occasion fill'd with Gun-powder, and hold about fifty Pounds each.

To **Canvass**, to search diligently into; to scan, sift, or thoroughly examine a Matter; also to put in, sue, or stand for an Office.

Canum or **Cana**, (*Scotch Law-Term*) a Duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land, especially to Bishops and Church-Men.

Canzonet, (*Ital.*) one of the Divisions of *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the Number and Measure of the Verses; tho' every Canzonet varies in both at Pleasure.

Cap, a sort of Covering for the Head: In a Ship, it is a square Piece of Timber put over the Head, or uppermost end of any Mast; having a round Hole to receive the Mast, or Flag-staff; so that by these Caps the Top-Masts and Top-gallant-Masts are kept steady and firm in the *Tresse-trees*.

Cap of a Gun, a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-Hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted, or split.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the King of *England*, before whom it is carry'd at the Coronation, and other great Solemnities. *Cap of Maintenance* also are carry'd before the Mayors of several Cities of *England*.

Cap-Merchant, the Purser of a Ship, that has the Charge of all the Merchandize, or Cargo.

Cap-paper, a sort of Brown, and thick Paper.

Cap-squares, (in *Gunnery*) are broad Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a great Gun, which cover the Trunnions, and are made fast by a Pin with a Fore lock: Their Use is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage, when 'tis shot off with its Mouth lying very low, or *under Metal*, as it is usually termed.

Capable, that is in a Condition, or qualify'd to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

Capacious, capable to receive, or hold; spacious, vast, large.

To **Capacitate**, to put one into a Capacity, to make him capable.

Capacity, Capableness, Ability, Sufficiency, Skill, Reach of Wit. In a Law-sense, it is when a Man, or Body Politick is able, or has a Right to give, or take Lands, Tenements, &c. or to sue Actions: as an Alien born has a sufficient Capacity to Sue in any Personal Action, but not in a Real one.

In *Geometry*, Capacity is the Solid Contents of a Body: Also our hollow Measures for Wine, Beer, Corn, Salt, &c. are call'd *Measures of Capacity*.

Capa-pie, (*Fr.*) as *Armed Cap-a-pee*, viz. from Head to Foot.

Capatison, a sort of Trappings, or Furniture for a Horse.

To **Capatison**, to cover, or set off with such Trappings.

Cape, the Neck-piece of a Cloak, or Upper-Coat: In *Geography*, a Head-land, any Mountain, Point, or Tract of Land running out into the Sea, which is otherwise termed a *Promontory*.

Cape, (*Lat. i. e.* Take) a Judicial Writ, touching Plea of Lands, or Tenements; and being of two sorts, *viz. Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*, both which take hold of Things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this Respect, that the former lies before Appearance, and the other afterwards.

Cape Parvum, a Writ that lies in Case where the Tenant summon'd in Plea of Land, comes at the Summons, and his Appearance is of Record; but after he makes Default at the Day that is given him, then this Writ shall go for the King.

Cape ad Valentiam, a Writ of Execution, or a kind of *Grand Cape*, which lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and he vouches to warrant another, but the Vouchee comes not at the Day given: Then if the Defendant recover against the Tenant, he shall have this Writ against the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Land, &c.

Capeline, (*Fr.*) a Woman's Hat, or Cap, set out with Feathers: In *Surgery*, a kind of Bandage us'd in the Operation of cutting off the Leg.

Capella, (*Lat.*) a little young Goat, a Kid: Also a bright fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Auriga*, whose Longitude is 77 *deg.* 16 *min.* Latitude 22 *deg.* 30 *min.* and Right Ascension 73 *deg.* 7. *min.*

Capella, is also taken for a Chappel, or Place set a-part for Divine Worship: In old Records, a Chest, or Cabinet for the keeping of precious Things, especially Relicks.

Capella de Floribus, (in ancient Writers) a Chaplet, or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *Capella Linea*, a lined Head-piece.

Capellus, a Cap, Bonnet, Hat, or other Covering for the Head. *Capellus Militis*, a Military Helmet, or Head-piece.

Caper, (*Lat.*) a gelded He-Goat, a Buck; also the rank Smell of the Arm-holes.

A **Caper**, a sort of Privateer, or Pirate-Ship.

Capers, a prickly Shrub, almost like Brambles, growing in *Spain*, and other hot Countries; the Flowers and Leaves of which are brought hither preserved in Pickle.

Capi Aga, (among the *Turks*) the principal Groom of the *Grand Seignior's* Bed-Chamber, and the chief Introducer of all private Addresses to him; as being the neareſt about his Person.

Capias, (*Lat.*) a Writ of which there are two sorts, *viz.* one before Judgment, call'd *Capias ad respondendum*, in a Personal Action, where the Sheriff upon the first Writ of Distress returns *nihil habet in ballivâ nostrâ*; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which are of divers kinds, as these following, *viz.*

Capias Conductus ad proficiscendum, is a Writ that lies for the taking up such, as having receiv'd Prest-Money, to serve the King, slink away, and do not come in at the Time.

Capias pro fine, is where one being by Judgment fined to the King, upon some Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment: For by this Writ his

his Body is taken and committed to Prison, 'till he content the King for his Fine.

Capias ad Satisfaciendum, a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in an Action Personal, as Debt, or Damages, *&c.* And he against whom the Debt is recover'd, has no Lands nor Tenements, nor sufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levy'd: In which Case this Writ is directed to the Sheriff, for taking the Body of him against whom the Debt is recover'd, and securing him in Prison 'till Satisfaction be made.

Capias Utlagatum, a Writ which lies against one that is out-lawed upon any Suit, so that the Sheriff upon the Receipt of it, apprehends the Party for not appearing upon the Exigent, keeps him in Custody 'till the Return of the Writ, and then brings him into Court, to be farther order'd there for his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & inquiras de Bonis & Catallis, is a Writ all one with the former, but it gives a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Offender's Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattels.

Capias in Withernam de Averiis, is a Writ lying for Cattle in *Withernam*.

Capias in Withernamium de Homine, a Writ that lies for a Servant in *Withernam*. See *Withernam*.

Capillamentum, the Hair, or natural Bush; a Periwig, or false Hair: *Capillamenta*, or *Capillaments*, are also the Strings, or Threads about the Roots of Herbs, or those small Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorn'd with little Knobs at the Top.

Capillary, belonging to, or like Hair.

Capillary Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have no main Stalk, or Stem, but grow to the Ground, as Hairs to one's Head, and which bear their Seed in little Tufts, Bunches, or Knobs on the Back-side of their Leaves; whence by some they are call'd *Dorsiparæ* and *Tergifœtæ*.

Capillary Vessels, (in *Anat.*) small Veins and Arteries like Threads, or Hairs.

Capillatio, (*Lat.*) a being hairy, or growing like Hairs: In *Surgery*, a sort of Fracture, or breaking of the Scull, which is so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

Capillus, the Hair of the Head, a Bush of Hair. *Capillus Veneris*, the Herb Maiden-Hair.

Capilotade, (*Fr.*) a Dish made of several Remnants of Meat.

Capistrum, (*Lat.*) a Collar, or Halter for a Horse; a Head-stall: Also a Surgeon's Bandage, or Swathe for the Head.

Capitaine. See *Captain*.

Capital, principal, chief, or great; also heinous, worthy of Death.

Capital Line. See *Line Capital*.

A **Capital**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Line drawn from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the Middle of the Gorge.

A **Capital** or **Capitel**, (in *Architect.*) the same with the *Chapiter*, or Ornament on the Top of a Pillar, which is different according to the several Orders. See *Chapiter*.

Capitation, a Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax.

Capite, (Law-Term) as *A Tenure* in Capite, or *in Chief*, when Lands were held immediately of the King, as of his Crown, by Knight-Service, or otherwise, and not of any Honour, Castle, or Manour belonging to it: This Tenure is now abolish'd, as being turn'd into free and common Soccage by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* II.

Capitilubium, a Medicinal Liquor to wash the Head in.

Capito, one that has a great Head, a Jolt-Head, or Grout-Head; also the Sea-Chub, or Pollard, a Fish.

Capitol, an ancient Citadel of *Rome*, said to have taken Name from the Head of one *Tolus*, found there upon digging to lay the Foundation.

Capitolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular Way of Dressing Capons, Patridges, and other sorts of Fowl.

Capitula Agri, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Had-lands or Head-lands, that lie at the upper End of the Grounds or Furrows.

Capitula Ruralia, Chapters, or Assemblies held by the Rural Dean and Parish-Clergy, within the Precincts, or Bounds, of every respective Deanry.

To **Capitulate**, to make Articles of Agreement; to parley or treat with a Besieger, about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

Capitulation, the Act of Capitulating.

Capitulum, (*Lat.*) a little Head; the Chapiter, or Top of a Pillar; a Chapter, or Assembly of a Dean and Prebends, belonging to a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; a Chapter of a Book, a Summary, or short Account.

Among *Herbalists*, **Capitulum** is taken for the Head, or flow'ring Top of any Plant, which is made up of many Flowers and Threads closely joyn'd together in a globous, circular, or discous Figure; as the Flowers of Blew Bottles, Scabious, Carduus, *&c.*

Capitzi or **Capigi**, certain Officers among the *Turks*, that guard the Gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

Capnias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Jasper, so call'd, because it looks as if it were blacken'd with Smoak.

Capnitis, a sort of *Cadmia*, or Brass Oar.

Capnomancy, Divination, or South-Saying by Smoak.

Capnos or **Caphion**, Smoak; also the Herb Fumitory, which often grows amidst Barley.

Capo, (*Ital.*) one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom and the Senate, the Doge, or Duke is subject.

Capon, a Cock cut to brood, or cover, and lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, *&c.* or else to be fatted for the Spit: Whence in Derision, effeminate Fellows are call'd *Capons*.

Capon-fashion, a Term in *Archery*. See *Bob-tail*.

Capons-tail, a kind of Herb.

Caponniere, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a hollow Lodgment, or Trench, about four or five Foot broad, border'd with a little Breast-work, about two Foot high, to hold Planks laden with Earth: This Lodgment is usually plac'd on the End of the Counterscarp, being wide enough to receive twenty or thirty Musketeers, who Fire thro' Loop-Holes made on the Sides.

Capot, a Term us'd at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

Cappadine, a sort of Silk, with which the Shag of some Rugs is made.

Capparis, (*Gr.*) the Shrub that bears the Fruit call'd Capers; or the Fruit it self. See *Capers*.

Capra, (*Lat.*) a She-Goat; also the Name of a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars.

Capræ Saltantes, (*i. e.* leaping Goats) a fiery Meteor, or Exhalation, which sometimes appears in the Air, and is not fired in a strait Line, but with Bendings or Windings in and out.

Capræa, the Roe, Roe Buck, or Deer, a Beast of Chace; also the Branch of a Vine that puts forth Tendrels.

Capre

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Capreolaria Vasa, (in *Anat.*) those Vessels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or Tendrels of Vines; as the Blood-Vessels in the Testicles.

Capreolatæ Plantæ, are such Plants as turn, wind, and climb along the Surface of the Ground, by Means of their Tendrels; as Gourds, Cucumbers, Melons, *&c.*

Capreolus, a young Buck, a Chevril: Among *Herbalists*, the Tendrel, Clasp, or Shoot, by which Vines and such like creeping Plants fasten themselves to those Things which are design'd to support them.

Capriche or **Caprice**, (*Ital.*) a foolish Fancy, Whimsey, Freak, or Maggot. *Caprichio's* are also Pieces of Musick, Poetry, and Painting, in which the Force of Imagination goes beyond the Rules of Art.

Capricious, fantastical, freakish, whimsical.

Capricorn, (*Lat. i. e.* the horned Goat) one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, thus marked (♑) which the Sun enters in the Midst of Winter. The *Southern Tropick*, or the *Tropick of Capricorn*, takes Name from, and passes through the first Degree of this Sign, and the Distance of 20 *Degr.* 30 *Min.* from the Equator. See *Tropick of Capricorn*.

Caprification, (in *Husbandry*) the Dressing of wild Fig-trees, or Vines.

Caprificus, a wild Fig-tree.

Caprifolium, Caprifoil, Wood bind, or Honeysuckle; a Shrub.

Caprimulgus, a Milker of Goats, a Goat-herd, or some such sorry Fellow: Also a Bird like a Gull, that in the Night sucks Goats, and causes their Udder to mortify; the Goat-sucking Owl: Also the Goat-sucking Water-snake.

Capriola, the Herb Dog-tooth.

Capriole, (*Fr.*) a Caper, or Leap in Dancing; also the Goat-leap, in Horse-manship.

Capriscus, (*Lat.*) the Saw-Fish.

Capstan, **Capstand** or **Capstern**, a Draw-beam in a Ship, which is of two sorts, *viz.* the *Main-Capstan* and the *Jeer-Capstan*; the former is a Piece of Timber fix'd behind the Main-mast, the Foot of it standing in a Step on the Lower-Deck, and the Head betwixt the two Upper-Decks. The Use of it is to weigh the Anchor, to hoise, or take down the Top-masts, to heave any weighty Thing into the Ship, *&c.*

The **Jeer-Capstan**, is plac'd in the same manner between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast, and its Use is to heave upon the *Jeer-Rope*, or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by, when the Anchor is in weighing.

The Terms belonging to the Use of the *Capstans* are, *Come up Capstan*, or *Launce out the Capstan*, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by slacked; and *Pawl the Capstan, i. e.* stop it with the *Pawl*, to keep it from recoiling, or turning backwards.

Capstan-Bars, are Pieces of Wood thrust thro' the Holes, for as many as can stand to heave and turn it about; which is call'd *Manning the Capstan*.

Capstan-Barrel, is the main Post of the whole Piece.

Capsula, (*Lat.*) a little Coffer, or Chest, a Casket.

Capsula Communis of Dr. *Glisson*, is a Membrane, or Skin that comes from the *Peritonæum*, and includes both the *Porus Biliarius*, and the *Vena Porta* in the Liver.

Capsula Cordis, the Skin that incompasses the Heart, the same with *Pericardium*.

Capsula Seminalis, (among *Herbalists*) the little Cup, Case, or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant.

Capsulæ Atrabiliariæ, (in *Anat.*) certain glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Reins, to receive the Juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the Blood returning thicker from the Reins, is temper'd and made more fluid. See *Renal Glandules*, and *Renes Succenturiati*.

Capsulæ Seminales, the outmost Cavities, or hollow Parts of the Vessels that convey the *Semen*, or Seed in the Body of a Living-Creature: These are widen'd like little Coffers, and by two small Holes send forth the *Semen* receiv'd from the Testicles into the little Seminary Bladders.

Capsulate-Pods, are little short Seed-Vessels of Plants, so call'd by *Herbalists*.

Captain, a Head-Officer, the Commander in chief of a Company of Foot, or Troop of Horse, or Dragoons, or of a Ship of War at Sea.

Captain or **Capitaine aux Gardes**, (*Fr. i. e.* Captain to the Guards) the Captain of a Company in *France*, in the Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Captain des Gardes, (*i. e.* Captain of the Guards) a Commander of one of the Four *French* Troops of Guards.

Captain en Pied, a Captain kept in Pay, that is not reform'd.

Captain en Second. See *Second Captain*.

Captain Reformed, one who upon the Reducing of Forces loses his Company, yet is continu'd Captain, either as Second to another, or without Post. See *Reformado*.

Captain Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of the Collonel's Troop, or Company, in every Regiment; who commands as youngest Captain, tho' in Reality, he is only a Lieutenant, the Collonel being himself Captain.

Caption, (*Lat. i. e.* taking) a Law-Term, us'd for a Certificate, when a Commission is executed; the Commissioners Names being subscrib'd and return'd.

Captious, apt to take Exceptions, cavilous, quarrelsome: Also Cunning, Deceitful, full of Craft, or Deceit; as *A Captious Argument*.

To **Captivate**, to take captive, to enslave; a Word altogether apply'd to the Affections of the Mind.

A **Captive**, one that is taken by the Enemy, a Prisoner of War.

Captivity, the Condition of a Captive, Slavery, Thraldom, Bondage.

Capture, Catch, Prize, Prey, Booty: In a Law-Sense, a Taking, an Arrest, a Seizure.

Capuche, (*Fr.*) a Monk's Cowl, or Hood.

Capuchins, Fryers of the Order of St. *Francis*, founded by *Matthew Bisci*, of *Ancona* in *Italy*, and so nam'd from their wearing the Capuche, or Cowl.

Capucia-Capers or **Nasturces**, a Plant, whose round Buds are good to pickle in Vinegar. See *Nasturces*.

Caput, (*Lat.*) the Head, a Part of the Body, the Summ or Principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause, a Character.

Caput Anni, (in old *Records*) New-year's-Day, being as it were the Head of the Year.

Caput Baroniæ, the chief Mansion-House of a Noble-man; which for want of a Male-Heir, must descend to the eldest Daughter, and not be divided.

Caput Calendarum Maii, the Calends, or first Day of the Month of *May*; *May*-Day.

Caput Gallinaginis, (in *Surgery*) a Carbuncle, or fiery Swelling in the *Urethra*, or Urinary Passage; so call'd from its Figure resembling the Head of a Wood-cock, or Snipe.

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Caput Jejunii (in ancient *Deeds*) Ash-Wednesday, which is the Head, or Beginning of the Lent-Fast.

Caput Loci, the End of a Place; *ad Caput Villæ*, at the End of the Town.

Caput Mortuum, (in *Chymistry*) that gross or thick dry Matter, which remains after the Distillation of any Mixt Body; but more-especially of Metals: It is also often taken only for that which remains after the Distilling of Vitriol, and which is termed *Colcothar Vitrioli*. See *Earth* and *Terra Damnata*.

Carabine or **Carbine**, (*Fr.*) a kind of short Gun, between a Pistol and a Musker, us'd by Horse; or a Horse-man so arm'd.

Carabineers, some Regiments of choice Horse in *France*, call'd out of all the other Regiments.

Carabus, (*Lat.*) a Lobster, or such like Shell-Fish; a Crab, a Cray-Fish, or Crevice: Also a Caravel, a kind of Sea-Vessel.

Carack, a great *Portuguese* Ship.

Caracol, (*Fr.*) the Half-turn, which a Horse-man makes either to the Right, or Left; also a Winding Stair-Case.

To Caracol, to wheel about, or cast into a Ring; a Term in Military Discipline.

Caradoc, an old *British* proper Name of a Man, signifying dearly beloved.

Carage of Lime, the Quantity of sixty four Bushels.

Caramel, (*Fr.*) Sugar well boil'd, and good for a Cold: In the Confectionary Art it is us'd for the sixth and last Degree of Boiling Sugar, when a little of it being taken up with the Tip of one's Finger, and put between the Teeth, it breaks and cracks, without sticking in the least: Also a curious Sugar-work, made of Sugar so order'd.

Caramousil, a *Turkish* Ship of Burden, having a very high Poop.

Caranna, a kind of Gum brought from the *West-Indies*, and good for the Tooth-ach, if apply'd to the Temples.

Carapici, a sort of *Turkish* Horse-man.

Carat of Gold, is properly the Weight of 24 Grains, or one Scruple, and 24 Carats make an Ounce. If an Ounce of Gold be so fine, that in the Purification it loses little or nothing, then 'tis said *To be Gold of* 24 *Carats*; if it loses one Carat, then 'tis *Gold of* 23 *Carats*; and if it loses two Carats in the Refining, 'tis call'd *Gold of* 22 *Carats*.

Carat of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones, is the Weight of four Grains only.

Caravan, (in the *Eastern* Countries) an Assembly, or Meeting together of Merchants, Pilgrims, and other Travellers; to go in Company with a Guide and a Convoy, for more Safety and Convenience: Also a Sea-Expedition made by the new Knights of *Malta*.

Caravansera or **Caravans-raw**, an Inn, or House of Entertainment, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Caravel or **Carvel**, a kind of light round Ship, with a square Poop, rigg'd and fitted out like a Galley, holding about six score or seven score Tun: These are counted the best Sailers on the Sea, and much used by the *Portugueses*.

Caraways, an Herb, whose Leaves are somewhat like those of a Carret; the Seeds of it are good to break Wind, provoke Urine, and help Digestion.

Carbine, See *Carabine*.

Carbo, (*Lat.*) a dead Coal, or a burning Coal; also the Carbuncle, a kind of Sore or Swelling

Carbo aquaticus, the Sea-Drake, or Cormorant, a Fowl.

Carbonado, Meat broil'd upon the Coals.

Carbuncle, a great Ruby, a precious Stone in Colour like a burning Coal: Also a fiery Rough, or Plague-Sore, with a black Crust or Scab that falls off, and leaves a deep and dangerous Ulcer; both otherwise call'd *Anthrax*.

Carbunculation, the Blasting of the new-sprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by excessive Heat, or the like excess of Cold.

Carbunculus, (*Lat.*) a Carbuncle.

Carcanet. See *Carkanet*.

Carcass, a dead Body: Also an Iron Case about the Bigness of a Bomb, sometimes made all of Iron, with two or three Holes, through which the Fire is to blaze; and sometimes consisting only of Iron Bars, or Hoops cover'd over with pitched Canvas-Cloth, and fill'd with Granadoes, Barrels of Pistolets charg'd and wrapp'd up in Tow dipp'd in Oil, and other Materials for the Firing of Houses. They are shot out of Mortar-Pieces like Bombs into Besieged Places, *&c.*

Carcellage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carchedonius, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle, or precious Stone, so call'd, because it was first brought from the *Indies* to *Carthage* in *Africa*.

Carchesium, the Tunnel on the Top of a Ship's Mast above the Sail-Yards; also a sort of Bandage us'd by *Surgeons*, consisting of two Reins that may be equally stretched out.

Carcinethion, the Herb Knot-Grass, good for stanching Blood.

Carcinodes, a kind of Swelling like a Cancer.

Carcinoma, the Cancer-Swelling, so call'd by the *Greeks*, before it comes to an Ulcer; a latent or blind Cancer.

Carcinus, the Crab-Fish; also the Cancer-Sore.

Cardamine, a kind of Water-cresses, Ladies-smock; an Herb good against the hot Scurvy.

Cardamomum, Cardamum, a Spicy Seed brought from the *East-Indies*, of a pleasant hot Taste; one kind of which is call'd Grain of Paradise.

Cardamon or **Cardamum**, Garden-cresses; an Herb.

Cardecue. See *Quardecue*.

Cardia, the Heart, one of the principal Parts of an Animal Body, appointed for the Circulating of the Blood. It was also anciently taken for the Mouth or Pit of the Stomach.

Cardiaca, a Suffocation or Sifling of the Heart by a *Polypus*, or clotted Blood: In *Anatomy*, the Median, or Liver-Vein: Also the Herb Motherwort, good for Hypochondriacal Diseases, to provoke Urine, and the Courses, *&c.*

Cardiacal or **Cardiack**, belonging to the Heart; also cordial or good for the Heart.

Cardiack Line, (in *Chiromancy*) the Line of the Heart, which incircles the Mount of the Thumb, and is otherwise call'd *the Line of Life*.

Cardiacum, a Medicine which strengthens or comforts the Heart; a Cordial.

Cardiacus Dolor, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, which makes one think the very Heart it self akes; the Heart-burning.

Cardiacus Plexus, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Par vagum*, or eighth Pair of Nerves, which about the first or second Rib, is sent from its descending Trunk, and bestow'd upon the Heart, with its Appendage.

Cardialagia or **Cardiogmus**, a gnawing at the Stomach, so that the Heart being straighten'd by consent with that Part, sometimes occasions a Swooning away; a Pain at the Heart or Stomach, the Heart-burning.

Cardinal, (*Lat.*) principal, chief,

Cardinal Numbers, a Term in *Grammar*. See *Numerals*.

Cardinal Points, (in *Aſtrol.*) the firſt, fourth, ſeventh, and tenth Angles, or Houſes, in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens.

Cardinal Points of the Compaſs, or **Cardinal Winds**, are the Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South: The Equinoctial and Solſtitial Points of the *Ecliptick*, are alſo ſtyl'd the Four Cardinal Points.

Cardinal Signs of the Zodiack, are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*.

Cardinal Vertues, (in *Divinity*) are Prudence, Temperance, Juſtice, and Fortitude.

A **Cardinal**, a chief Dignitary in the Church of *Rome*, firſt ſet up by Pope *Paſchal* I. of whom there are ſeventy in Number, *viz.* ſix Cardinal Biſhops, fifty Cardinal Prieſts, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

Cardinals-Flower, a Flower ſo call'd becauſe it is very red like a Cardinal's Robe; a kind of Throat-wort, or Bell-flower, brought out of *America*, and not to be ſeen but in the Gardens of curious Floriſts.

Cardiogmus. See *Cardialgia*.

Cardiognoſtick, that knows the Heart, an Attribute or Property only belonging to God.

Cardiſce, a precious Stone in the Shape of a Heart.

Cardo, (*Lat.*) the Hinge of a Gate or Door: In *Anatomy*, the ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck, the ſame as *Epiſtropheus*; which See.

Cardoon, (*Fr.*) a Plant ſomewhat like an Artichoak, the Leaves of which whited ſerve for a Sallet.

Cardoon or **Cardoon-Thiſtle**, an Herb whoſe Stalk is good to eat.

Carduelis, (*Lat.*) a Bird that feeds amidſt Thiſtles, *&c.* a Gold-finch.

Carduus, the Thiſtle, or Fuller's Thiſtle.

Carduus Benedictus, (*i. e.* Bleſſed or Holy Thiſtle) a kind of Plant that grows commonly in Gardens, and bears ſmall yellow Flowers, ſurrounded with red Prickles.

Carebaria, (*Gr.*) Heavineſs of the Head, a Diſtemper.

Carecta or **Carectata**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cart, or Cart-load.

Carectata Plumbi, a Pig or Maſs of Lead, weighing 128 Stone, or 2100 Pounds.

Careeks, (old Word) Marks.

To **Careen**, (Sea-Term) to refit, or trim a Ship, which is done when ſhe is made ſo light, that by means of another lower Veſſel laid near her, ſhe may be brought down on one Side, to the third, fourth, or fifth Strake, in order to be Calk'd, or Trimm'd, or have any Thing mended on the other Side. Whence if a Ship lye much on the one Side in her bearing Sail, ſhe is ſaid *To Sail on the Careen*.

Career, (*Fr.*) a Courſe, or Race, a Running full Speed.

To **Careſs**, to make much of, to treat very obligingly, to fawn upon, to court.

Careſſes, great Expreſſions of Friendſhip and Endearment, extraordinary Compliments.

Careum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Caraways.

Carex, Burr-reed, Sedge, or Sheer-graſs.

Carfax, a Place where four ſeveral Streets, or Ways meet together, particularly the Name of the Market place in *Oxford*.

Carle, (in *Husbandry*) Ground unbroken, or untilled.

Cargadon, (*Fr.*) an old Word for Cargo.

Cargo, (*Ital.*) the Fraight, whole Lading, or Burden of a Ship; alſo the Loading of a Horſe of 300 or 400 Pounds.

Cariatides. See *Caryatides*.

Caribbe-Iſlands or **Canibal-Iſlands**, ſeveral Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo nam'd from certain People feeding on a Man's-Fleſh, by whom they were formerly inhabited: The chief of them are now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*; as *Barbadoes*, St. *Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, &c.

Carica, (*Lat.*) a kind of dry Fig, a lenten Fig.

Carica or **Caruca**, a Sea-Veſſel, a Ship call'd a *Carick*.

Carides, Prawns, or Shrimps; a ſort of Fiſh.

Caries, Rottenneſs in Wood, that is Worm-eaten: In *Surgery*, a Rottenneſs, Gangreen, or Ulcer of the Bones, when their Subſtance is putrify'd.

Carina, the Keel, or Bottom of a Ship; or the whole Ship: Alſo an Anatomical Term for the Beginning of the entire *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joynts, as they appear in a young Chicken in the Shell, from its being crooked like a Ship's Keel: And *Herbaliſts* for the ſame Reaſon uſe the Word *Carina* to expreſs the lower *Petalum*, or Leaf of a Papillionaceous Flower: The Leaves of the *Aſphodelus* are alſo ſaid *To be Carinated*.

Cark, a certain Quantity of Wooll, the thirtieth Part of a *Sarplar*; which See.

Carking, perplexing, or diſtracting; as *Carking Cares*.

Carkanet, (*Fr.*) a Chain of Jewels for the Neck.

Carl, a Clown, from the *Saxon* Word *Ceorle* of the ſame Signification.

Carleton, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by a pleaſant Tenure, *viz.* That 100 Herrings bak'd in 24 Pies ſhould be preſented to the King, in what Part of *England* ſoever he was, when they firſt came into Seaſon. The Cuſtom is ſtill obſerv'd, and the Herrings duly convey'd to the King by the Lord of the Manour.

Carlina or **Carolina**, the Carline-Thiſtle, a Plant ſo call'd from the Emperour *Charles* the Great; whoſe Army was preſerv'd from the Plague by the Uſe of its Root.

Carlings, (among *Ship-wrights*) are Timbers in a Ship that lie along fore and aft from one Beam to another, and bear up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are made faſt.

Carling-knees, Timbers lying a-croſs from the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way between the two Maſts, and bearing up the Deck on both Sides.

Carmel, a Military Order of Knights, appointed by the Emperour, *Henry* IV. under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

Carmelites, an Order of Monks, founded at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122.

Carminantia or **Carminativa**, Carminative Medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as ſerve to diſperſe and drive out Wind.

Carmouſal, a *Turkiſh* Merchant-Man. See *Caramouſil*.

Carnadoe, a *Spaniſh* Coin, of which ſix make a *Marveid*, and 54 *Marveids* a *Ryal*, which is equal to ſix Pence *Engliſh* Money.

Carnage, (*Lat.*) a Maſſacre, or great Slaughter: Among *Hunters*, the Fleſh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

Carnal, belonging to the Fleſh, Fleſhly, or Senſual.

Carnality, Fleſhlineſs, a being given to fleſhly Luſts.

Carnarium, (*Lat.*) a Butcher's Shambles, a Butchery, or Fleſh-Market; a Larder, or Room

where Flesh is hung up, or kept: In old Records, a Charnel-House, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up.

Carnation, a reddish-white Colour, resembling that of Flesh: Also a kind of Gilliflower, or double Pink, so call'd from its being of that Colour. In *Painting*, it is taken for such Parts of a Humane Body as are drawn naked, without any Drapery: So that when the bare Flesh is so express'd to the Life, well-coloured, bold and strong, the *Painter's Carnation* is said to be very good.

Carnaval or **Carnival**, Shrove-tide, a Time of Feasting and Merriment among *Roman-Catholicks*, from the Festival of Twelfth Day 'till Lent, when more than ordinary Liberty is allow'd, as it were to make amends for the Abstinence, or Pennance which is to be undergone afterwards: Whence it is Figuratively taken for any Time of Rioting, or Licentiousness.

Carnel, a little Ship, that goes with Missen-Sails instead of Main-Sails, and is much in Use about *Spain*.

Carnel-work, a Term us'd when Ships are built first with their Timbers and Beams, and afterwards have their Planks brought on; in which Respect it is distinguished from *Clinch-Work*.

Carneol, a kind of Herb; also a precious Stone. See *Sardius Lapis*.

Carney, a Disease in Horses, whereby their Mouths become so furr'd and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnivorous, devouring Flesh, that lives upon eating Flesh; as *Carnivorous Animals*, i. e. such Living Creatures as feed upon Flesh wholly, or chiefly.

Carnogan, (old *British* Word) a kind of wooden Dish, or Piggen.

Carnosity, (*Lat.*) an abounding in Flesh, a more than ordinary Fleshiness in any Part of the Body; any Thing that grows out in the Flesh, especially in the Yard, so as to stop the Passage of the Urine.

Carnous, full of Flesh, Fleshy; as *A Carnous Membrane*.

Carnouse, the Base-Ring, or greatest Circle about the Breech of a great Gun.

Caro, (*Lat.*) the Flesh of Living-Creatures, defin'd by Anatomists to be a similar, fibrous, bloody, soft, and thick Part, which with the Bones is the main Prop of the Body: Among Herbalists, the Substance under the Pill, or Rind of Trees; the Pulp, or soft Substance contain'd within any Plant, or its Fruit; as the Pulp of *Cassia*, *Prunes*, *Tamarinds*, &c.

Carob, a sort of small Weight, us'd by Goldsmiths, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

Carob or **Carob-bean**, a Fruit that tastes somewhat like Chesnuts.

Carol, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance: Also an Hymn, or Song sung at *Christmas*, in Honour of our Blessed Saviour's Birth.

Carola, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Pew, or Closet. See *Carrel*.

Carolina-Hat, a sort of Felt, or Cloth-Hat.

Carolus, a Broad-piece of Gold, made by King *Charles* I. for 20 Shillings, which in Proportion to Guinea's passing at 21 *s.* 6 *d.* is worth 23 *s.* Also an old *French* Coin of Ten Deniers Value, or Three Farthings *English*.

Carus, (*Gr.*) Surfeiting; also a Lethargy, or deep Sleep. See *Carus*.

Carus or **Caron**, the Herb Caraways.

Carota, (*Lat.*) the wild Carret.

Carotel, a particular Quantity of some Merchandizes; as *Of Cloves*, from four to five Hundred Weight. *Of Currans*, from 5 to 6 C. *Of Mace*, about 3 C. *Of Nutmegs*, from 6½ to 7½ C.

Carotides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries which spring from the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and march up to the Brain; being so call'd, because when tyed, or stopp'd, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep, or cause a Lethargy.

Carouse, (*Fr.*) hard Drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-Bout.

To **Carouse**, to drink Hand to Fist; to quaff, or take large Draughts.

Carp, an excellent Fresh-Water Fish.

To **Carp**, to censure, or blame; to cavil, to find Fault with.

Carp-stone, a Stone of a Triangular Figure, found in the Palate of a Carp.

Carpenter's-Rule, an Instrument made of Box, a Foot or 18 Inches long, to shut with a Joynt, for the Measuring of Timber and Boards.

Carpentry, the Carpenter's Art, or Trade.

Carpentum, (*Lat.*) a Chariot, a Coach or Waggon. In *Astrology*, the Throne, or Seat of a Planet, when posited, or set in a Place where it has most Dignities.

Carpesium, (*Gr.*) Cubebs, a kind of Plant.

Carphos, the Herb Fenegreek.

Carpia, (*Lat.*) a Tent put into a Wound, or Ulcer, to cleanse it.

Carpinus, a kind of Oak, Plane-tree, or Maple, Hedge-beach, or Horn-beam.

Carpio, the Carp-Fish.

Carpmeals, a kind of coarse Cloth made in the Northern Parts of *England*.

Carpobalsamum, the Fruit of the Balsam-tree.

Carpocratians, a Sect of Hereticks that had *Carpocrates* for their Ring-leader, *A. C.* 120. They deny'd the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World.

Carpophyllon, a Shrub, call'd Laurel of *Alexandria*.

Carpus, the Wrist, consisting of Eight small Bones, with which the Cubit, or Elbow is joyn'd to the Hand.

Carrack or **Carrick**, a great Ship, from the *Italian* Word *Carico*, or *Carco*, signifying a Burthen.

Carrat or **Carrect**, was formerly us'd for any Weight, or Burthen; but is now only apply'd to the Weight of Gold, or precious Stones. See *Carat*.

Carre, (Country-Word) woody, moist, and boggy Ground.

Carrel, a Closet, or Pew in a Monastery, for Privacy and Retirement. In old Times, every Monk had his several Carrel to himself, and us'd to resort thither after Dinner to Study.

Carreta or **Carrecta**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Carriage, a Cart-load, or Waggon-load; as *Carreta Feni*, a Load of Hay.

Carriage, the carrying of Goods, or Merchandizes; also a kind of cover'd, or close Waggon; also one's Mein, or Behaviour: In *Husbandry*, *Carriage* is taken for a sort of Furrow cut on Purpose for the conveying of Water to over-flow, or drown the Ground.

Carriages for Pieces of Ordinance, a kind of long, narrow Carts, each made to the Proportion of the Gun it is to carry: When they stand upon Batteries they have only two Wheels, but when drawn, two other less Wheels are added beyond the Breech of the Piece.

Carriers-Sauce. See *Poor Man's Sauce*.

Carrion, the stinking Carcass, or Flesh of a dead Beast.

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Carousel, (*Fr.*) a magnificent Festival made by Princes, or Noblemen, upon some Occasion of Publick Rejoycing, which consists in a Cavalcade, or Solemn Riding on Horse-back of great Personages richly Clad, Courses of Chariots and Horses, Publick Shews, Games, &c.

Carrus, (*Lat.*) a Caroach, a Chariot, a Cart.

Carry, (in *Falconry*) signifies a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

To Carry a Bone, a Sea-phrase. See *Bone*.

Carrying is also a Term in *Hunting*: For when an Hare runs on rotten Ground, or sometimes on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, the Huntsmen say *She carries*.

Cartel, (*Fr.*) a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance: Also a Regulation, or Agreement betwixt Parties at War, for the Exchanging and Redeeming of Prisoners.

Cartesian, belonging to, or one that follows the Opinions of the famous *French* Philosopher *Cartesius*, or *Des Cartes*.

Carthamus, (*Lat.*) wild, or Bastard Saffron, whose Flowers are of a Saffron-colour, but the Leaves resemble *Carduus Benedictus*: It is sometimes us'd in *Physick*, and purges very strongly.

Carthismandua, a famous *British* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her Husband *Venusius*, Marry'd his Armour-bearer, and Crown'd him King.

Carthusians or **Chartreux**, an Order of Monks, Founded, *A. D.* 1101. by one *Bruno* a Native of *Colon*, and Canon of *Rheims* in *France*, who retir'd from the Converse of the World, 1084, to a Place call'd *La Chartreuse*, in the Mountains of *Dauphiné*.

Cartilage, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Gristle, or Tendrel, as of the Ear, Nose, &c. A Similar white Part, which is more hard and dry than a Ligament, but softer than a Bone: It renders the Articulation, or joynting of Bones more easie, and defends several Parts from outward Injuries.

Cartilaginous, belonging to, or full of Gristles gristly.

Cartoon, (in *Painting*) a Design, or Draught made upon Paper, to be afterwards drawn in fresco upon a Wall.

Cartridge, **Cartouch**, or **Cartouse**, a Charge of Powder for a great, or small Gun, put in a Case made of thick Paper, Paste-board, Parchment, or Tin, and exactly fitted to the Bore of the Piece. *Cartridge* is also a kind of Ornament in Carving, or Painting.

Caruca, (in ancient *Latin Deeds*) a Plough, from the *French* Word *Charrue*, which signifies the same Thing.

Carucage or **Caruage**, a Term sometimes us'd in *Husbandry*; the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary for Grain, Hemp and Line, or extraordinary for Woad, Dyers-weed, Rape, Panick, &c. In a Law-sense, a Tax heretofore laid on a *Carue* of Land; also an Exemption from, or a being quit of that Tribute.

Carucata, a Carue, or Plough-land, or as much Land as may be Till'd in a Year with one Plough: It is also sometimes taken for a Cart-load; as *Carucata ligni*, a Cart-load of Wood.

Carucata Boum, a Team of Oxen for Drawing, or Ploughing.

Carucatarius, one that held Lands in Carue, or Plough-Tenure.

Carve or **Carue of Land**, the same with *Caruca*, which See.

Carvel. See *Caravel*.

Carving, (among *Falconers*) a Hawk is so call'd in the beginning of the Year, from its being carry'd on the Fist.

Caruncula, (*Lat.*) a Caruncle, or little piece of Flesh, a Flesh-kernel.

Caruncule Lachrymales, or **Caruncule Occult**, (in *Anat.*) the Caruncles of the Eye, certain Glandules or Kernels plac'd at each Corner of the Eye, which separate Matter for the moistening of it, the same with Tears.

Caruncule Myrtiformes, a Wrinkling of the Orifice of the *Vagina* or Womb-passage, which in Women with Child, and after Child-birth, are so defac'd, that they cannot be perceiv'd.

Caruncule Papillares, are Ten small Bodies in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Humour call'd *Serum*, from the little Channels, and convey it into the *Pelvis*.

Carus or **Carus**, (*Gr.*) a Sleep, in which the Person affected, being pull'd, pinch'd, and call'd, scarce shews any Sign either of Feeling or Hearing: This Distemper is without a Feaver, being in Degree greater than a Lethargy, but less than an Apoplexy.

Caryatides, (in *Architecture*) an Order of Pillars shap'd like the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and cloath'd in a Robe reaching down to their Feet. These Figures support the Entablature, and were at first made to represent the Women of *Carya* in *Peloponnesus*, who were made captive by the *Greeks*, and carry'd in Triumph, after all the Male Inhabitants were put to the Sword, and their City burnt, for treacherously joyning with the *Persians* against their own Country.

Caryta, a kind of Spurge; and Herb.

Caryocastinum, an Electuary, so call'd from its Ingredients, which are Cloves and *Costus*; it is chiefly us'd for the Gout and Pains in the Limbs.

Caryocactes, the Nut-breaker, or Nut-jobber; a sort of Bird.

Caryon, any kind of Nut, more-especially the Walnut. *Caryon myristicon*, a Nutmeg.

Caryophyllata, Avens, an Herb of a somewhat binding Quality, chiefly us'd inwardly to cure Rheums, and for quickening the Blood.

Caryophylleus Flos, a Pink-flower.

Caryophyllum, the Clove-Gilliflower.

Caryophyllum aromaticum, the Clove, an *Indian* Spice.

Caryota, a kind of Date as big as a Walnut.

Cascabel, the Pummel, or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, by some call'd the *Cascabel-deck*.

Cascade, (*Ital.*) a Fall of Waters from a Rock into a low Place, or an artificial Water-fall, such as is made in some Gentlemens Gardens.

Cascan, (*Fr.* in *Fortification*) a Hole, a hollow Place in Form of a Well, from whence a Gallery digged in like manner under Ground, is convey'd to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

Cascarilla, (*Lat.*) the Bark of an *Indian* Tree.

Cast, Thing, Matter, Question, Occasion, Condition: Among Printers, a Frame divided into little Boxes, wherein the cast Letters of the Alphabet are put, in order to be pick'd out for the composing of Words, &c.

Case of Conscience, a Scruple or Question about some Matter of Religion, which the dissatisfy'd Party is desirous to have resolved.

Case of Normandy-Glass, a Quantity consisting of 120 Foot.

Cases, (in *Grammar*) are those Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is vary'd in its Construction: These are Six in Number; *viz.* the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*; which See in their proper Places.

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Case-shot or **Murrel-shot**, (in *Gunnery*) small Bullets, Nails, Pieces, of old Iron, Stones, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of the Ordinance or Murdering-pieces.

Casemate, (in *Fortif.*) a Well with its several Branches under Ground digged in the Passage of the Bastion 'till the Miner is heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine: Also a Vault made of Masons-Work, in that Part of the Flank of a Bastion, which is next the Courtin, on purpose to fire upon the Enemy, and to defend the Face of the opposite Bastion with the Moat: Also a Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot through.

Casement, part of a Window that opens to let in the Air, &c. Also a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Trochilus*; which See.

Casern, (*French* in *Fortificat.*) a little Building, Room, or Lodgment rais'd between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortify'd Town, to serve as an Apartment or Lodging for the Soldiers of the Garrison.

Cash, a Term us'd by Merchants for ready Money.

Casheir, a Cash-keeper.

To **Cashire**, to disband or break up a Regiment or Company; to turn a Soldier with Disgrace out of a Company.

Cashu, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East-Indies*.

Casings or **Cow-blakes**, (Country-word) dry'd Cow-Dung for Fuel.

Cask, a kind of Vessel; also an Head-piece.

Cask of Almonds, a Barrel containing about Three Hundred Weight: Of *Sugar*, from Eight to a Eleven Hundred.

Casket, a little Coffer, or Cabinet.

Caskets, (in a Ship) are small Strings made of *Sinnet*, and fix'd to the upper part of the Yards in little Rings call'd *Grommets*, to make fast the Sails to the Yards, when they are to be furl'd up. The biggest and longest of these, termed the *Breast-Casket*, is in the middle of the Yard, just between the *Ties*.

Cass-weed, a kind of Herb.

Cassatum or **Cassata**, (in old *Latin Records*) a House with Land sufficient to maintain one Family.

Cassave, a Root very common in *America*, the Juice of which is rank Poison, but the dry Substance, after the Juice is squeez'd out, is the general Bread of that Country.

Cassawary or **Emeu**, a large Fowl, about the Bigness of an Ostridge, with Feathers resembling Camels-Hair.

Casserole, (*Fr.*) a Copper-pan: In *Cookery*, a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, &c. and dress'd in a Stew-pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf: Also a kind of Soop or Potage of Rice, &c. with a Ragoo.

Cassia Fistula, (*Lat.*) Cassia in the Pipe or Cane, a kind of Reed or Shrub that grows in *India* and *Africa*, bearing black, round and long Cods, in which is contain'd a soft black Substance, sweet like Honey, and of a purging Quality.

Cassia Lignea, the sweet Wood of a Tree, very much like Cinnamon.

Cassidony, an Herb, otherwise call'd *Cast-medown*, and *French* Lavender.

Cassine, a sort of Country Farm-house in *Italy*, such as are often fortify'd by the Parties engag'd in the present War, to maintain a particular Post, or upon some other Occasion.

Cassiopea or **Cassiopeia**, a Northern Constellation, consisting of Twenty five fixed Stars, and plac'd opposite to the Great Bear on the other Side of the Pole-Star.

Cassique, a Soveraign Lord, King, or chief Governour in some Parts of the *West-Indies*.

Cassiterum, (*Gr.*) Tin, white Lead.

Cassitas, a kind of Gum growing on the Larch or Firr-tree.

Cassock, a sort of Gown, especially such as are worn by Clergy-men.

Castarde or **Castonade**, Cask-Sugar, Sugar put up into Casks or Chests, after the first Purification.

Cassuta, (*Lat.*) the Weed Dodder, or Wood-bind, winding about other Herbs.

Cast, a Throw: In *Falconry*, a set or couple of Hawks.

To Cast a Hawk to the Perch, is to put her upon it.

To Cast a Point of Traverse, (in *Navigation*) to prick down on a Chart the Point of the Compass any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any instant, or what Way the Ship has made. See *Traverse*.

Castaldick or **Castaldy**, (old Word) a Stewardship.

Castanea, (*Lat.*) the Chestnut-tree, and Fruit which is of a binding Quality.

Castanets, (*Fr.*) a sort of Snappers which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, to keep Time with as they Dance:

Castellaine, a Keeper, Captain, or Constable of a Castle.

Castellany, the Manour, or Lordship belonging to a Castle, the extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

Castellorum Operatio, (*Lat.*) Castle-work, a Service, or Labour formerly perform'd by Inferiour Tenants, for the Building and Upholding of Castles and other publick Places of Defence.

Castigation, Chastisement, Punishment, Correction.

Castigatory, that serves to chastise.

Casting, (in *Falconry*) any thing given to a Hawk to cleanse and purge her Gorge, or Maw; as a Pellet of Hemp, Cotton, Feathers, &c.

Castingnet, a Fishing-net, of which there are two sorts, but much alike in use and manner of throwing out.

Castle, a Place strong either by Nature or Art, in a City, or in the Country, to keep the People in Obedience.

To **Castle**, a Term us'd at Chess-play.

Castle-guard Rents, Rents paid by those that dwell within the Precincts, or Bounds of a Castle, for maintaining Watch and Ward there.

Castle-steed, a Word anciently us'd for any Castle, Fort, or Bulwark.

Castleward, an Imposition or Tax upon such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle towards the Maintenance of those that watch and ward the same: It is also taken for the Circuit it self, inhabited by such as are subject to this Service.

Castling, the Young of any Beast untimely brought forth.

Castonade. See *Cassonade*.

Castor, (*Gr.*) the Beaver, a wild Beast: Also a fine sort of Hat made of the Beaver's Furr. See *Beaver*.

Castor, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude, or Light in *Gemini*, whose Longitude is 10 *Deg.* 41 *Min.* Latitude 10 *Deg.* 2 *Min.*

Castor and Pollux, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whose Embraces that Heathen God is feign'd to have enjoy'd under the Form of a Swan. In *Astronomy*, they are taken for a Constellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the same with *Gemini*, being one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

Also

Also certain fiery Meteors which is great Tempests at Sea usually appear sometimes in swift Motion, and sometimes settling on the Masts, or other parts of the Ship, in the shape of Balls of Fire: These Fires if double signifie an approaching Calm, if single the continuance of the Storm, and the latter is call'd *Helena*.

Castoreum, a Medicine against Convulsions, made of the Liquor contain'd in the little Bags that are next the Beaver's Groin, which is oily and of a strong Scent.

Castrametation, the Art of encamping, or pitching a Camp, wherein to lodge an Army.

Castrata, a kind of red Wheat.

To Castrate, to Geld, or cut out the Stones of a Living-creature; also to take away, or leave out some part of an Author's Works in the publishing of them.

Castration, the Act of Castrating, or gelding; an Operation sometimes perform'd by Surgeons, when there is a Mortification, or a fleshly Rupture of the Testicles.

Castrel or **Kestrel**, a sort of Hawk, which in Shape much resembles the Lanner, but for size is like the *Hobby*: Her Game is the *Grouse*, a Fowl common in the *North* of *England* and elsewhere.

Castrensian Crown. See *Corona Castrensis*.

Casual, (*Lat.*) accidental, happening by Chance.

Casualty, an Accident that falls out meerly by Fortune, or Chance, neither foreseen nor expected.

Casu Consimili, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in Courtesy, or Tenant for Term of Life, or for the Life of another, alienates, or makes over Land in Fee, or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

Casu Proviso, a Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Gloucester*, where a Tenant in Dower, Alienes in Fee, or for Term of Life, or in Tail; and it lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee.

Casuist, one skill'd in resolving Cases of Conscience.

Casula or **Casule**, a Mass-Priest's Vestment. See *Chasuble*.

Cat, a well known Creature, bred in almost all Countries in the World; also a Sea-Term. See *Catt*.

Catharine-Pear, a sort of Pear ripe in *October* and *November*.

Cat-fish, a kind of Fish in the *West-Indies*, so call'd from its round Head and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discover'd in hollow Rocks.

Cat-mint or **Cats-mint**, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, good for Stoppages of the Womb, Barrenness, &c.

Catmar, a kind of Pear shap'd like an Hen's Egg, and ripe in *October*.

Cats-foot, an Herb otherwise call'd Ale-hoof; which See.

Cats-tail or **Reed-plum**, a long round Substance that grows in the Winter upon Nut-trees, Pines, &c. Also a kind of Reed bearing a Spike like a Cats-tail; some call it Reed-Mace.

Catabaptist, (Gr.) one that is averse from, or abuses the Sacrament of Baptism.

Catabibazon, (i.e. descending) the South Node, or Dragons Tail, sometimes called by Astronomers Caudus Draconis, goes down exactly against the Dragons Head.

Catacathartick, Medicines that purge downwards.

Catacaustick Curve or **Caustick** by Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is a curve or crooked Line, formed by joyning the Points of Concourse of several Reflected Rays.

Catachresis, (*i.e. Abuse*) a Rhetorical Figure, when one Word is abusively put for another, an improper Expression, when for want of a proper Word to explain a Thought, we take one that is near it, or even of a quite contrary Signification; as when we call a Man a *Parricide*, that kills the King, or his Master, whereas a Parricide is strictly one that kills his Father: Or when we say a *Silver Ink-horn*, &c.

Cataclida, (in *Anat.*) the Rib call'd the Subclavian.

Cataclysmus, a general Flood, a Deluge, a great Rain, or overflowing with Water.

Catacombs, the Tombs of the Martyrs so call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to visit out of a Principle of Devotion. These are certain Grotto's, or Caves under Ground, about Three Leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves in Times of Persecution, and bury'd those that suffer'd Martyrdom.

Catacousticks or **Catoptricks**, a Science which treats of reflected Sounds, or that explains the Nature and Properties of Ecchoes.

Catadioptrical Telescope, the same as the Reflecting Telescope. See *Telescope*.

Catadrome, an Engine like a Crane anciently us'd by Builders in heaving up, or letting down any great Weight: Also a Tilt-yard, or place where Horses run for Prizes.

Cataduna or **Catadupi**, Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

Catægis, a Stormy, or hollow Wind.

Catagma, a breaking, of bursting: In *Surgery*, the breaking, of Bones, or a separation of Continuity in the hard Parts of the Body done by means of some hard Instrument.

Catagmaticks or **Catagmatick Medicines**, such Remedies as are proper for the consolidating, or knitting together of broken Bones.

Catagraphe, the first Draught or Design of a Picture.

Catalectick Verse, a *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, in which one Syllable is wanting, as *Mea renidet in domo Hor. lacunar*. Which Verse only wants one Syllable to make it a perfect *Iambick*.

Catalepsis or **Catochus**, a Disease almost like an Apoplexy, by which all the Animal Functions are abolish'd, yet so as the Respiration, or Faculty of breathing remains entire; and the Patient keeps the same Habit of Body that he did before he was seiz'd with the Distemper.

Catalla, (*Lat.* Law-word) Catals, or Chattels.

Catallis captis nomine Districtionis, a Writ that lies for Rent due in a Borough or House, and warrants a Man to take the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress.

Catallis reddendis, a Writ granted where Goods being delivre'd to any Person, to keep for some time, they are not deliver'd upon Demand at the Day appointed.

Catalogue, a Roll, or List of Names, Titles of Books, &c.

Cataloticks, Medicines that bring an Escar upon Ulcers, or Sores.

Catamenia, Womens Monthly Courses, or Terms.

Catamite, an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

Catampo or **Catambe**, a kind of Play between Two Persons, tossing something one to another; as Shittle-cock, &c.

Catapaſma, a ſweet Powder to be ſtrew'd amidſt Clothes; alſo ſuch as are ſometimes apply'd to the Heart-pit to ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Cataphonicks. See *Catacouſticks.*

Cataphora, a Diſeaſe in the Head, which cauſes Heavineſs and deep Sleep: A general Name for all ſorts of drowſy Diſtempers that are not attended with a Feaver.

Cataphracta, a Breaſt-plate, or Coat of Mail; a Cuiraſs.

Cataphractarius, a Horſeman in compleat Armour, a *Cuiraſſier.*

Cataphrygians, a Sect of *Hereticks*, who baptiz'd their Dead, forbid ſecond Marriages, and held other extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, who were of the Country of *Phrygia*, *A.C.* 181.

Cataplaſm, a Medicine of the Conſiſtence of a Poultiſs made of proper Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Flowers, *&c.* either boil'd or otherwiſe, and apply'd to the diſeaſed Part.

Catapotium, a Medicine to be ſwallowed without chewing, a purging Pill.

Cataptoſis, a Falling, a Fall, Ruin: Among ſome Writers in Phyſick, it is taken for a Symptom of the Falling-Sickneſs, when the Patient falls ſuddenly upon the Ground.

Catapulta, a warlike Engine, with which the Ancients us'd to caſt the larger ſort of Darts and Spears, ſome of which were 12 or 15 Foot long: In ſome old *Records*, it is taken for a Croſs-bow.

Cataputia, a ſort of Spurge; an Herb.

Cataract, a ſteep Place in the Channel of a River, caus'd by Rocks or other Obſtacles, ſtopping the Courſe of its Stream, ſo that the Water falls with great Force and Noiſe; as the Cataracts of the *Danube*, *Nile*, *Rhine*, &c. Alſo a Floud-gate, a Sluce or Lock in a River: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Eyes cau'd by a clotting of Phlegm between the Uveous Coat and the Cryſtalline Humour, which is of Two ſorts, *viz.* either Incipient, or Confirmed.

The **Incipient** or **beginning Cataract**, is only a Suffuſion, when little Clouds, Motes and Flies ſeem to hover before the Eyes; but the *Confirmed Cataract* is, when the Apple of the Eye is either wholly or in part cover'd and over-ſpread with a little thin Skin, ſo that the Rays of Light cannot have due Admittance to the Eye.

Cataract, is alſo a Diſtemper in the Eyes of a Hawk, which proceeds from groſs Humours in the Head, that often not only dim, but quite extinguiſh and take away the Sight.

Catarracta or **Cataracta**, a Cataract, or great Fall of Water from an high Place: Alſo the Plungeon, a kind of Cormorant, ſo call'd, becauſe it violently flies down from on high to ſeize its Prey.

Catarrh, a Defluction or Falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts, as the Noſtrils, Mouth, Throat, Lungs, *&c.* Some diſtinguiſh it by the Name of *Coryza* when it falls on the Noſtrils, by that of *Bronchus* when on the Jaws, and by the Word *Rheum* when it lights on the Breaſt.

Catarrh of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the *Spine* or Back-Bone, which happens when certain Lymphatick Veſſels, which ſurround that Bone, are broken.

Catarrhus, (*Gr.*) a Catarrh, or falling Rheum.

Catarrhus Suffocatorius, a ſmothering Rheum, when the Glandules or Kernels about the Throat are ſwell'd, whereupon enſues a Difficulty of Breathing, and Danger of being ſtifled.

Cataſarca a kind of Dropſy, the ſame as *Anaſarca*; which See.

Cataſta, (among the *Romans*) a Stage or Stall where they ſet Slaves to Sale, and on which Chriſtians us'd to be tormented.

Cataſtaſis, the third Act in a Comedy or Tragedy, in which Things are brought to full Perfection and Ripeneſs. In a Phyſical Senſe, the Diſpoſition of the Body, or of Time.

Cataſtema, State or Condition, particularly of the Air.

Cataſtrophe, the laſt Change, or chief Event in a Stage-play; the End, or Iſſue of a Buſineſs; the fatal or tragical Concluſion of any Action, or of a Man's Life.

Catataſis, a Word us'd by ſome Authors that treat of Phyſick, for an Extenſion or Stretching out of an Animal Body towards the lower Parts.

Catatonum, a Term us'd in ancient *Architecture*, when the Chapiter of a Pillar is not of a Height proportionable to its Breadth.

Catch, Prize, or Booty; alſo a ſhort and witty Song: Alſo a kind of ſwift-ſailing Sea-Veſſel, leſſer than a Hoy, and ſo built that it will endure any Sea whatſoever.

Catches, are alſo thoſe Parts of a Clock that hold, by hooking and catching hold of.

Catch and Hold, a Term us'd by Wreſtlers for a Running-catching one of another.

To **Catch**, to lay hold of, to ſnatch, or overtake, to ſurprize or come upon unawares.

Catch-Fly, a pretty Flower, the Stalks of which are ſo clammy, that they ſometimes become a Trap to the Flies.

Catch-Land, ſome Grounds in *Norfolk* ſo call'd, where it is not certainly known to what Pariſh they belong; ſo that the Parſon, who firſt gets the Tithes, enjoys them for that Year.

Catch-Pole, a Sergeant of the Mace, or Bailiff appointed to arreſt Perſons for Debt, or upon any other Account: The Word, tho' now us'd in Contempt, was anciently without Reproach.

Catechetical, (*Gr.*) that belongs to Catechizing.

Catechiſm, an Inſtruction by Word of Mouth in the Principles and chief Points of the Chriſtian Religion.

Catechiſt, one that is employ'd in Catechizing.

To **Catechize**, to inſtruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Chriſtian Faith.

Catechu, a Juice preſs'd out of ſeveral ſorts of Fruits that are of a binding Quality, which is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and otherwiſe call'd *Terra Japonica.*

Catechumens, (in the Primitive Church) Perſons inſtructed, for ſome conſiderable Time, in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, before they were admitted to Baptiſm; Novices in Chriſtianity.

Categorema or **Categoria**, the ſame as *Predicamentum* in Logick. See *Predicament.*

Categorematical, belonging to Logical Predicaments, as *A Categorematical Word*, i. e. a Word that ſignifies ſomething of it ſelf; as *a Man*, *a Living-Creature.*

Categorical, the ſame; alſo affirmative, poſitive, formal; ſaid in due Form, or to the Purpoſe, as *A Categorical Anſwer.*

Categorical Syllogiſm. See *Syllogiſm Categorical.*

Category, the ſame as *Predicament*; a Term in Logick, for Order or Rank.

Catenaria or **Funicularia**, (in *Mechanick Geometry*) is the Curve or crooked Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suſpenſion, forms its ſelf into.

To **Cater**, to provide Victuals, *&c.*

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Caterer, a Purveyor, or Provider of Victuals and other Neceſſaries in a Nobleman's Houſe.

Caterpillar, a venomous Inſect, one of thoſe ſorts of Worms that eat up the Leaves, Buds and Bloſſoms of Trees and other Plants, and then change into Butterflies. Whence envious Perſons, that do Miſchief without any Provocation, are called Caterpillers.

Caterpiller, is alſo a kind of Plant, only eſteem'd for its Seed-Veſſels, that are like green Worms or Caterpillers; ſome bigger, ſome leſſer.

Catharians, (*Gr.*) a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves altogether pure, or free from Sin, rejected Baptiſm, and deny'd Original Sin.

Catharine, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Greek*, pure or chaſte.

St. Catharine's Flower, by ſome call'd *Biſhops-wort*, an Herb of great Virtue againſt the Pthiſick, Shortneſs of Breath, Rheums, &c.

Catharifts, a ſort of Hereticks that were counted a Branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharpings, (in a Ship) are ſmall Ropes that run into little Blocks or Pullies from one Side of the Shrowds to the other near the Deck; their Uſe being to ſet the Shrowds taught or ſtiff, for the Eaſe and Safety of the Maſts when the Ship rolls.

Cathartick, a general Name for all purging Medicines.

Cathedral, a Church that is the Seat of a Biſhop or Archbiſhop.

Cathedratick, (Law-Word) the Summ of Two Shillings paid to the Biſhop by the inferiour Clergy, in token of Subjection and Reſpect.

Cathemerina Febris, a Feaver or Ague that comes every Day.

Catheretick, Medicines that take away Superfluities.

Catherplugs. See *Catharpings*.

Catheter, (*Gr.*) a kind of Probe, or hollow Inſtrument us'd by Surgeons to thruſt up the Yard, to provoke Urine when it is ſtopt by the Stone, or by Gravel lying in the Paſſage; or elſe for conveying another Inſtrument, call'd *Itinerarium*, to find out the Stone in the Bladder.

Catheteriſmus, the Operation of injecting or ſquirting any Medicinal Liquor into the Bladder by a Catheter or a Syringe.

Catheti, (in a Right-angled Triangle) are the Sides including the Right Angle.

Cathetus, (in *Geom.*) a Line that falls perpendicularly or downright upon another; more eſpecially the Perpendicular in a Triangle; the other Leg being call'd the *Hypothenuſal*, and the Bottom the *Baſe*.

In *Architecture*, **Cathetus** is taken for a Line ſuppoſed directly to traverſe the middle of a Cylindrical Body; as of a Ballifter or Pillar. In the *Ionick* Chapiter, it is alſo a Line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing through the Center or Eye of the *Voluta* or Scroll.

In *Catoptricks*, **Cathetus** ſignifies a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection, perpendicular to the Plane of the Glaſs or poliſhed Body.

Cathetus of Incidence, is a Right Line drawn from a Point of the Object, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Cathetus of Reflection or **Cathetus of the Eye**, is a Right Line drawn from the Eye, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Catholiciſm, the *Roman*-Catholick Profeſſion; a Monk's Word.

Catholick, Univerſal, General; as The *Catholick Church*: But the Church of *Rome*, which is only a Part of it, prepoſterouſly aſſumes the Title of Catholick, and the Papiſts are commonly call'd *Roman*-Catholicks: The Title of *Moſt Catholick Majeſty* is alſo attributed to the King of *Spain*. See *Church*.

Catholick Furnace, (in *Chymiſtry*) a little Furnace ſo diſpos'd as to be fit for all Operations, but thoſe that are perform'd with a violent Fire.

Catholicon, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a purging Electuary, proper to diſperſe all ill Humours; an Univerſal Remedy, a Plaiſter for all Sores.

Cathotius, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the Value of Nine Kine; a Penalty or Fine ſet upon him that breaks the King's Peace.

Cathypnia, (*Gr.*) a profound or deep Sleep, ſuch as Men are in by taking Opiates, or by a Lethargy, &c.

Catini, an ancient People who liv'd about *Cathneſs* in *Scotland*.

Cathins or **Ragged Cathins**, a kind of Subſtance that grows on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, Pine-trees, &c. in the Winter-time, and falls off when the Trees begin to put forth their Leaves.

Catling, a ſort of Diſmembring-Knife, us'd in cutting off any corrupted Member or Part of the Body. *Catlings* are alſo the Down or Moſs that grows about Walnut-trees, reſembling a Cat's Hair. *Catlings* or *Catlins* are alſo a ſort of ſmall Cat-gut Strings for Muſical Inſtruments.

Catoblepas, (*Gr.*) a Beaſt with a great Head, which always hang down, and kills at Sight, or rather with its venomous Breath.

Catocathartick or **Catoretick**, Medicines that work downwards, and purge by Stool only.

Catoche or **Catochus**, a Diſeaſe. See *Catalepſis*.

Catochites, a precious Stone in *Corſica*, which is very clammy, like Gum; alſo a kind of Fig.

Catopſis, a Dimneſs of Sight, the ſame with *Myopia*.

Catoptricks, that Part of the Science of *Opticks* which ſhews after what manner Objects may be ſeen by Reflection; and alſo explains the Cauſes, Laws, and Properties of it.

Catoreticks. See *Cathartick*.

Catt or **Catt-head**, (Sea-Term) a large piece of Timber that is faſten'd aloft over the Hawſe, having Two Shivers at one End, in which is put thro' a Rope with a Block or Pulley, and thereto is fix'd a great Iron-Hook, call'd the *Catt-hook*: Its Uſe is to triſe or hoiſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the Top of the Fore-caſtle.

Catt-holes, certain Holes above the Gun-room Ports, through which upon Occaſion a Ship is heaved a-ſtern by means of a *Stern-faſt*, to which a Cable or Hawſer is brought for that Purpoſe.

Catt-rope, a Rope us'd in halling up the Catt.

Cattaria, the Herb Cat-mint, or Nep.

To **Catterwawl**, to cry and range about, as Cats do in the Night.

Cattieuchiani, (*Lat.*) an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who liv'd in thoſe Parts which are now call'd *Buckingham-ſhire*, *Bedford-ſhire*, and *Hartford-ſhire*.

Catulus, a little Dog, a Whelp, or Puppey; the Young of all Beaſts; a Cub, a Kitling.

Catus, a Male, or Boar-Cat.

Catzurus, (in old *Records*) a Hunting-horſe.

Cavalcade, (*Fr.*) a pompous riding on Horſe-back of Courtiers and Perſons of Quality, upon ſome ſolemn Occaſion, to accompany and honour their Prince.

Cavalier or **Cavaleer**, a Sword-Gentleman, a brave Warriour: The Word in *French* properly ſignifies a Horſe-man, or Trooper: In the Time of the Civil Wars under King *Charles* I. it was a Name by which the King's Party was diſtinguiſh'd.

In *Fortification*, **Cavalier** is a great Mass, or Heap of Earth, sometimes round, and sometimes a long square, on the Top of which is a Platform, with a Parapet, or Breast-work, to cover the Cannon planted on it: 'Tis rais'd in several Places, to oppose the Enemies commanding Works, to scour their Trenches, or the Field, *&c.*

Cavalry, Soldiers that serve and fight on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

Cava Vena. See *Vena Cava.*

Cavazion, (in *Architect.*) the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellerage, allow'd to be the fixth Part of the Height of the whole Building.

Caucalis, (*Gr.*) an Herb like Fennel, with a white Flower, Bastard-Parsley, Hedge-Parsley.

Caucon, the Herb Horse-tail.

Cauda, (*Lat.*) the Tail of a Beast, a Rump.

Cauda lucida, the Lion's Tail, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, whose Longitude is 157 *d.* 53 *m.* Latitude 12 *d.* 16 *m.*

Cauda terræ, (in ancient Deeds) a Land's End, the Bottom, or outmost Part of a Ridge, or Furrow in plough'd Lands.

Caudebec, (*Fr.*) a sort of light Hat, first made at *Caudebec*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France.*

Cauder, (*Lat.*) the Stem, Trunk, or Body of a Tree.

Cave, a Den, or dark hollow Place under Ground.

To **Cave** or **Chave**, (Country-word) to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or small Chaff; also great Coals from lesser, with a Rake, or some such Instrument.

Cavea, (*Lat.*) a Cave, or Pit. In *Chiromancy*, a hollow Place in the middle of the Palm of the Hand, in which three principal Lines, nam'd the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick* make a Triangle.

Caveat, a Caution, or Warning: Among *Civilians*, a Bill enter'd in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of those who would prove a Will, to the Prejudice of another Party.

Cavern, a natural Cave, or hollow Place in a Rock, or Mountain, a Den, or Hole under Ground.

Cavernous, belonging to, or full of Caverns, Dens, or Holes.

Cavers, a Term us'd among the Miners, for Thieves that steal Oar out of the Mines.

Cavesson, a kind of false Rein, to hold, or lead a Horse by.

Cauf, a Chest with Holes on the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

Caviary, (*Ital.*) a dainty Dish made of the Roes of several Sorts of Fish Pickled, and especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, catch'd in the River *Volga*, in *Muscovy*; which much resembles green Soap, both in Colour and Substance.

Cavil, (*Lat.*) a captious Argument, a Quirk, a Shift.

To **Cavil**, to argue Captiously, to play the Sophister, to wrangle, to find fault with.

Cavillation, the Act of Cavilling, or Wrangling; a School-Term for a sophistical and false Argument, a particular manner of Disputing, grounded only upon Quirks and contentious Niceties.

Cavin, (*Fr.*) a hollow Way: In the Art of War, a hollow Place, proper to cover Troops, and favour their Approaches to a Fortress, so that they may advance therein under Shelter towards the Enemies, as it were in a Trench.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) Hollowness. Among *Anatomists*, *Cavities* are great hollow Spaces in the Body, which serve to contain one, or more principal Parts; as the Head for the Brain, the Chest for the Lungs, *&c.* The lower Belly for the Liver, Spleen, and other Bowels: The lesser Cavities are the *Ventricles* of the Heart and Brain. *Cavities* are also taken for the hollow Parts of Bones.

Cauldron, (*Fr.*) a kind of great Kettle.

Cauledon, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Fracture, or breaking of a Bone a-cross, when the Parts of it are so separated that they will not lye strait.

Cauliferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have a true *Caulis*, or Stalk, which a great many have not.

Caulis, (*Lat.*) the Stalk of any Herb; the Stem, or Trunk of a Tree: It is also put for any kind of Pot-Herb, especially Cole-worts, Colliflowers, *&c.*

To **Caulk.** See To *Calk.*

Caulodes, (*Gr.*) a kind of broad-leav'd Cole-wort.

Caupes or **Calpes**, (*Scotch* Law-Term) any Gift that a Man gives in his own Life-time to his Patrons; especially to the Head of the *Clan*, or Tribe, for his Maintenance and Protection.

Caursins, certain *Italian* Merchants, so call'd from *Caorsi*, a Town in *Lombardy*, where they first practis'd their Arts of Usury and Extortion; whence spreading themselves and their vile Trade thro' most Parts of *Europe*, they were a common Plague to every Nation where they got Footing, and were banish'd from *England* by K. *Henry* III. *A. Dr.* 1240.

Caurus or **Corus**, (*Lat.*) the Western, or North-West Wind, which commonly blows out of the *British* Sea.

Causa matrimonii prælocuti, a Writ which lies where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee Simple, to the Intent he should Marry her, and he refuses so to do in reasonable Time, being requir'd thereto by the Woman.

Causal Propositions, are those that contain two Propositions joyned together by a Conjunction of the Cause [*because*, or *to the End that*] as, *Woe to the Rich, because they have their Felicity in this World.*

Causality, the Action, or Power of a Cause in producing its Effect; a being the Cause or Original of a Thing.

Causam nobis significes, a Writ that lies to a Mayor of a Town, or City, who being formerly commanded by the King's Writ, to give the King's Grantee Possession of any Lands or Tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to shew Cause, why he so delays the Performance of his Charge.

Causative, (in *Grammar*) as Causative Particles, *i. e.* those that express a Cause, or Reason; as, *for*, *because*, *seeing that*, &c.

Cause, Principle, Occasion, Motive, Reason, Subject. In a Law-Sense, any Tryal, or Action brought before a Judge, to be Disputed, Pleaded, or Examined.

In *Logick*, **Cause** is that which produces an Effect, and it is fourfold, *viz.* The *Efficient Cause*, i. e. That from which any Thing proceeds; the *Material*, that of which any Thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any Thing is what it is; and the *Final*, that for the Sake of which any Thing is done.

Causey or **Cause-way**, (*Fr.*) a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for Foot-Passage.

Causodes, (*Gr.*) a continual burning Fever.

Causon or **Causus**, a Burning, or Scorching, an excessive Heat: Also a burning Fever that is attended with a greater Heat than other continu'd Fevers, an intollerable Thirst, and other extraordinary Symptoms.

Caustick,

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Cauſtick, (in *Surgery*) that is of a burning Quality, fit to burn the Skin, or Fleſh, or to bring an Eſcar, or Cruſt over a Sore, &c. As *Cauſtick Medicines*.

Cauſtick Curves, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Catacauſtick*.

A **Cauſtick**, or **Cauſtick Stone**, a Compoſition made of ſeveral Ingredients in order to burn, or eat Holes in the Part to which it is apply'd. See *Cautery*.

Cauſticks, or **Eſcharoticks**, are thoſe things which burn the Skin and Fleſh into an Eſcar, or hard Cruſt; as a hot Iron, burnt Braſs, unſlacked Lime, ſublimated *Mercury*, &c.

Cautelous, (*Lat.*) circumſpect, wary, heedful.

Cauterization, (*Gr.*) the Act of Cauterizing, an artificial Burning made by a *Cautery*.

To **Cauterize**, to apply a Cautery, to burn with a Searing-Iron.

Cautery, a Term uſually diſtinguiſh'd by Surgeons into Actual and Potential.

Actual Cautery, is Fire, or an Inſtrument made of Gold, Silver, Copper, or Iron, which being heated, has an actual Power of burning into any thing, and has an immediate Operation.

Potential Cautery, is a Cauſtick Stone, or Compoſition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcin'd Tartar, Chimney-ſoot, &c. which produces the ſame Effect, but in a longer Space of Time.

Silver-Cautery, otherwiſe call'd the *Infernal Stone*, is the beſt ſort of Cautery, made of Silver, diſſolved with three times as much Spirit of Nitre, and prepared according to Art. This Cauſtick will continue for ever, if it be not expos'd to the Air, and may alſo be made of Copper, but it will not keep ſo well.

Cauting-iron, an Iron which Farriers make uſe of to cauterize, or ſear thoſe Parts of an Horſe that require Burning.

Caution, (*Lat.*) Heed, Heedfulneſs, or Warineſs; Warning, or Notice before-hand.

Cautionary, given in Pledge, or Pawn, as *Cautionary Towns*, i. e. Towns delivered up as Security for Money lent, or for Performance of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a Writ that lies againſt a Biſhop, holding an Excommunicate Perſon in Priſon for Contempt, notwithſtanding that he offers ſufficient Caution, or Pledges to obey the Commands and Orders of the Church for the future.

Cautious, provident, heedful, wary, well adviſed.

Cawking-time, a Term us'd by *Falconers* for the Hawks Treading-time.

Cava, (in old *Latin* Records) a Key, or Water-Lock. See *Kay*.

Cavagium, a Toll, or Duty, paid to the King for Landing Goods at ſome Key, or Wharf.

Cayer, or **Cahier**, (*Fr.*) ſeveral Sheets of Paper ſlightly tack'd together, to be carry'd at Pleaſure.

Cayman, a kind of Crocodile.

Cazemate. See *Caſemate*.

Cazern. See *Caſern*.

Cazimi, (*Arab.*) the Center of the Sun. Among *Aſtrologers* a Planet is ſaid *To be in Cazimi* when it is not above 17 Degrees diſtant from the Sun's Body: So when *Saturn* is in 3 Degrees 14 Min. of *Taurus*, and the Sun in 3 Deg. 31 Min. of the ſame Sign, *Saturn* is in *Cazimi*.

To **Ceaſe**, (*Lat.*) to leave off, or give over, to forbear, or diſcontinue; to be at an end.

Cebratane, (*Fr.*) a Trunk to ſhoot at Birds with Clay-pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious Houſe at *Corduba* in *Spain*, of which it is ſaid Proverbially, *To go from* Ceca *to* Meca, *i. e.* to turn *Turk*, or *Mahometan*.

Cedar, a large Tree that bears Berries like Juniper, and whoſe Wood is almoſt incorruptible, by reaſon of its Bitterneſs, which renders it diſtaſteful to Worms. This Tree is always green, and delights in cold and mountainous Countries; but if the top of it be cut off, it dies.

Cedmata, (*Gr.*) Humours falling down upon the Joints, eſpecially about the Hips.

Cedre, (*Fr.*) a kind of Citron or Lemon.

Cedrelate, (*Gr.*) the great ſort of Cedar, as big as a Fir-tree, and yielding Pitch as that does.

Cedria, the Pitch, or Roſin that runs out of the great Cedar.

Cedrium, a Liquor, or Oil iſſuing from the Cedar-tree, with which Books, and other things were anciently anointed, to keep them from Moths, Worms and Rottenneſs. It was alſo us'd in *Egypt*, for the embalming of dead Bodies.

Cedroſtis, the white Vine growing in Hedges: Bryony.

Cedrus, the Cedar-tree.

Ceginus, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the left Shoulder of *Boötes*, whoſe Longitude is 194 deg. 5 min. Latitude 49 deg. 33 min. Right Aſcenſion 215 deg. 29 min. Declination 39 deg. 27 min.

Celandine, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Swallow-wort, from a Tradition that Swallows make uſe of it as a Medicine for the Eye-ſight.

Celaſtrus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that always has Leaves, but bears Fruit very late.

Cele, a Tumour, or Swelling in any part of the Body, eſpecially the Groin.

To **Celebrate**, (*Lat.*) to commend, or praiſe greatly, to ſet forth, to ſpread abroad one's Fame, to Solemnize.

Celebrated, Solemnized, highly Honoured; Alſo Famous, or Renowned.

Celebration, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a thing with Ceremony and Solemnity.

Celebrious, famous, eminent, noted.

Celebrity, Famouſneſs, publick Repute, Magnificence, Pomp.

Celerity, Swiftneſs, Expedition, Speed.

Celerrimi Deſcenſus Linea, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) the Curve of the ſwifteſt Deſcent of any Natural Body, or that crooked Line in which an heavy Body, deſcending by its own Gravity, or Weight, ſhould move from one given Point to another in the ſhorteſt time.

Celery, an Herb much us'd in Winter-ſallets.

Celeſtial, Heavenly, Divine, Excellent.

Celeſtial Globe. See *Globe*.

Celeſtines, an Order of Monks, founded *A. D.* 1244, by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards choſen Pope under the Name of *Celeſtine* V.

Celibacy, or **Celibate**, the State or Condition of unmarried Perſons; ſingle Life.

Cell, the Habitation, or Hut of a Hermit; the Partitions in Monaſteries where the Monks lie in, are alſo call'd *Cells*. Alſo a Name given by Herbaliſts to the Partitions, or hollow Places in the Husks, or Pods of Plants, wherein the Seed is contain'd.

Cellar, an Apartment in the loweſt part of a Building under the Ground.

Cellarage, Cellar-Room, Conveniencies in a Cellar for the ſtowing of Goods. Alſo a Duty paid for laying Wine in a Cellar.

Cellarift, one that keeps the Cellar, or Buttery in a religious Houſe; the Butler in a Monaſtery.

Cellula, (*Lat.*) a little Cellar, Cell, or Buttery.

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Cellulæ Intestini Coli, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities, or hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements lodge for some time, that they may cherish the Neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities.

Celsitude, Highness, Nobility, Excellency; a Title of Honour sometimes given to a Prince.

Cement, a strong and cleaving sort of Mortar, or Sodder. In *Chymistry*, any Lute, or Loam, by which Vessels in Distillation are join'd; or, as we commonly say, cemented together. Also a particular manner of purifying Gold, by laying Beds over it with hard Paste made of one part *Sal Armoniack*, two of common Salt, and four of Potters Earth, or Bricks powder'd, the whole moisten'd with a sufficient Quantity of Urine; which Composition is call'd *Royal Cement*.

Cement, commonly pronounced *Simmon*, a Compound made of Pitch, Brick-Dust, Plaister of Paris, &c. us'd by Chacers, Repairers, and other Artificers, to put under their Work, that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the Impression made by the Punches and other Tools.

To **Cement**, to sodder, to join, or fasten together; to fill with Cement, or Simmon.

Cementation, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement: In *Chymistry*, the purifying of Gold made up into thin Plates with Layers, or Beds of Royal Cement.

Cenchrias, (*Gr.*) a sort of spreading Inflammation that takes Name from its Figure resembling the Seed of Millet, or Hirse, being the same with *Herpes Miliaris*: In *English* it is commonly call'd the *Shingles*, or *Wild-fire*.

Cenchris, a green venomous Serpent, so nam'd because it is mark'd with small white Spots on the Belly; the various colour'd Asp. Also a kind of speckled Hawk, the Kestrel, or Stannel, the Wind-sucker.

Cenchritis, a precious Stone all speckled, as it were with Millet-Seed.

Cenchros, Millet, or Hirse, a kind of small Grain.

Cendulæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Shendles, or Shingles, small Pieces of Wood to cover the Roof of a House instead of Tiles.

Cenεangia, (*Gr.*) an emptying of the Vessels, by opening a Vein; a letting Blood.

Cenellæ, (in antient *Latin* Writers) Acorns; and *Pessona Cenellarum*, the Pannage of Hogs, or running of Swine to feed on Acorns.

Cenosis, (*Gr.*) an emptying, or voiding. In a Medicinal Sense, a discharging of Humours out of the whole Body, or some part of it.

Cenotaphium, an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead, especially when the Body is bury'd in another Country.

Censaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Farm, or House, lett *ad Censum*, i. e. at a standing Rent.

Censarii, (in Doomsday-Book) such Persons as might be Assessed, or Taxed.

To **Cense**, to Perfume with Incense.

Cense-Money. See *Censure*.

Censer, a Vessel in which the *Jewish* Priests us'd to burn Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites; a Perfuming-pan.

Censers. See *Censure*.

Censor, (among the *Romans*) a Magistrate, whose Office it was to take an exact View of the People of *Rome*, to Cess and Value the Estate of every Citizen, and to reform Manners.

Censorious, apt to censure, find Fault with, or reprove; critical, nice.

Censural, belonging to Valuations, or Assessments; as *A Censural Book*, or *Roll*, i. e. a Register of Taxations.

Censure, Reproof, Correction, Reflection, Criticism, Judgment. Also a Custom in several Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, where all the Inhabitants, above the Age of sixteen Years, were summon'd to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay eleven Pence *per Poll*, and one Penny *per An.* ever after, as *Cense-Money*, or common Fine; and the Persons thus sworn were call'd *Censers*.

Ecclesiastical Censures, Punishments inflicted on Offenders according to the Church Laws.

To **Censure**, to criticize, or judge, to find Fault with; to reprove, or check.

Centaur, (*Gr.*) half a Man and half a Horse, or half a Woman and half a Mare; a fabulous Monster feign'd by the Poets, who have generally apply'd that Shape to the first Inventors of Riding, or the Art of Horsemanship. Also the Name of a Southern Constellation consisting of forty Stars.

Centaury, or **Centory**, an Herb of wonderful Virtue against many Diseases, especially for those of the Spleen and Liver.

Centenar, or **Centar**, a foreign Weight of 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

Centenary, belonging to the Number one hundred.

Center, the middle Point of any thing, especially of a Circle, or Sphere; from whence all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. In *Masonry*, a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch.

Center of the Body, is taken by some Writers in *Physick* for the Heart; from which, as it were a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the other Parts.

Center of Magnitude of a Body, (in *Geom.*) a Point which is as equally distant as possible from its Extremities, or Ends.

Center of Motion of a Body, (in *Mechanicks*) a Point about which a Body being fasten'd, or any ways join'd to it, may, or does move; as the middle of a Ballance hanged up, &c.

Center of a Dial, is that Point where the *Axis* of the World intersects, or cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence in those Dials that have Centers, all the Hour-Lines are drawn; for if the Dial-Plane be parallel to the Axis of the World, it can have no Center at all, and all the Hour-Lines will be parallel to the Style.

Center of the Equant, (in *Astron.*) is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, exactly distant so far from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Perihelion*.

Center of an Ellipsis, or **Oval**, (in *Geom.*) a Point in that Figure where the two Diameters, call'd the *Transverse* and the *Conjugate*, intersect mutually one another.

Center of an Hyperbola, a Point in the middle of the *Transverse Axis*, which is without the Figure, and common to the opposite Section.

Center of Gravity, (in *Mechan.*) a Point on which a Body being supported, or hung up from it, all its Parts will be in an equal Ballance one to another.

Center, (common) *of the Gravity of two Bodies*, is a Point in a Right-Line joining their Centers together, and so plac'd in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally, as the Weight of those Bodies: And if another Body be set in the same Right-Line, so that its Distance from any Point in it be reciprocally, as the Weight of both the former Bodies taken together; that Point shall be the common Center of Gravity of all three, &c.

Center of heavy Bodies, (in *our Globe*) is the same as the Center of the Earth, towards which all such Bodies naturally endeavour to descend.

Center

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Center of Oſcillation. See *Oſcillation.*

Center of a regular Polygon or **regular Body,** is the ſame with the Center of a Circle, or Sphere, drawn within ſuch a Body, ſo as to touch all its Sides.

To **Center,** to meet, as it were, in a Point; to terminate, or end in.

Center-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Centeſm, (in *Arithm.*) the hundredth Part of an Integer, or whole Number; a Term commonly made uſe of in the Decimal Diviſions of Degrees, Feet, &c.

Centinel. See *Sentinel.*

Centinody, an Herb, having as it were a hundred Knots, Knot-Graſs.

Cento, (*Lat.*) a patch'd Garment made up of divers Shreds; a Poem compos'd of ſeveral Pieces pick'd up and down from the Works of ſome other Poet.

Centonarii, (among the *Romans*) ſuch Officers as provided Tents, and other Warlike Furniture, called *Centones*: Or elſe thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was to quench the Fires that the Enemies Engines kindled in the Camp.

Centory. See *Centaury.*

Central, belonging to, or ſeated in the Center or middle; as *Central Fire*, i. e. that Fire which Chymiſts believe to be in the Center of the Earth, the Fumes and Vapours of which make the Metals and Minerals; ſerving alſo to ripen and bring them to Perfection.

Central Eclipſe. See *Eclipſe.*

Central Rule, a Rule invented and eſtabliſh'd by Mr. *Tho. Baker*, to find the Center of a Circle deſign'd to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be conſtructed has real Roots.

Centrifugal Force, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Force by which all Natural Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an Oval, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion in a Tangent, to a Circumference of it.

Centrina, the prickly Hound-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Centripetal Force, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Force by which any Body moving round another is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit; and it is much the ſame with Gravity. See *Vis Centripeta.*

Centrobarycal, that relates to the Center of Gravity.

Centry, a Word contracted from Sanctuary, a Place of Refuge for Malefactors. Alſo a Sentinel, or private Soldier. In *Architecture*, a Mould for an Arch.

Centumviri, (*Lat.*) the Court of a hundred Judges, certain *Roman* Magiſtrates, antiently choſen out of the 35 Tribes, three out of each, to decide Differences among the People. They were at firſt 105 in Number, which was afterwards encreas'd to 180, and yet always kept the ſame Name.

Centunculus, a patch'd Coverlet, or Quilt for a Bed. Alſo the Herb Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, Periwinkle, Cotton-wood.

Centuple, a hundred fold.

Centuriata Comitia, thoſe ancient *Comitia*, or Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome*, by Centuries, where every one gave his Vote in his proper Century.

Centuriators, four eminent Proteſtant Divines of *Magdeburgh* in *Germany*; ſo call'd, becauſe they compil'd and divided the Univerſal Church-Hiſtory by Centuries of Years.

Centurion, a Captain, or Military Officer among the *Romans*, who commanded a hundred Men.

Century, a part of a thing divided, or rank'd by Hundreds, particularly the Space of a Hundred Years.

Centuſſis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin containing 100 *Aſſes*, and equal in Value to 6 *s.* 3 *d.* Sterling.

Cepa, or **Cepe,** (*Lat.*) the Onion, a well known Plant.

Cepea, a kind of Herb, as ſome ſay, Sea-purſlane; according to others Brook-lime.

Cephalalgia, (*Gr.*) any Pain in the Head; but it is more eſpecially taken for a new Head-ach; or one that proceeds from Intemperance, or an ill Diſpoſition of the Parts.

Cephalarticks, Medicines that purge the Head.

Cephale, the Head, one of the principal Parts of the Body.

Cephalea, an obſtinate Head-ach, a laſting Pain that ſeizes on the whole Head.

Cephalica, (in *Anat.*) the Cephalick Vein, the outermoſt Vein which creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muſcles; and 'tis divided into two Branches, being ſo called, becauſe the Antients us'd to open it in Diſeaſes of the Head, rather than any other; but ſince the Knowledge of the Circulation of the Blood, there is no Difference whether one be blooded in the *Cephalica*, *Mediana*, or *Baſilica.*

Cephalick, belonging to the Head.

Cephalick Line, (in *Palmeſtry*) the Line of the Head, or Brain.

Cephalick Medicines, properly thoſe that are apply'd to Fractures of the Head, or Scull; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to that Part.

Cephalick Vein. See *Cephalica.*

Cephalicks, Spirituous Medicines us'd in Diſtempers of the Head.

Cephalon, the Date-tree.

Cephalopharyngæi, (in *Anat.*) the firſt Pair of Muſcles of the upper Part of the Gullet, which proceed from beſide the Head and Neck; and are beſtow'd more largely upon the Coat of the Gullet.

Cephalopharyngæum, a Muſcle which ariſes from that part, where the Head is join'd to the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, from whence marching down, it is ſpread about the *Pharynx*, with a large *Plexus*, or Fold of Fibres, and ſeems to make its Membrane.

Cephalophonia, a Pain, or Heavineſs in the Head.

Cephalus, a kind of Fiſh, having a great Head, or Poll; a Pollard.

Cepheus, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, containing ſeventeen Stars.

Cepi Corpus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent, or other Proceſs, he has taken the Body of the Party ſued.

Cepionides, certain precious Stones as clear as Cryſtal, in which one may ſee his Face.

Cepites, a precious Stone of the Agate-kind.

Cepphus, (*Gr.*) the Puet, a Bird ſo light that it is carry'd away with every Puff of Wind.

Cerachates, an Agate-Stone, of a Wax-Colour.

Ceragium. See *Wax-ſhot.*

Ceramites, a precious Stone, of the Colour of a Tile.

Cerastes, a Serpent in *Africa*, which has two Horns like a Snail; the horned Serpent.

Ceraſus, the Cherry-Tree.

Ceratachates, a kind of Agate-Stone, the Veins of which reſemble the Shape of a Horn.

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Ceratamalgama, a softning Composition made of Wax and other Ingredients.

Cerate, a Medicine to be apply'd outwardly, made of Wax, Turpentine, Oil, &c. thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaister; a Cere-cloth.

Ceratia, (*Gr.*) an Herb having but one Leaf, and a great Root full of Knots, Capers, or Cappers.

Ceratias, a horned Comet, sometimes appearing bearded, and sometimes with a Tail, or Train.

Ceratine Arguments, (in *Logick*) are sophistical, subtil, or intricate Arguments; as, *What thou hast not lost thou still hast, thou hast not lost Horns, therefore thou hast Horns.*

Ceration, (in *Chymistry*) the making of a Substance fit to be melted, or dissolved.

Ceratitis, horned, Poppey, an Herb.

Ceratium, an Husk, or Shale; also the Fruit of the Carob-tree. Also a Carat, a kind of Weight, of which there are eighteen in a Dram.

Ceratoides, (in *Anat.*) the same with *Cornea Tunica*, or the horny Coat of the Eye.

Ceratoglossum, the proper pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, which proceed from the Horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, and are joyn'd to the Sides of the Tongue.

Ceratonia, the Carob-tree, or Bean-tree.

Ceratium, a *Roman* Silver-coin of two sorts, the Single worth 5 *d. English*, and the greater 7 ½ *d.*

Ceratum, a Cerate, or Cere-cloth.

Ceraunias, the Thunder-stone.

Ceraunium, a kind of Puff, or Mushroom, so call'd because it grows plentifully after Thunder.

Ceraunochrysos, a sort of Chymical Powder. See *Chrysoceraunius Pulvis.*

Cerchnos, a Roughness in the Throat, which is felt as if there were Berries sticking in it, and occasions a little dry Cough.

Cercio, a sort of *Indian* Mock-bird.

Cercis, (in *Anat.*) the second Bone of the Elbow, otherwise call'd *Radius*, and both from its Shape resembling a Weaver's Shittle, or the Spoke of a Wheel.

Cercopithecus, the Monkey, or Marmoset.

Cercosis, a piece of Flesh that grows out of the Mouth of the Womb, and looks like a Tail.

Cerdonicks, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Cerdo*, *A. C.* 150. They held that there were two contrary Principles in the Cause of every thing, *i. e.* a good God and a bad one.

Cerea, (*Lat.*) a kind of itching Scab, the same as *Achor*: Also the Horns of the Womb in Brutes, in which the *Fœtus*, or Young, is usually formed.

Cereales. See *Frumentaceous Plants.*

Cerealia or **Cereales Ludi**, certain solemn Feasts and Plays among the old *Romans*, appointed in Honour of *Ceres* the Goddess of Corn.

Cerebellum, (in *Anat.*) the lesser Brain, or the hinder part of the Brain, consisting as the Brain itself of an Ash-colour'd barky Substance, and a white Marrowy one; wherein the Animal Spirits, that perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are suppos'd to be bred in a human Body, but not so in Brute Beasts.

Cerebrum, (*Lat.*) the Brain properly so call'd, which takes up the fore part of the Cavity, or Hollow of the Scull, and is divided by the Skins, call'd *Meninges*, into the Right and Left Parts: Its Substance is of a sort peculiar to it self, wrought with many Turnings and Windings, and in it those Animal Spirits are thought to breed, on which voluntary Actions do chiefly depend: It is also the Seat of Imagination, Judgment, Memory and Reminiscence, and Sleep is likewise there managed.

Cerebrum Jovis, a Term us'd by some Chymists for burnt Tartar.

Cerelæum, an Ointment made of Honey and Wax.

Ceremonial, belonging to, or consisting of Ceremonies; as *The Ceremonial Law* among the *Jews.*

A **Ceremonial**, a Book containing the Ceremonies us'd in the *Roman* Church.

Ceremonious, full of Ceremonies, Formal, Complimental.

Ceremony, the outward part of Religion, a Sacred Rite, or Ordinance of the Church: Also Pomp, or State; Formality, or formal Compliment.

Cerevisia or **Cervisia**, (*Lat.*) Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.

Cerevisia Medicata, Physick-drink, in which Medicines proper for any Diseases have been steept for some time.

Cereus, a Taper, or Wax-light; also a sort of House-leek, an Herb.

Ceria, Drink made of Corn, Barley-water: Also a kind of crusted Scab on the Head, the same with *Favus* and *Achor*; which see.

Cerilla, (in the Art of *Printing*) a Mark set under the Letter ç in *French* and *Spanish*, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s.*

Cerigon, a kind of wild Beast in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which serves to carry its young ones, 'till they are able to travel.

Cerinthe, (*Gr.*) an Honey-Suckle that has the taste of Honey and Wax; also an Herb whose Flowers are much coveted by Bees, Honey-wort.

Cerinthians, a Sect of Hereticks that had their Rise from one *Cerinthus*, *A. C.* 97, and held, That Christ at his second Coming should entertain his People with all manner of Sensual Pleasures.

Cerion, (*Gr.*) an Ulcer, or Botch like an Honey comb, with yellow Matter in it.

Cerites, a precious Stone of a Wax-Colour.

Cernua, (*Lat.*) the Ruff, a River-fish.

Ceroma, (*Gr.*) a mixture of Oil and Wax, with which Wrestlers anciently anointed themselves, to make their Limbs more sleek, pliable and fit for Exercise.

Cerostratum, a kind of inlaying with Horn, Ivory, Wood, &c. in use among the Ancients.

Cerotum, a Plaister made most of Wax; a Cere-cloth. See *Cerate.*

Cerrus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Tree that bears Mast like a Chesnut; the Holm-tree.

Cert-Money, the Head-penny, Tribute, or Fine paid yearly by the Inhabitants and Tenants of several Manours to the Lords of them. *Pro certo Letæ*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the Court Leet. See *Common Fine.*

Certain, (*Lat.*) sure, undoubted, confident, or assured; fixed, or settled, regular.

Certainty, full Assurance, Sureness.

Certhia, (*Lat.*) the Ox-eye Creeper, a little Bird somewhat less than a Wren.

Certificando de recognitione Staplæ, a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellour of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, between such and such, in case where the Party himself detains it and refuses to bring it in.

Certificate, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of a thing: In a Law-sense, a Writing made in one Court, to give notice to another Court of the Proceedings therein.

Certification of Assize of novel Disseisin, a Writ granted for the re-examining, or review of a Mat-

a Matter paſs'd by Aſſize, before any Juſtices, and in *Latin* is termed *Certificatio novæ Diſſeiſinæ.*

To **Certify**, to aſcertain, declare for certain, or aſſure, to acquaint with a Thing.

Certiorari, a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe depending there, upon Complaint made by Bill, That the Party ſeeking the ſaid Writ has received hard Uſage in the ſaid Court.

Certitude, Certainty, Aſſurance.

Certue, a ſort of *French* Pear.

Cerva, (*Lat.*) the Hind, or Deer, a Beaſt of Chace.

Cervelas, (*Fr.*) a large kind of Sauſage, well ſeaſon'd, and eaten cold in Slices.

Cervicaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Throat-wort.

Cervical, belonging to the Neck, as the *Cervical*, or *Vertebral Veſſels*, a Term us'd by Anatomiſts for the Arteries and Veins that paſs thro' the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joynts and Muſcles of the Neck up to the Scull.

Cervicalis. See *Vertebralis.*

Cervix, the hinder Part of the Neck.

Cerumen, the Filth or Wax of the Ear, which ſerves to hinder Duſt, Motes, or any little Creatures from getting into it.

Cerura, (in ancient Deeds) a Mound, Fence, or Incloſure.

Ceruſs, White-Lead, or *Spaniſh* White, which is made of thin Plates of Black-Lead, hung for ſome Time over the Steam of boiling-hot Vinegar.

Cervus, (*Lat.*) the Hart or Stag, a wild Beaſt. *Cervus Volans*, the horned Beetle, or Stag-fly; an Inſect.

To **Ceſs**, to Aſſeſs, or Tax.

The **Tenant Ceſſes**, *i. e.* ceaſes, or neglects to do what he ought; a Law-Expreſſion.

Ceſſation, (*Lat.*) a ceaſing, or giving over, a leaving off.

Ceſſavit, a Writ lying againſt one that has neglected to perform ſuch Service, or to pay ſuch Rent as he is bound to by his Tenure, and has not ſufficient Goods or Chattels to be diſtrained.

Ceſſe or **Ceaſſe**, (*Iriſh* Law-Term) an Exacting of Victuals, or Proviſions, at a certain Rate for the Deputy's Family and the Garriſon-Soldiers.

Ceſſus, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for Aſſeſſments or Taxes.

Ceſſion, a yielding, reſigning, or giving up: In a Law-ſenſe, 'tis when a Clergy-man is made a Biſhop, or when a Parſon takes another Benefice without Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe not qualify'd: in both which Caſes, their firſt Benifices are ſaid *To become void by Ceſſion.*

Ceſſionary Bankrupt, one that has reſign'd, or yielded up his Eſtate, to be divided amongſt his Creditors.

Ceſſor, a Ceſſor, or Impoſer of Taxes: In a Law-Senſe, one that ceaſes, or neglects ſo long to perform a Duty, that by his Ceſs, or Ceaſing, he is become liable to a Suit, and may have the Writ *Ceſſavit* brought againſt him.

Ceſſure or **Ceſſer**, (Law-Term) a given over, or a giving of Place.

Ceſtron, (*Gr.*) the Herb Betony.

Ceſtroſphendone, a kind of Sling, or warlike Engine, anciently made uſe of to caſt Darts.

Ceſtus, a Marriage-Girdle, that in old Times, a Bride us'd to wear, and which was looſed by the Bride-groom the firſt Night.

Ceſtui qui truſt, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Perſon that has a Truſt in Lands, or Tenements, committed to him for the Benefit of another.

Ceſtui qui vie, one for whoſe Life any Land, or Tenement is granted.

Ceſtui qui uſe, he to whoſe Uſe another Man is infeoffed in, or admitted to the Poſſeſſion of any Lands, or Tenements.

Cetaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale, that is of the Whale-kind.

Ceterach, an Herb ſomewhat like Fern, or Milt-wort, running up Walls and Rocks, very good for the Spleen.

Cetorum Dux, (*Lat.*) the Whale's Guide, a ſort of Fiſh.

Cetus, (*Lat.*) the Whale, or any other monſtrous Sea-Fiſh: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation conſiſting of 23 Stars.

Cepr, a ſort of Bird, a King-Fiſher.

Cha, the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being ſteep'd in Water, ſerves for the ordinary Drink of the Inhabitants.

Chace, a Station for wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, from which it differs only, that it may be in the Poſſeſſion of a Subject, which a Foreſt cannot, and from a Park, for that it is of a larger Compaſs; having a greater Variety of Game, and more Overſeers, or Keepers.

At Tennis-Play, **Chace**, is a fall of the Ball in a certain Part of the Court, beyond which the oppoſite Party muſt ſtrike the Ball next Time, to gain the Stroke: In *Gunnery*, the whole Bore, or Length of a Piece of Ordinance, on the In-ſide; alſo the Gutter of a Croſs-Bow.

In Sea-Language, it ſignifies a Purſuit; as **To give a Ship the Chace**, *i. e.* to follow and fetch her up, to come up with her, alſo the Ship it ſelf ſo chaced. A Ship is likewiſe ſaid *To have a good Chace*, when ſhe is ſo built forwards on, or a-ſtern, as to carry many Guns, to ſhoot right forward, or backward. *To lye with a Ship's Fore-foot in Chace*, is to Sail the neareſt Courſe to meet her, and to croſs her in her Way.

Chace-Guns or **Chace-Pieces**, are thoſe Guns that lie either in the Head of the Ship, and then they are us'd in the Chacing of others, or elſe in the Stern, which are only uſeful when ſhe is chac'd or purſu'd by another Ship, *&c.*

Chachbirs or **Shachbirs**, a kind of Breeches in Uſe among the *Turks*, that reach from the Waiſt to the Heel.

Chacone or **Chacon**, (*Fr.* in *Muſick*) a kind of Saraband-Dance, whoſe Meaſure is always triple Time.

Chad, a ſort of Fiſh.

Chærephyllum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chervil, or ſweet Cicely, good againſt the Stone, alſo to provoke Urine, and the Courſes.

To **Chafe**, (*Fr.*) to heat, or warm, to rub with one's Hand; to grow hot, or angry, to fly into a Paſſion, to fret or fume. Among Sea-men, a Rope is ſaid *To Chafe*, when it galls or frets by rubbing againſt any rough and hard Thing: Thus they ſay, *The Cable is chafed in the Hawſe*, when it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

Chafe-Wax, an Officer in *Chancery*, that prepares the Wax for the Sealing of Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are to be ſent out.

Chafer, a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect.

Chafery, a Forge in an Iron-Mill, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

Chaff, the Refuſe, or Duſt in winnowing Corn.

Chaff-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Chaffers, (old Law-Word) Wares, or Merchandize.

To **Chaffer**, to buy and ſell, to trade, or traffick.

Chaffern, a Veſſel to heat Water in.

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Chaffinch, a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it delights in Chaff, and by ſome much admir'd for its Song.

Chagrin. See *Shagreen.*

Chain, a long Piece of Iron, conſiſting of ſeveral Rings, or Links one within another, ſuch as ſerve for the barring up of Doors, Bridges, Rivers, Harbours, *&c.* Alſo the Irons put about the Legs and Arms of Malefactors and Galley-Slaves: Alſo an Inſtrument conſiſting of Links of good hard Wire, and generally us'd in Surveying, to meaſure Land with: In *Fortification*, certain Wire-Links of an equal Length, contriv'd for ſetting out Works on the Ground. *Chains* are alſo figuratively us'd for Bonds, Bondage, or Slavery.

In Sea-Affairs, **Chains**, are ſtrong Iron-Plates, bolted into the Ship's Sides by the Timbers call'd *Chain-Wales*, to which the Shrowds of the Maſts are faſten'd.

Chain-Pumps, a ſort of Ship-Pumps ſo nam'd from their Chain of Burrs, or Spunges going in a Wheel: Theſe Pumps deliver moſt Water with the greateſt Eaſe, and are the ſooneſt mended.

Chain-Shot, two Bullets, or rather half Bullets, with a Chain between them, commonly us'd in a cloſe Fight at Sea, to ſhoot down Yards, or Maſts, to cut the Shrowds, or other Rigging.

Chain-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, which ſerve to ſpread out the Shrowds, that they may the better hold up the Maſts; being ſo call'd becauſe the Shrowds are made faſt to them by Chains.

Chair, a Seat to ſit in, a Sedan. *To ſit in the Chair of a Biſhop*, is to ſucceed him in his See; ſo the Pope is ſaid *To ſit* in St. *Peter's Chair.*

Chair-man, the Preſident, or Head of a Committee, Society, or Club; alſo one that carries People in a Chair, or Sedan; alſo one that mends Matted Chairs about the Streets.

Chalaſticks or **Chalaſtick Medicines**, (*Gr.*) ſuch Medicines as are of a looſening, or ſoftening Quality.

Chalaza, the Meteor call'd Hail; alſo a kind of ſmall tranſparent Swellings, ſpread about the Skin like Hail: Alſo the Treadle of an Egg, that in Shape and Colour reſembles a Hail-ſtone; alſo a Diſeaſe that happens to Swine.

Chalazias, a kind of Stone like Hail, ſaid to be ſo cold, that no Fire can heat it.

Chalazion, a Stithe, a ſmall Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid.

Chalbot or **Chabot**, (in *Heraldry*) a Fiſh having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's-Thumb.

Chalcanthum, (*Gr.*) Vitriol, or Copperas, Shoomakers-Black, the Water of Copper, or Braſs.

Chalcanthum rubefactum, (among Chymiſts) is only Vitriol calcin'd 'till it takes a red Colour.

Chalcedon, a City of *Bithynia* in the Leſſer *Aſia*, now call'd *Scutari*, where the fourth General Council was held againſt the *Neſtorian* Hereſy. *A.* C. 453.

Chalcedony, a kind of Agate of a Colour between Yellow and Blew, proper for Engraving; alſo a ſort of *Onyx*-ſtone, ſo call'd from the City of *Chalcedon*: Among Jewellers, it is alſo taken for a Defect, or Flaw in precious Stones, when in turning to the Light, they find white Spots in them.

Chalcis, a Newt, or Evet, a venomous Serpent, ſo call'd from the braſs-colour'd Streaks on its Back: Alſo a certain Fiſh of the Turbot-kind; alſo a Night-hawk, an Enemy to the Eagle.

Chalcites, a precious Stone of the Colour of Braſs.

Chalcitis, Braſs-Ore, the Stone out of which Braſs is tried; alſo red Vitriol.

Chalcographus, an Engraver upon Braſs, or Copper.

Chalcolibanum, a ſort of fine Braſs.

Chalcophonos, a black Stone that ſounds like Braſs.

Chalcomaragdus, the Baſtard Emerald.

Chalcus, the thirty ſixth Part of a Dram, among the *Athenians*: Alſo a Coin of ſeven Mites, or a *Holland*-Penny in Value.

Chaldæa, a Country of the leſſer *Aſia*, the People of which have been ever famous for Aſtrology and Magick.

Chaldæans, the Inhabitants of *Chaldea*, commonly taken for Sooth-ſayers, Fortune-tellers, or Gyphies.

Chaldern or **Chaldron**, a Meaſure of Coals, *&c.* containing 4 Quarters, or 36 Buſhels, heap'd up, according to the Seal'd Buſhel kept at *Guild-Hall, London.* Alſo Part of the Entrails of a Calf, commonly call'd a *Calve's Chaldron.*

Chalice, (*Lat.*) a Communion-Cup, us'd at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Challenge, a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance; a Pretenſion, or Claim. In Common-Law, an Exception againſt Perſons, or Things; as a Priſoner at the Bar may except againſt the partial Impannelling of a Jury, or againſt the Inſufficiency of the Jurors.

To **Challenge**, to make a Challenge, or Defiance; to except againſt, to accuſe, to claim. Among *Hunters*, when Hounds, or Beagles, at firſt finding the Scent of their Game, preſently open, or cry, they are ſaid *To Challenge.*

Challenged Cock-fight, is generally to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and to make out of them twenty one Battels, more or leſs, the odd Battel to have Maſtery.

Chaloup. See *Shallop.*

Chalybeate, (*Gr.*) that is of the Temper, or Quality of Steel, belonging to Steel; as *Chalybeate Water, i. e.* Water in which a hot Iron, or Steel has been quench'd.

Chalybeate Cryſtals of *Tartar.* See *Cream of Tartar.*

Chalybeates or **Chalybeate Medicines**, are Medicines prepar'd with Steel, or Iron, or in which Steel is the principal Ingredient.

Chalybs, a kind of moſt hard and fine Iron, ſo call'd from the *Chalybes*, a People of *Pontus* in the leſſer *Aſia*, whoſe Country affords great ſtore of that Metal.

Cham or **Chan**, the Title of the Monarch, or Sovereign Prince among the *Tartars*, which anſwers to the King, or Emperour with us: For he is uſually ſtyl'd *The Great Cham*, or *Chan of Tartary.*

Chamade, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) a Signal made by the Enemy, by Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, when they have any Matter to propoſe, which is otherwiſe call'd a *Parley*; as *The Beſieged beat the Chamade and Capitulated.*

Chamæ, (*Gr.*) Cockles, or Shell-Fiſh, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Chamæacte, a kind of low Elder-tree; alſo the Herb Wall-wort, or Dane-wort.

Chamæbalanus, Peaſe, or Earth-nut.

Chamæbatos, a low Buſh, the Heath-bramble, the Fruit of which are Dew-berries.

Chamæcedrys, Female Southern-wood; an Herb.

Chamæcerasus, a dwarf Cherry-tree.

Chamæciſtus, the Herb Ground-Ivy, or as ſome ſay, Hares-foot, or as others, Periwinkle.

Chamæcyparitſus, dwarf Cypreſs-tree, or Heath-cypreſs, or the Herb Lavender-cotton.

Chamædaphne, a ſort of Lawrel, or Lowry; alſo the Herb Periwinkle.

Chamæ

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Chamæbaya, the Herb Germander, or *English* Treacle.

Chamælæa, Spurge-Olive, a kind of Shrub with ſlender Twigs about a Cubit long, and Leaves like the Olive-tree, but leſſer: Alſo an Herb call'd Five finger'd Graſs.

Chamæleon, the Cameleon, a little Beaſt like a Lizard, that lives by the Air for the moſt part, or Flies, &c. Alſo a ſort of Thiſtle which changes Colour with the Earth it grows in, like the Living Creature of the ſame Name. See *Cameleon*.

Chamæleuce, the Herb Colts-foot, or Aſſes-foot, growing in Corn-fields, and elſewhere.

Chamæmelon, (*i. e.* Ground-apple) the Herb Camomile, which is of a looſening and ſoftning Quality, eaſes Pain, provokes Urine, &c.

Chamæmyrſine, the Ruſh of which Bruſhes are made, Butchers-Broom, Holly, Holm, wild Meurt.

Chamæpeuce, an Herb good againſt the Pain in the Back.

Chamæpitys, the Herb Ground-pine, which ſtrengthens the Sinews, provokes Urine and the Courſes, &c. Alſo Field-cypreſs to be ſet in Pots, or the Herb St. *John*'s-Wort.

Chamæplatanus, the dwarf Plane-tree, or Water-alder.

Chamæpytys, an Herb which drunk in Wine is good to cure the Pain in the Sides, or Reins, and Ruptures; Germander.

Chamæſyce, a dwarf Fig-tree.

Chamætrachea, a kind of Sea-crab, a Fiſh.

Chamæzelon, an Herb, with the Leaves of which Bell-ticks, &c. were ſtuff'd; ſome take it for Cinque-foil.

Chamber, an Apartment, or Room in a Houſe. In *Gunnery*, part of a Piece of Ordinance, as far as the Powder and Shot reach when it is loaded: Alſo a Charge made of Braſs, or Iron, to be put in at the Breech of a Sling, or Murdering-piece.

Chamber of a Mine. See *Mine*.

To **Chamber a Gun**, is to make a Chamber in her.

Chambers of the King, the Ports, or Havens of *England*, ſo call'd in ancient Records.

Chamberer, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for a Chamber-maid.

Chambering, (a Scripture-word) Debauchery, Riotouſneſs, Luxury.

Chamberdekins or **Chamberdeakins**, (*q. d.* Chamber-deacons) certain *Iriſh* Beggars, who being cloath'd in the Habit of poor Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, often committed Robberies and Murders in the Night, and were baniſh'd by *Stat. 1 Hen.* 5.

Chamberlain, the Name of ſeveral Officers mentioned in our Chronicles, Laws and Statutes; as,

The **Lord Great Chamberlain of England**, an high Officer, to whom belongs the Government of the whole Palace of *Weſtminſter*; as alſo the Care of providing all Things in the Houſe of Lords in the time of Parliament, with Livery and Lodging in the King's Court.

Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſehold, whoſe Office is to look to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the Under-Officers thereto belonging: He has alſo the Overſight of the Sergeants at Arms, Chaplains, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c.

Chamberlains of the Exchequer, two Officers that us'd to have the Controlment of the Pells, of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treaſury and Records.

Chamberlain of London, the Keeper of the Publick Treaſury laid up in that Place, which is call'd *The Chamber of London*. The like Officer is at *Cheſter*, who is impower'd to receive and return all Writs brought thither out of any of the King's or Queen's Courts, when there is no Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*.

Chamberlaria or **Chamberlangeria**, (in old *Latin* Records) Chamberlainſhip, or the Office of Chamberlain.

Chambranle, (*Fr.*) an Ornament in Maſonry and Joiners-work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It is different according to the ſeveral Orders of Architecture, and is made up of three Parts, *viz.* the Top call'd the *Traverſe*, and the two Sides the *Aſcendants*.

Chamelot or **Chamblot**, a kind of water'd Stuff mixed with Camels-hair.

Chamfer or **Chamfret**, (in *Architect.*) a ſmall Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, &c.

To **Chamfer**, to channel, or make hollow after ſuch a Manner: Among Herbaliſts, the Stalks of certain Plants are alſo ſaid *To be Chamfer'd*, when they have Impreſſions upon them like ſuch Furrows.

Chamois. See *Shamoy*.

To **Champ**, to chew; as a Horſe that champs the Bit.

Champain or **Champagne**, (*Fr.*) a large Plain, open Downs, or Fields, without any Incloſure, Woods, or Hedges.

A **Point Champain**, (in *Heraldry*) an Abatement, or Mark of Diſhonour in the Coat of one that inhumanly kills a Priſoner of War in the Field, after he has cry'd Quarter.

Champarty or **Champerty**, (in common *Law*) the Maintainance of a Perſon in a Suit depending, upon Condition to have part of the Lands, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champertors, thoſe that move Law-ſuits at their proper Coſts, to have part of the Things ſued for, or part of the Gain.

Champian or **Champion**, open, plain, even, not incloſed; as *A champian Country*.

Champian-Lychnis, a ſort of Roſe, of a red, or white Colour.

Champion, (*Fr.*) one that fights a Duel for another, as it were in Camp-fight: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies as well one that tries the Combat in his own Caſe, as one that engages in another's Quarrel, or Place.

Champion of the King, one whoſe Office is to ride armed at the King's Coronation-day into *Weſtminſter-hall*, and by a Herald to challenge any that ſhall deny His Majeſty's Title to the Crown; whereupon the King drinks to him and ſends him a gilded Cup with a Cover full of Wine, which he has for his Fee. This Office ever ſince the Coronation of King *Richard* II. has continued in the Family of the *Dymocks*, who hold the Manour of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnſhire* by the ſame Tenure.

Chan. See *Cham*.

Chance, Hazard, or Fortune.

Chance-medley, (Law-term) the accidental killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, but without an evil Intent: It is alſo call'd *Manſlaughter by Miſadventure*, for which the Offender ſhall have his Pardon of Courſe, in caſe he was doing a Lawful Act, but if the Act were unlawful, it is Felony.

Chancel, (*Lat.*) properly an incloſed, or ſeparated Place ſurrounded with Bars, to defend Judges and other Officers from the Preſs, or Crowd of the People.

Chancel of a Church, that part which is next the

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the Altar, or Communion-table, usually encompass'd with Ballisters, or Rails.

Chancellor, an Officer of great Dignity and Power; as

The **Lord High Chancellor of England,** the chief Person next to the Sovereign for Matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having absolute Power to moderate and temper the written Law according to Equity: He is made by the King's or Queen's delivering of the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, an high Officer appointed to quality Extremities, and order Matters in that Court; he has also Power, with others, to compound for Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances acknowledged to the Queen.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, the chief Officer in that Court, appointed to Judge and Determine all Controversies between the Queen and the Tenants of the Dutchy-land, and otherwise to direct all the Queen's Affairs belonging thereto.

There is also the **Chancellor** of the Order of the Garter, a Chancellor of the Universities, a Chancellor of the first Fruits, a Chancellor of Courts, a Chancellor of the Dioceses, *&c.*

Chancery or **Chancery-court,** the Court of Equity and Conscience, which moderates the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly ty'd to the Rigour of the Law: The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor of *England*, who is the chief Judge, or else the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; twelve Masters of Chancery, of whom the Master of the Rolls is Chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, and many others.

Chandeller, (*Fr.*) a Chandler, a Tallow-chandler; also a Candlestick: In *Fortification*, *Chandeliers* are wooden Frames, consisting of two upright Stakes six Foot high, which support several Planks laid across one another, or Bavins fill'd with Earth: These are generally made use of in Approaches, Mines and Galleries, to cover the Work-men, and hinder the Besieged from forcing them to quit their Labour.

Chandler, a Seller of necessary Wares; as Candles, Soap, Butter, Cheese, *&c.*

Chantry, an Apartment in a Prince's, or Noble-man's House, where the Candles, *&c.* are kept; as *The Yeoman of the Chandry.*

Change, Alteration, Variety, Turning: Among *Hunters*, it is when a Stag met by Chance, is taken for that which was dislodg'd and pursu'd some time before.

Changeable, apt to change, or alter; uncertain, inconstant, fickle.

Changeling, a Child chang'd, or put in the place of another; also a Fool, Sot, or silly Fellow.

Changer, an Officer in the Royal Mint, whose Business is to exchange Coin for Bullion, brought in by Merchants, or others.

Changer or **Money-Changer,** a Banker, one that deals in the Receipt and Payment of Money.

Channe, (*Gr.*) a Sea-fish like a Pearch breeding of it self; the Gaper, or Gin-fish.

Channel, (*Lat.*) the middle, or deepest part of any Sea, Harbour, or River; also a Straight between two Lands, especially the narrow Seas between *England* and *France*, and that of St. *George* between *England* and *Ireland*: Also a Gutter, or Furrow in a Pillar.

In the *Ionick* Chapiter, the **Channel** is a Part that lies somewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and open upon the *Echinus*; having its *Contours*, or Turnings on each side, to make the *Voluta's*, or Scrolls.

To **Chant,** (*Fr.*) to Sing.

Chanter, the chief Singer in a Cathedral Church, or Chappel, the Master of the Choir.

Chanticleer, a Name sometimes given to a Cock, upon account of its clear Choir.

Chantry, a Chappel formerly join'd to some Cathedral, or Parish-church, and endow'd with Yearly Revenues, for the Maintenance of one, or more Priests, daily to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders, and others: Of these Chantries there were no less than forty seven within St. *Paul's* Church, *London.*

Chaos, (*Gr.*) a Gap: Among the *Heathen Philosophers*, a dark and rude Mass of Matter, or an irregular System of the Elements and all sorts of Particles mingled together, out of which they suppos'd the World to be at first formed; a confused and disorderly heap of things.

To **Chap,** to gape, or open as the Ground does in a great Drought; to chink, crack, or flaw.

Chape, the Steel, or Silver-case that strengthens the end of a Sword-scabbard: Among *Hunters*, the tip at the end of a Fox's Tail.

Chapeau, (*Fr.*) a Hat, a Cardinal's Cap: In *Heraldry*, a Cap of State us'd to be worn by Dukes; being of a scarlet Colour lined with Ermines: On this Cap, as on a Wreath, the *Crest* of Noblemen's Coats of Arms is borne, and parted by it from the *Helmet*, which no Crest must touch immediately.

Chaperon, (*Fr.*) a Word formerly us'd for a Hood, or Cap, especially that worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Noble Order: In *Heraldry*, a little Escutcheon fixt on the Fore-heads of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

Chapin, (*Span.*) a high Cork-heel'd Shooe.

Chapiter, (in *Architect.*) the Head, Crown or upper part of a Pillar; Those that have no Ornaments are call'd *Chapiters with Mouldings*, as the *Tuscan* and *Dorick*; but those that are set off with Leaves and carved Works, are termed *Chapiters with Sculptures*, and the finest of them is the *Corinthian.*

In common Law, **Chapiters** are certain Articles, containing a summary, or short Account of such Matters as are to be enquir'd of, or presented before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace, in their Sessions.

Chaplain or **Chapellaine,** one that performs Divine Service in a Chappel, especially in a Law-sense, one that attends upon the King, or other Person of Quality, for the Instruction of him and his Family in Matters of Religion.

Chaplet, a Wreath, or Garland, or the Tuft of Feathers on a Peacock's Head: Also a certain number of Beads threaded like a Bracelet, by which the Papists count their daily *Pater-nosters* and *Ave-maria's*: Also a Fillet, a kind of Ornament in Architecture.

Chapman, a Buyer, or Customer.

Chaperonner, (*Fr.*) a little Hood, the Figure of which is taken by Heralds for a Bearing in a Coat of Arms; as A *Chief Or, charg'd with a Chaperonnet Ermin.*

Chappe, a Term in *Heraldry* for a kind of Partition of an Escutcheon; as *A Chappe Or, and Vert.*

Chappel, a Building which either adjoins to a Church, and is a part thereof, or else stands separate from it where the Parish is of a large Extent: The latter is commonly call'd a **Chapel of Ease,**

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Eaſe, becauſe it is built for the Eaſe of the Pariſhioners that live at a great diſtance from the Mother-church, and is ſerv'd by a Curate at their Charge.

Free Chappel, that which is endow'd with perpetual Revenues and Maintenance for a Curate, without the Charge of the Rector, or Pariſh.

Chappel, is alſo a Term us'd among Printers for the Body, or whole Company of Work-men in a particular Houſe; ſo call'd, becauſe the firſt Printing-houſe was ſet up in a Chappel.

Chappelonians, the Members of a Printer's Chappel.

Chappelry, the Precinct, Bounds, or Juriſdiction of a Chappel.

Chapter, a Diviſion, or part of a Book: In the Common and Canon Law, it ſignifies the whole Body of Clergy-men belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church, or the Place where they are Aſſembled.

Chapter-houſe, a Building adjoining to, or near a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, where the Chapter is held.

Character, (*Gr.*) a Mark, Sign, Seal, or Print, a Deſcription of a thing, a Letter, or Figure; a particular Way or Humour, Title or Quality: *Characters* are alſo taken for certain Marks, or Signs of things invented by Artiſts, and peculiar to ſeveral Sciences; as *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Chymiſtry*, &c. By which the Knowledge of the things themſelves is more expeditiouſly and clearly convey'd to the Learner.

Characteriſm, the Deſcription, or ſetting out of a Perſon by a Character.

Characteriſtick, belonging to a Character.

Characteriſtick Letter, (in *Grammar*) is that Conſonant in a *Greek* Verb which immediately precedes the varying Termination.

Characteriſtick of a Logarithm. See *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To Characteriſe, to give a Character of, to deſcribe.

Charadrius, (*Gr.*) a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it keeps about the Channels and gaping Banks of Rivers, the ſeeing of which is ſaid to cure thoſe that have the Jaundice.

Charcole, a ſort of Coal made of the Wood of Oak, Alder, Lime-tree, &c. cut into convenient Lengths, and pil'd up like a Pyramid in a deep Pit made for that Purpoſe under Ground, having a little Hole to put in the Fire, which is to be ſtopt up when the Wood is half conſum'd.

Chards of Artichokes, (among *Gardiners*) the Leaves of fair Artichoke-plants, ty'd and wrapt up in Straw in Autumn and Winter; which being cover'd all over, but at the very top grow white, and by that means loſe a little of their Bitterneſs: They are otherwiſe call'd *Coſtons*, and when boil'd are ſerv'd up like *Spaniſh* Cardoons.

Chards of Beets, Plants of white Beets tranſplanted in a well prepar'd Bed, where they produce great Tops, having in the middle a large, white, thick, and downy, or Cotton-like main Shoot, much us'd in Cookery for Pottages and Intermeſſes.

Chare, a kind of Fiſh. See *Charr*: alſo a Job, or ſmall piece of Work.

Chare-woman, a Woman hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery of a Houſe.

To Chare or **Care**, (in *Husbandry*) to ſeparate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or ſmaller Chaff, with a large Rake, or ſuch like Inſtrument.

Charea, (in old *Latin* Records) a Charr, Carr, or Carr.

Charge, (*Fr.*) Burden or Load, Management or Care: Office, Employ, or Truſt; Expence or Coſt: Alſo an Accuſation, or Impeachment for any Offence; an Engagement, Fight, or Onſet: In *Gunnery*, a certain Meaſure of Powder, proportionable to the ſize of the Fire-arms, for which it is allotted.

Among Farriers, **Charge** is taken for an outward Remedy apply'd to the Body of a Horſe, or other Beaſt, and theſe are prepar'd ſeveral ways, according to the nature of the reſpective Diſtempers; as *To make a Charge for a Wrench, or Slip.*

In *Heraldry*, **Charge** ſignifies whatever is borne in the Field of an Eſcutcheon, whether it be a Living Creature, Plant, or any other Repreſentation, or Figure: But ſome call thoſe *Charges* that ſerve to expreſs certain Rewards, or Additions of Honour, in a Coat of Arms; as *Cantons*, *Quarters*, *Gyrons*, *Flasks*, &c.

Among Sailors, a Veſſel is call'd a **Ship of Charge**, when ſhe draws much Water, or ſwims deep in the Sea, and ſometimes it is us'd for an unwieldy Ship that will not ware, or ſteer; for ſuch a one they ſay likewiſe is a Ship of Charge.

To **Charge**, to Load or Burden, to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or Accuſe. To *Charge the Subject with Impoſitions*, is to lay heavy Taxes upon them. To *Charge an Enemy*, to Encounter, Attack, or fall upon him.

Chargeable, Burdenſome, Coſtly.

Charged Cylinder, (in *Gunnery*) that part of a Cannon, or Piece of Ordinance which contains the Powder and Shot; the ſame as the *Chamber*.

Charger, a kind of great Diſh.

Charientiſmus, (*Gr.*) Gracefulneſs, or good Grace in Speaking, Pleaſantneſs of Speech; Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, in which a taunting Expreſſion is ſoften'd with a Jeſt, or pleaſant piece of Raillery.

Charily, with a great deal of Regard and Care; as *To keep a thing Charily*.

Chariock, a kind of Herb.

Chariot, a light ſort of Coach.

Charioteer, a Chariot-driver.

Chariſtolochia, (*Gr.*) the Herb Mugwort.

Charitable, (*Lat.*) loving, kind, bountiful, liberal.

Charity, Love, natural Affection, Kindneſs: In Divinity, the Love of God and one's Neighbour; alſo Alms, or Bounty to the Poor.

To **Chark** or **Charr**, to burn Wood for the making of Charcoal.

Charks, a Word us'd in *Worceſterſhire* for Pitcoal chark'd, or charr'd, which about *Newcaſtle* and elſewhere is call'd *Coke*.

Charlatan, (*Fr.*) a Mountebank, or Quack; a coakſing Cheat.

Charlatanerie, weedling, cheating, or cogging; Quirks, Tricks, fair Words.

Charles, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying all noble, or being of a Maſculine Spirit.

Charles-wain, a cluſter of ſeven Stars in the *Urſa Major*, or greater Bear; ſo call'd from its ſuppoſed Figure reſembling a Chariot.

Charlock, a Weed growing amidſt Corn, with a yellow Flower: Some call its Seed *Rump-ſeed*, and *Clowns Muſtard-ſeed*, becauſe ſome ignorant People make a kind of Muſtard of it.

Charm, (*Fr.*) Inchantment, Spell, Allurement, Bait: *Charms* are alſo certain Verſes, or Expreſſions which are thought to have a bewitching Power; alſo certain particular Graces, or Elegances in Writing, &c. as *Charms of Poetry*, or *Eloquence*.

To **Charm**, to bewitch, to pleaſe, or delight extremely, to tickle the Ear; to appeaſe, or allay Pain.

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Charmer, one that charms, or bewitches; one that pretends to conjure by Spells, and muttering ſtrange Words.

Charnel-houſe, a Place where the Sculls and Bones of the Dead are laid.

To **Charr.** See to *Chark*.

Charre or **Chare,** a kind of Fiſh like a Trout that breeds only in *Winnander-mere* Lake in *Weſtmoreland* and ſome few other Places of the North: They are uſually bak'd in Pots and ſent up to *London* and other Parts, where they are receiv'd as an acceptable Preſent.

Charrs of Lead, a Quantity that conſiſts of 30 Pigs, each Pig containing ſix Stone wanting two Pounds, and every Stone being 12 Pounds.

Charts, (*Lat. i. e.* Papers) Deſcriptions, or Draughts of any Place; which are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Chorographick Charts, a Deſcription of a particular Country.

Geographick Chart, a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, upon a Plane, which is thence ſometimes call'd a *Planiſphere*, but commonly *a Map of the World*.

Heliographick Charts, Deſcriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its *Maculæ*, or Spots.

Hydrographick, Marine, or **Sea-Charts,** large Sheets of Paper on which ſeveral parts of the Land and Sea are deſcribed, with their reſpective Coaſts, Harbours, Soundings, Flats, Shelves, Lands, Rocks, *&c.* as alſo the Longitude and Latitude of each Place, and the Points of the Compaſs. *Chart* is alſo ſometimes taken for the Mariner's Compaſs.

Selenographick Charts, particular Deſcriptions of the Parts, Appearances and Spots of the Moon.

Topographick Charts, are Draughts of ſome ſmall parts of the Earth, or of ſome particular Place, without regard to its relative Situation; as of *London*, *Paris*, *Amſterdam*, &c.

Charta, (*Lat.*) Paper, or any Material fit to write upon: In old *Records*, a Charter, or Deed in Writing; alſo any Signal, or Token by which an Eſtate was held.

Charta Emporetica or **Bibula,** a ſort of Paper made without Glue, which is very full of Pores, and ſerves for the ſtraining of Liquors, *&c.* Cap-paper, Brown-paper, Blotting-paper.

Charta Pardonationis ſe defendendo, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

Charta Pardonationis Utlagariæ, the Form of a Pardon for a Man that is out-law'd.

Charta Simplex, a Deed-poll, a ſingle Deed, or Inſtrument.

Chartel, a Letter of Defiance, or Challenge to a Duel, in Uſe heretofore, when Combats were allow'd for the determining of difficult Controverſies in Law. See *Cartel*.

Charter, (in *Common-Law*) an Inſtrument, or written Evidence of things done between one Party and another; eſpecially a Writing whereby the King paſſes any Grant, or Privilege to one, or more Perſons, or to a Corporation, Town, *&c.*

Charter of the Foreſt, an Inſtrument in which the Foreſt-Laws are compris'd and particularly expreſs'd.

Charter of Pardon, a Deed by which one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, committed againſt the King's Crown and Dignity.

Charter-houſe, anciently the *Chartreuſe*, or Convent of *Carthuſian* Monks, now a famous College, a little without the Walls of *London*, founded and richly endow'd by *Thomas Sutton* Eſq; who dy'd there *December* 12. 1611. This Hoſpital conſiſts of a Maſter, or Governor, a Chaplain and ſeveral other Officers; alſo a School-maſter and Uſher to teach 44 Scholars; beſides 80 decay'd Gentlemen, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, *&c.*

Charter-land, (*Law-Term*) ſuch Land as a Man holds by Charter, *i. e.* evidence in Writing, otherwiſe call'd *Free-hold*.

Charter-Party, an Indenture, or Writing between Merchants and Sea-faring Men touching their Affairs, or between Owners of Ships and the Maſters, or Commanders, containing the ſeveral Articles, or Particulars of their reſpective Covenants and Agreements.

Charterer, a Word us'd in *Cheſhire* for a *Free-holder*.

Chartis Reddendis, a Writ lying againſt one that is intruſted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuſes to deliver them.

Chartreux, an Order of Monks that live very auſterely in cloſe and ſolitary Confinement. See *Carthuſians*.

Chartulary, a Keeper of a Regiſter-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

Charvil, See *Chervil*.

Charybdis, a dangerous Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, full of Whirlpools, over againſt which is the Rock *Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

Chaſe, (of a *Gun*) is its whole length. See *Chace*.

To **Chaſe,** (*Fr.*) to hunt, to purſue, to drive or fright away; alſo to work Plate, as Gold-ſmiths, Repairers, and other Artificers do: In a Law-ſenſe, to drive Cattel to or from a Place: Among Mariners, *To Chaſe or give Chace*, is to purſue a Ship at Sea.

Chaſm, (*Gr.*) a wide Gap, or opening of the Earth, or Firmament; an empty ſpace.

Chaſſery or **Bezoery Sandry,** a kind of Pear, that ripens in *November* and *December*, and ſometimes in *January*.

Chaſte, (*Lat.*) continent, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

Chaſte-Plant. See *Senſible Plant*.

Chaſte-wood, a kind of Herb.

Chaſtelet, the Name of the Seſſions-houſe and common Goal of the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Chaſtelyn, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Gentleman, or Gentlewoman of a Noble Family.

To **Chaſten,** the ſame as To *Chaſtiſe*; a Scripture Word.

To **Chaſtiſe,** to correct, or puniſh thoſe that have committed a Fault, *&c.*

Chaſtiſement, Puniſhment inflicted upon Offenders.

Chaſtity or **Chaſtneſs,** (*Lat.*) a being Chaſte and Pure; a Chriſtian and Moral Virtue, in abſtaining from the unlawful Pleaſures of the Fleſh, and uſing thoſe that are lawful with Moderation.

Chaſuble, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cope, or ſhort Veſtment without Sleeves, which a Popiſh Prieſt wears at Maſs; the ſame as *Caſule*.

Chat, prating, or idle Talk.

Chat-wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

Chattels, (*Fr.* in *Common Law*) all Goods moveable and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the nature of a Free-hold or parcel thereof; and theſe are either Perſonal, or Real.

Chattels Perſonal, are thoſe Goods which being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recover'd but by Perſonal Action, or ſuch as belong immediately to a Man's Perſon: as a Horſe, a Bow, *&c.*

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Chattels Real, ſuch Goods as do not appertain to the Perſon, but depend upon ſome other thing; as a Box with Charters of Land, Apples upon a Tree, &c. Or elſe ſuch as iſſue out of ſome immoveable thing to a Perſon; as a Leaſe, or Rent for Term of Years.

To **Chatter,** to make a Noiſe as Birds do; to prate, or prattle.

Chatter-pie, a kind of Bird.

Chaud-mille, (in the Practice of *Scotland*) an Offence committed in a ſudden Tumult, or Uproar.

Chaude-piſſe, (*Fr.*) the running of the Reins, a Venereal Diſeaſe, the Signs of which are a painfull ſtretching out of the Yard, and a ſcalding Pain in making Water; the Urine being pale, whitiſh, and full of Filaments, or little Threads.

To **Chave.** See To *Cave.*

Chavender or **Chevin,** a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a *Chub.*

Chaumond, the name of an ancient and noble Family in *Cornwall.*

Chauſſe or **a rez de Chauſſe,** (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification for the Level of the Field, the plain Ground.

Chauſſe-trapes. See *Caltrops.*

Chaworths, a noble Family of *Aylesbury* in *Buckinghamſhire.*

Cheap-gild, (old *Law-word*) a Reſtitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any Wrong done by one that was *in plegio,* or for whoſe good Behaviour Sureties were put in.

To **Cheapen,** to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

Chear, Gladneſs, Joy, Courage, Heart.

Chearful, brisk, lively, pleaſant.

Cheary, ſomewhat chearful.

Cheat, Deceit, Sham, Knavery; alſo a deceitful Perſon that makes it his Buſineſs to cheat, chowſe, or cozen.

Chechinquamins, an *Indian* Fruit that reſembles a Cheſtnut.

Check, Loſs, fatal Blow, Misfortune; Cenſure, or Reproof, remorſe of Conſcience; alſo a Term at Cheſs-play: In Falconry *Check,* is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come within view of the Hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural Flight to follow them.

Clerk of the Check, an Officer at Court, ſo call'd, becauſe he has the check and controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all Uſhers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

To **Check,** to reſtrain or curb, to interrupt; to chide, or taunt.

Check-mate, a Term us'd at Cheſs-play, when the King is ſo cloſe ſhut up, that there is no Way left for his Eſcape, by which means an end is put to the Game.

Check-roll or **Checker-roll,** a Roll, or Book containing the Names of ſuch as are Attendants, and in Pay to the Queen or other great Perſonages, as their Houſehold Servants.

Checker-work, Work that is checker'd, or ſet out with divers Colours.

Checkerelli Panni, (in old *Latin* Records) Cloath checker'd or diverſify'd in the Weaving.

Checky, a Term in *Heraldry* for a Bordure, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers; for if it have only two, it is call'd *Counter-componed.*

Checui, a Major-domo, or Steward of an Houſehold among the *Turks* and *Perſians.*

Cheddar-Cheeſe, a ſort of Cheeſe ſo call'd from a Place near the City of *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*: They are ſo large as ſometimes to require more than one Man to ſet them on the Table.

Cheek, a part of the Face, the Side Beam of a Preſs, the handle of a Balance or pair of Scales, &c.

Cheeks, (in a *Ship*) are two pieces of Timber on each ſide of the Maſt, which ſerve to ſtrengthen it at the top: Alſo the uppermoſt Rail, or piece of Timber in the Beak, and thoſe on each ſide the *Trail-board,* are call'd *the upper and lower Cheeks.* The *Knees* or crooked pieces of Wood that faſten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship, are alſo termed *Cheeks*; the Sides of every Block or Pulley have likewiſe the ſame Name, and the Sides of a Ship Carriage for a piece of Ordinance.

Cheer, Entertainment, good Fare.

Cheeſe-bowls, a kind of Flower.

Cheeſlip or **Cheeſeip-bag,** (*Country-word*) the Bag in which Houſewives prepare and keep their Rennit for Cheeſe, the Stomach-bag of a young ſucking Calf, that never taſtes any other Food than Milk, where the Curd lies undigeſted.

Cheeſe-running, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Ladies Bed-ſtraw.

Cheeſlip, the ſame as the Sow, or Hog-louſe; an Inſect.

Cheiloeace. See *Chilocace.*

Chekelaton, a ſort of motley Stuff. *Chaucer.*

Chelandri, a Word likewiſe us'd by that Poet for a Gold-finch.

Chelidon, (*Gr.*) the Swallow, a well known Bird; alſo the hollow of a Horſe's Hoof.

Chelidonia, Celandine or Swallow-wort, an Herb that clears the Sight and purges Choler.

Chelidonias, the Weſt-wind, ſo call'd towards the latter end of *February,* as coming in with the Swallow.

Chelidonius, the Swallow-ſtone, a kind of little Stone ſaid to be found in the Stomach of that Bird.

Chelone, the Tortoiſe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts. See *Terrapine.*

Chelonitis, a precious Stone like the Eye of an *Indian* Tortoiſe, which Magicians anciently made uſe of to appeaſe Storms and Tempeſts.

Chelonophagi, a certain People living on the Borders of *Carmania,* who feed only upon Tortoiſes, and cover their Houſes with the Shells of them, which are ſaid to be ſo large, that one of them will ſerve to make a Ship, or Boat.

Chelſey-College, a Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſey,* one Mile diſtant from *London,* founded by King *Charles* II. carried on by *James* II. and compleated by *William* III. for the Maintenance of maimed and diſabled Soldiers. The number of Penſioners is 476, who have all red Coats lin'd with blue, with all other Cloaths, plentiful Diet, neat Lodging, Waſhing, Firing, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-money.

Chelydrus, (*Gr.*) a Water-ſnake like a Tortoiſe.

Chema or **Cheme,** a Meaſure among the Ancients, containing two ſmall Spoonfulls: Alſo a Weight of two Drams, one Scruple, four Grains, and four fifth Parts of a Grain.

Chemia, the ſame with *Chymia,* the Art of *Chimiſtry.*

Chemin, (*Fr.*) Way, or Road.

Chemin des Rondes, (in *Fortif.*) the Way of the Rounds, a ſpace between the Rampart and the low Parapet, or Breaſt-work under it, for the Rounds to go about; being the ſame as the *Falſe Bray.*

Chemiſe, (*Fr.*) a Shirt, or Shift; a lining or caſing with Stone: In *Fortification,* a Wall with which a Baſtion, or any other Work of Earth is fac'd or lin'd for its greater Support and Strength: Alſo the Solidity of the Wall from the *Talus,* or Slope to the Stone-row.

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Chemosis, (*Gr.*) a swelling of the *Albuginea Tunica*, or White Coat of the Eye, which makes the black of it appear hollow; being a very great Inflammation, with vehement Pain, so that the Eye-lids are turn'd the inside out, and the Eyes can scarce be cover'd with them.

Chenaloper, a Fowl of the Goose-kind call'd a *Birgander*, or Barnacle.

Chenopus, the Herb Goose-foot, a sort of Orrach.

Cheriff, a Title of Dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*; one that was to succeed the Califf, or Soveraign Prince; as a Coadjutor does a Bishop in *Germany*.

Cherisaunie, an old Word for Comfort.

To **Cherish**, to make much of, to maintain; to nourish, to keep warm.

Chermes, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

Chernites, (*Gr.*) a Stone like Ivory anciently us'd to preserve dead Bodies in.

Cherset. See *Churchesset*.

Chersetum, (in old *Latin* Records) any Customary Offering made to the Parish-Priest, or to the Appropriators of the Benefice.

Chersina, (*Gr.*) the Land-snail; an Insect.

Chersonesus or **Chersonese**, (in *Geogr.*) a Peninsula, a Tract of Land almost encompass'd with the Sea; as *The Taurick Chersonese*.

Chersydros, a kind of Serpent that lives both on Land, and in the Water.

Chert or **Cheort**, (old Word) Love, Jealousy.

Chertes, merry People. *Chaucer*.

Cherub or **Cherubin**, (*Heb. i. e.* Fulness of Knowledge) the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

Chervil, an Herb proper for many Uses, especially Sallet-furniture.

Chestip, a kind of small Vermin that lies under Stones and Tiles.

Chesnut, the Fruit of a large Tree, cover'd with a prickly Burr, and under that a Skin with a Husk, which being taken off, the white Pulp appears good to eat.

Chess, a sort of Game.

Chess-trees, (Sea-Term) two small pieces of Timber on each side of a Ship, a little before her Loof; having a Hole in them, thro' which the Main Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

Chest, the Breast, that hollow Part of a Humane Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs: Also a kind of Coffer, Box, or Trunk.

Chest, is also taken for an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes; as of *Sugar*, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight: Of *Castle-Soap*, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 C. of *Indigo*, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 C. five Score to the Hundred: Of *Glass*, from 200 to 300 Foot.

Chest-founding. See *Found'ring*.

Chest-rope, (among Sea-men) a Rope added to the *Breast-rope*, when the Boat is tow'd at the Ship's Stern, to keep her from shearing, or swinging to and again.

Chest-traps, a kind of Boxes, or Traps, us'd to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Marterns, and the like Vermin that are hurtful to Warrens, Dove-houses, or Hen-roosts.

Chevage, Chivage, or **Chiefage**, (*Fr. q. d.* the Service of the Head) a Law-Term, signifying a Sum of Money paid by Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their Villenage, or Subjection.

Chevantia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Loan, or Advance of Money upon Credit.

Chevaux de Frise, (*Fr. i. e.* Friseland Horses) are large Joists, or pieces of Timber, ten, or twelve Foot in Length, with six Sides, into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins about six Foot long, crossing one another, and having their Ends armed with Iron Points. Their chief Use is to stop up Breaches, or to secure the Passages of a Camp from the Inroads both of Horse and Foot: They are so call'd because first made Use of at *Groeningen*, a City of *Friseland*, and are much the same with *Turn-pikes*.

To **Cheve**, (old Word) to thrive.

Cheveril-Leather, a kind of soft tender Leather made of the Skin of wild Goats.

Chevetillus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cockling or young Cock.

Chevesal, the Cargo, or Freight of a Ship. *Chaucer*.

To **Chevice**, (old Word) to redeem.

Chevils, small pieces of Timber nail'd to the inside of a Ship, to *belay*, or fasten the Ropes call'd *Sheets* and *Tacks*.

Chevin or **Chubfish**, a Fresh-water Fish, having a great Head.

Chevisance, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Contract, or Bargain: Also an unlawful Contract in Point of Usury, or a Composition between Debtor and Creditor.

Chevitiæ or **Chevisæ**, (in old *Latin* Records) Heads of plough'd Lands.

Chevron or **Cheveron**, (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) a strong Rafter and Chief; such as those that meet at the Top of an House, and hold up the Roof. In *Heraldry*, one of the Honourable Ordinaries, which represents two Rafters set up after that manner, and was anciently the Form of a Priestess's Head-attire: Thus *He bears Gules, a Chevron Argent*.

Chevronel, is the Moiety, or half of a Chevron.

Chewing-balls, (among Farriers) little Balls made of several sorts of Drugs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite.

Chiaus, an Officer in the *Ottoman* Port, that performs the Duty of an Usher: out of the Number of whom the Grand Seignior chooses his Ambassadors to foreign Princes and States.

Chibbol, a kind of small Onion.

Chicane or **Chicanerie**, (*Fr.*) a Quirk, Cavil, Trick, Shift, or Fetch at Law, the perplexing, or splitting of a Cause; pettifogging, a tricking and deceitful Practice of the Law.

Chichar or **Kichar**, a Sum of Money among the *Hebrews*, commonly translated *Talent*, and valuable in Gold at 4500 Pounds Sterling; in Silver at 375 Pounds.

Chichlings, Pulse, otherwise call'd *Vetches* or Pease.

Chickweed, an Herb very good for all Apostumes, Redness of the Face, Wheals, Pushes, Itch, Scab, &c.

Chickling, a sort of Herb.

To **Chide**, to rebuke, or taunt at, to brawl, or brangle.

Chief, First, Principal, Soveraign.

A **Chief**, (in warlike Affairs) a Commander in Chief or General: Also a Common-Law Term, as *Lands held in Chief*. See *Capite*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Chief**, is one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which takes up a third part of the Field, and is bounded by a Line, either straight, or crooked, *i. e. Invected, Enarched*, &c. Drawn through the Chief, or Upper part of the Escutcheon: Thus, *The Field is Gules a Chief Argent*, or *He bears Gules a Chief Cotized, or* &c. *Indented*, &c. *Argent*.

Chief Point, the uppermost part of the Escutcheon, which is threefold, *viz.* The *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister Chief Point*.

Chief Pledge, the same with *Headborough*, which see.

Chirgo,

Chiego, a ſmall Creature that gets into the Feet of thoſe that live in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and makes them very uneaſy.

Chieves. See *Chives*.

Chilblain, a kind of Swelling in the Hands, Heels, or Feet, occaſioned by Cold. See *Kibe*.

Childermas-day. See *Innocents-Day*.

Childing, Child-bearing, or bringing forth Children: Alſo a Term apply'd to ſeveral Plants, when their Off-ſpring exceeds the Number of the ordinary Kind; as *Childing Daiſies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c.

Childwit, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Power to take a Fine of one's Bond-woman, gotten with Child without his Conſent. Within the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, every reputed Father of a Baſtard begot there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three Shillings and four Pence; and the Cuſtom is alſo call'd *Childwit*.

Chiliad, (*Gr.*) the Number of a Thouſand, whence the Tables of Logarithms are often call'd *Chiliads*.

Chiliarchus or **Chiliarcha**, a Commander of a thouſand Men; a Colonel.

Chiliaſts, a Sect otherwiſe call'd Millenaries, who hold, That Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally upon Earth with his Saints a Thouſand Years.

Chiliopyuante, an Herb that has a thouſand Virtues; a kind of Gentian.

Chiliogon, (*in Geom.*) a regular plain Figure, conſiſting of a thouſand Sides and Angles; of which tho' the Eye can have no diſtinct View, yet a clear Idea of it may be form'd in the Mind, and the Sum of all its Angles may be eaſily demonſtrated to be equal to 1996 right ones.

Chiliophyllon, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Chilo, one that has great Lips, blubber-lipped.

Chilocace, a Canker of the Mouth, a Diſeaſe, which often happens to young Children, and is otherwiſe call'd *Labroſulcium*.

Chill or **Chilly**, cold, ſenſible of Cold.

Chilonian or **Chilonick**, compendious, brief, either in Speaking, or Writing; as *A Chilonick Style*, ſo call'd from *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian* Philoſopher, and one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, whoſe Sentences were very ſhort and pithy.

Chiltern, the hilly part of *Buckingham-ſhire*, ſo nam'd upon account of its Coldneſs, with reſpect to the Neighbouring Valleys.

Chimbe, the outermoſt part of a Barrel. *Chaucer*.

Chime, a Tune ſet upon Bells, or in a Clock.

Chimæra or **Chimera**, (*Gr.*) a Fire-belching Monſter, feign'd by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent: Whence the Word is commonly us'd for a Caſtle in the Air, a meer Whimſey, or idle Fancy.

Chimerical, belonging to ſuch a Chimera, that has no Ground of Truth; imaginary.

Chimethlum, a Kibe, or Chilblain.

Chimin, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Way, and it is either the King's High-way, through which all his Subjects have a free Paſſage; tho' the Property of the Soil on each Side may belong to a private Perſon: Or elſe, a private Way, by which one Man, or more, have Liberty to paſs by Preſcription, or by Charter through another Man's Ground.

Chiminage, a Toll for Way-faring, or Paſſage thro' a Foreſt.

Chimmar or **Simar**, a black ſleeveleſs Veſtment, worn by Biſhops between their Rochet and Gown.

Chimney-money or **Hearth-money**, a Tax of two Shillings *per Annum*, laid by *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. upon every Fire-hearth, Stove, &c. and formerly payable to the King, but now quite taken away.

Chin-ſcab, a ſcabby Diſeaſe in Sheep, that runs on the Skin, and is commonly call'd the *Dartars* among Shepherds.

China, the moſt Eaſtern Part of *Aſia*, a vaſt Kingdom, or Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled.

China or **China-ware**, a fine ſort of earthen Ware made in thoſe Parts.

China-root, a kind of Medicinal Root of a ſpungy light Subſtance, and reddiſh Colour, brought from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*: It is good for the Gout, *French* Pox, and other obſtinate Diſeaſes.

Chincery, Niggardlineſs, Stingineſs; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Chinch, a kind of Inſect, otherwiſe call'd a **Bug**, Wood-louſe, or Wall-louſe.

Chine, the Back-bone.

To **Chine one**, to cut him quite through the Back.

Chine-cough vulgò **Chin-cough**, a violent ſort of Gough that often ſeizes on young Children.

Chink, a Cleft in a Wall, or in the Earth, occaſion'd by Drought: Alſo a kind of *Indian* painted Callico-cloth.

To **Chink**, to gape, or chap like the parched Earth; to ſound, or ring as Money does.

Chique, a ſort of Weight us'd at *Smirna*, for the weighing of Goats-wooll, which contains 2 Okes of 400 Drams each, or 5 Pounds, 7 Ounces, and 10 Drams each.

Chiragra, (*Gr.*) the Hand-gout; a ſort of Gout in the Hands, or Fingers.

Chirgemote, **Circgemot** or **Chirchgemot**, a *Saxon* Term, ſignifying an Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Chirking, (old Word) a chattering Noiſe.

Chirographer, (*Gr.*) an Officer belonging to the Common Pleas, who engroſſes Fines acknowledged in that Court into a perpetual Record, writes and delivers the Indentures, one for the Buyer, and another for the Seller, and cauſes all the Fines to be proclaimed in the Court every Term.

Chirographum, a Hand-writing, a Bond, or Bill under one's Hand: Alſo a Term us'd by our *Engliſh Saxons* for a Publick Deed of Gift, or Conveyance made authentick by the Subſcription and Croſſes of the Witneſſes that were preſent.

Chirology, a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

Chiromancer, one ſkill'd in the Art of Chiromancy.

Chiromancy, otherwiſe call'd *Palmeſtry*, a kind of Divination, or pretended Art of diſcovering the Conſtitutions and Tempers of Perſons, and telling their Fortunes, by looking on the Lines and Marks of the Hand, or obſerving the Wrinkles and Strokes of the Skin.

Chiromantical, belonging to Chiromancy, or Palmeſtry.

Chiron, one of the Centaurs, who was Tutor to *Achilles*, and famous for his Skill in Phyſick and Surgery.

Chirones, a ſort of Wheals that ariſe in the Palms of the Hands. See *Strones*.

Chironia Vitis, the wild, or black Vine, Briony; a Plant ſo nam'd from *Chiron*, its Inventor.

Chironion, the Herb Centaury, good for Wounds; both which Names took riſe from *Chiron* the *Centaur*, who firſt found out that Plant.

Chironium Vlcus, a Boil, or Sore which comes

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comes especially to the Thighs and Feet, so call'd because it has need of such a one, as *Chiron* was, to heal it.

To **Chirp**, to sing, warble, or peep, as a Bird does.

To take a chirping Cup, is to chear up one's Spirits with a Draught of strong Liquor.

Chirrichote, a *Spanish* Word, us'd in Derision of the *French*-men that pronounce *Chirry* for *Kitty*.

Chirurgery. See *Surgery*.

Chirurgical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Art of Surgery.

Chirurgion. See *Surgeon*.

Chisel or **Chizzel**, a Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, Carvers, and other Artificers.

Chit, a snotty, snivelling little Boy, or Girl; a Kitling, or young Cat; also a Freckle in the Face.

To **Chit**, (among Husbandmen) any Seed is said *To chit*, when it first shoots its small Root into the Earth.

Chit-lark, a sort of Bird.

Chitte, (old Word) a Shift, Shirt, or Shrowd.

Chitterlings, Hogs-guts well cleans'd and boil'd; also a kind of Pudding, or Sausage.

Chitty-face, a puny Child with a little Face, one that has a pitiful, sneaking Look.

Chivage. See *Chevage*.

Chivalry, (*Fr.*) Knighthood, Horsemanship, Valour; as *Deeds of Chivalry*, i. e. mighty Feats at Arms, notable Exploits. In a Law sense, it is a particular manner of holding Lands, whereby the Tenant is bound to perform some Noble, or Military Office to his Lord; a Tenure by Knight Service.

Chives or **Chieves**, (among *Herbalists*) the fine Threads in Flowers, or according to some the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads.

Chives tipt with Pendants, is when the Horn, or Thread of a Flower has a Seed hanging and shaking at the Point of it, as in Tulips, &c.

Chives or **Cives**, a small sort of Onion.

Chiurts, a sort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horsemanship, and suppos'd to be the Offspring of the ancient *Gazdi*.

Chleuasmus, (*Gr.*) a laughing to Scorn, a mocking, scoffing or jeering; also a Figure in *Rhetorick* us'd to that purpose.

Chlozien or **Chlozio**, a green or yellow Bird of the bigness of a Turtle, never seen but in Summer, the Witwal or Loriot; the Yellow-hamber.

Chlozis, the green Finch or the Canary-bird.

Chlozites, a precious Stone green like Grass.

Chlozopus, the Moor-hen, a Water-fowl.

Chlozosis, the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which seems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Dropsy, proceeding from a Stoppage of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, &c. It is otherwise call'd *Ictterus Albus & Morbus Virgineus*.

Choana, a Tunnel or Funnel for pouring of Liquor out of one Vessel into another; Among Anatomical Writers, a kind of Tunnel in the *Basis* of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles to the Pituitary Glandule: Also the *Pelvis* or Bason of the Reins. See *Pelvis*.

Choanites, a precious Stone of a green Colour, glittering like Gold.

Chocolate, a sort of Compound and a nourishing Liquor made of it, whose chief Ingredient is the *Indian Cacao*-Nut.

Choenix, (*Gr.*) a Measure in use among the Ancients, containing two Sextaries, or three *English* Pints: Some take it for the Measure of a Servant's Food for one Day.

Choeras, a little Sow, a young Pig: Also, the King's-evil Swelling; a hard Kernel under the Arm-pits, Throat, &c. a Wen.

Choerogrillus, an Hedge-hog.

Choir, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said, or sung.

To **Choke**, to strangle or stifle, to stop.

Choke-pear, a rough sort of Pear; whence it is figuratively taken for a shock, or rub in one's Way.

Choke-vetch or **Choke-weed**, a kind of Hop.

Cholagoga or **Cholagogues**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that discharge, or purge Choler and sulphureous Humours; as Rhubarb, Senna, &c.

Choledochus Ductus, (in *Anat.*) is the joining of the *Ductus* or *Porus Biliarius* with the *Cysticus* into one Passage, thence termed the *Communis Choledochus*: This Passage goes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or the beginning of the *Jejunum*, and conveys the Gall to those Parts.

Choler, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contain'd in the Gall-bladder, which is of great use for the Fermentation of the Juice nam'd *Chyle*, and bringing it to Perfection. In a Figurative Sense, it is taken for Passion, Anger, or Wrath.

Cholera, (*Gr.*) the Choler, or Bilet: Also a Disease in the Stomach and Guts, whereby the Dregs of that Humour are voided in great abundance both upwards and downwards; a Vomiting and Looseness.

Cholerick, abounding with, or full of Choler; also passionate, hasty, apt to be angry, peevish.

Choliambi, a kind of Iambick Verses that have a Spondee in the sixth, or last Place.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheshire*, which gave Name and Place of Abode to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Chomleys*.

Chondrilla, (*Gr.*) an Herb like Succory, Rush-succory, or Gum-succory, wild Endive.

Chondris, an Herb call'd false Dittany.

Chondros, a Grain as of Salt, Mastich, Frankincense, &c. Also a kind of *Italian* Wheat. Also *Anatomy*, a Cartilage, or Gristle, the most earthy and solid part of the Body next to a Bone.

Chondrosyndesmus, a Cartilaginous Ligament; or the joyning of Bones together by means of a Cartilage, or Gristle.

Choner or **Corus**, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing 75 Wine-Gallons.

To **Chop**, to cut, to mince, or cut small; to truck, or make an Exchange.

Chop-church, (old Law word) an Exchanging of Churches, as when two Parsons of several Churches change their Benefices, and resign 'em to the Ordinary for that purpose.

Choragium, (*Gr.* among the *Ancients*) the Tiring, or Dressing room in Play-houses; also the Actors Apparel and Furniture of the Stage; and in general, all kind of Furniture, Equipage, Train, or Dress.

Choragus, the Master, or Setter forth of Plays; the Leader of the Dance, the Master of the Revels, who was to look to the Musick, or to furnish the Attire.

Choral, belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one that by vertue of any of the Orders of the Clergy, was admitted to sit and serve God in the Quire; of these there were formerly six belonging to St. *Paul's*.

Chord, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line subtending the two ends of any Arch, or Portion of a Circle; and is otherwise call'd a *Subtense*. Also, in Musick. See *Cord*.

Chorda,

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Chorda, (*Gr.*) a Bowel, a Gut, the String of a Muſical Inſtrument made of a Gut; a Tendon or Nerve: Alſo a painful Stretching out of the *Penis* or Yard towards the *Perinæum*.

Chorda Membranæ Tympani, a certain Nerve that comes from the third Branch of the fifth Pair, and is extended above the Membrane of the *Tympanum* or Drum of the Ear.

Chordapſus, the wringing or griping Pains of the Small Guts, when they are twiſted, or when their *Periſtaltick*, or Worm-like Motion is inverted, ſo that the Ordure is thrown up at the Mouth only: This Diſeaſe is otherwiſe call'd *Ileus*, *Iliaca Paſſio*, *Miſerere mei* & *Volvulus*.

Chordata Gonorrhœa. See *Gonorrhœa Cordata*.

Chorea, a Dance where many People dance together; a Ball.

Chorea Sancti Viti, a ſort of Madneſs which was formerly very common among ſome People, wherein the Perſons affected ran up and down dancing Night and Day to the laſt Gaſp, if they were not forcibly hinder'd: This Frenzy was ſo call'd, becauſe it often ſeiz'd on thoſe that us'd to pay a yearly Viſit to the Chappel of St. *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*.

Chorepiſcopus, a Suffragan or Rural Biſhop formerly appointed by the chief Biſhop of the Diocеſs, to ſupply his Place in Country-Towns and Villages.

Choreus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort Syllables, the ſame with *Tribrachus*: or elſe of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort, the ſame as the *Trochee*.

Choriambus, a Foot compounded of a *Choreus* and an *Iambus*, which conſiſts of four Syllables, two long ones at each end, and two ſhort ones in the middle; as *Ebrietas*.

Chorion, (in *Anat.*) the outmoſt Membrane or Skin that covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb, being pretty thick and ſmooth within, but rough on the outſide where the *Placenta* ſticks.

Chorifter. See *Quiriſter*.

Chorobates, a Meaſure 20 Foot long, anciently made uſe of to meaſure the Height of Walls or Turrets, or the Depth of Waters.

Chorographer, one skill'd in *Chorography*.

Chorographick Charts. See *Charts Chorographick*.

Chorography, a Part of Geography, which delivers the Deſcription of particular Countries; as of *England*, *France*, &c. or of any County, Shire, or Province in them.

Choroides, (in *Anat.*) the Folding of the Carotidal Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Alſo the *Uvea Tunica*, or Grape-like Coat, that makes the Apple of the Eye.

Chorus, the Company of Singers and Dancers in a Stage-play, or of Perſons Singing together in Conſort; a Choir or Quire.

Chose, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Thing: Ex. *Choſe Local*, i. e. ſuch a thing as is fixt to a Place; as a Mill, &c. *Choſe Tranſitory*, a thing that is moveable, or may be carry'd from one Place to another. *Choſe in Action*, a Thing without a Body, and only a Right; as an Annuity, a Covenant, a Bond, &c.

Chough, a ſort of Bird.

A **Chowſe**, a Cheat, a Trick, or Sham: Alſo a fooliſh Fellow that may be eaſily put upon; a Nizy, a Bubble.

To **Chowſe**, to Cozen, or Cheat.

To **Chowter**, to mutter and mumble, as forward Children are apt to do.

Chriſm, (*Gr.* i. e. Ointment) a mixture of Oil and Balſam, conſecrated by a Popiſh Biſhop, to be us'd in the Ceremonies of Baptiſm, Confirmation, extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

Chriſmale, (in old *Records*) a Chryſmal, or Chriſom-cloth, laid over a Child's Face at Baptiſm; which of old was a cuſtomary Due to the Pariſh-Prieſt.

Chriſmatis Denarii, Chriſom-pence, Money formerly paid to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, or his Suffragan, by the Pariſh-clergy for their Chriſm, conſecrated about *Eaſter* for the Uſes of the enſuing Year. This Cuſtomary Payment being made in Lent, near *Eaſter*, was therefore in ſome Places call'd *Quadrageſimals*, in others *Paſchals* and *Eaſter-pence*.

Chriſmatory, the Veſſel in which the Chriſm, or hallow'd Oil is kept.

Chriſom or **Chriſom-cloth**, the Face-cloth, or piece of Linnen put upon the Head of a Child newly Baptiz'd.

Chriſoms or **Triſoms**, Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or at the time of their wearing the Chriſom-cloth.

Chriſom-calf, a Word us'd in ſome Parts of *England*, for a Calf kill'd before it is a Month old.

CHRIST, (*Gr.* i. e. Anointed) the proper Name of the ever Bleſſed Redeemer of the World.

Chriſt's Hoſpital in *London*, formerly a Monaſtery of Gray Friers, which was diſſolv'd by K. *Henry* VIII. and chang'd by *Edward* VI. into an Hoſpital for poor Children: It is call'd by ſome *Blue-coat Hoſpital*, in regard that all the Boys and Girls are there cloath'd in Blue Coats, and provided with all other ſuitable Neceſſaries.

Chriſt-thorn, the Name of a certain Shrub.

Chriſt-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Chriſten**, to admit into the Communion of the Chriſtian Church, to Baptize.

Chriſtendom, a Word us'd to denote all the Countries throughout the World, where the Chriſtian Religion is profeſs'd.

Chriſtian, belonging to Chriſt, or his Doctrine; alſo a proper Name of ſeveral Men and Women.

Chriſtian Name, that Name which is given to a Perſon at Baptiſm.

A **Chriſtian**, a Profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Chriſtianitatis Curia, (*Latin* old Law-term) the Court Chriſtian, or Eccleſiaſtical Judicature, oppoſed to the Civil Court, or Lay-Tribunal, call'd *Curia Domini Regis*: Theſe Courts were not only held by Biſhops in Synods, and their Archdeacons and Chancellors in Conſiſtories; but alſo in the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean, or *Decanus Chriſtianitatis* preſided, and the Pariſh-Prieſts were Aſſeſſors, or Aſſiſtants.

Chriſtianity, the Chriſtian Principles, Doctrine, or Religion.

Chriſti Manus. See *Manus Chriſti*.

Chriſtmas, a Feſtival kept *December* 25, in Remembrance and Honour of Chriſt's Birth.

Chriſtopher, (*i. e.* Chriſt-carrier) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a famous Saint in the *Roman* Calendar: It was alſo the Chriſtian Name of the renowned *Columbus*, or *Colon* the *Genoeſe*, who firſt diſcover'd the New World call'd *America*.

Chriſtophoriana, the Herb St. *Chriſtopher*.

Chroma, (*Gr.*) Colour: In *Rhetorick*, a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence: In *Muſick*, the graceful Way of Singing with Quavers and Trilloes.

Chromaticks, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick, which consists in keeping the Intervals close, by an ingenious Artifice, so as to make the Melody sweeter and softer. See *Diatonick* and *Enharmoniack*.

Chromatismus, (*Physical-Term*) the natural Tincture or Colour, as of Urine, Spittle, Blood, &c.

Chromis, the Grunter, a Sea-fish.

Chronical, belonging to time, or that is of a Long Continuance.

Chronical Diseases, are Distempers that do not come presently to a Height; but in which the Patient lingers out, and lives many Years, or at least for some considerable time; as the Gout, Stone, Dropsy, &c. and in this respect they are opposed to *Acute Diseases*; which see.

Chronicle, an History according to the Order of Times, or of Things done from time to time.

Chronicled, recorded, or set down in a Chronicle or History.

Chronicler, a Writer of Chronicles.

Chronodix, a kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passes away.

Chronogram, a Verse in which the Figurative Letters being join'd together, make the Year of our Lord.

Chronologer or **Chronologist**, one skill'd in *Chronology*.

Chronological, belonging to that Science.

Chronology, the Art of reckoning Time, from the Creation of the World, for Historical Uses and keeping an Account of remarkable things and Transactions; so as truly to Date the Beginnings and Ends of Princes Reigns, the Revolutions of Empires and Kingdoms, Signal Battels, Sieges, &c.

Chronometrum or **Chronoscopium Perpendiculum**, the same as a Pendulum to measure Time with. See *Pendulum*.

Chrysalis, a Worm, or Grub that turns to the Butter-fly.

Chrysanthemum, a Name given to several Herbs that have yellow shining Flowers; as Crow-foot, or Gold-knaps, yellow Camomile, &c.

Chryselectrum, Amber of a golden, or yellow Colour.

Chryseus, a kind of Comet of a Gold Colour. See *Discus*.

Chrysitis, Gold foam; the Foam that arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour like Gold: Also the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Chrysoberyllus, a sort of Crystal-Stone that shines like Gold.

Chrysocarpum, a kind of Ivy, so call'd from the golden Colour of its Berries.

Chrysoceraunius Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, the same with *Aurum Fulminans*; which see.

Chrysocolla, Gold-Sodder, a Mineral like a Pumice-Stone, found in Mines of Copper, and sometimes in those of Gold, Silver and Lead; one kind of it is call'd *Borax*, and us'd by Gold-smiths for the soddering of Gold.

Chrysocome, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow, with golden Locks.

Chrysolachanum, a kind of Orrach.

Chrysolampis, a precious Stone that shines like Fire by Night, and looks pale by Day; whence it may be call'd the Glow-worm Stone.

Chrysolithos, the Chrysolite, a precious Stone of a transparent Gold-colour mixt with Green; some will have it to be a kind of Jasper.

Chrysomelum, an Apple of a golden Colour, a yellow Quince.

Chrysomitris, the Gold-finch, a Singing-Bird.

Chrysopastus, a precious Stone sprinkled as it were with Gold Sand.

Chrysophrys, a Fish so call'd for the Gold Colour is has over the Eyes.

Chrysopis, a precious Stone like Gold.

Chrysopœia, (among *Alchymists*) the Art of making Gold.

Chrysoprasus, a precious Stone found in *Asia*, of a greenish Colour, yielding a Golden Lustre.

Chrysopterus, a kind of Topaz.

Chrysos, Gold, the most valuable of all Metals; also the Gilt-head, a Sea-fish.

Chrysostom, (*i. e.* having a golden Mouth) the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Constantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

Chrysothales, the lesser sort of Wall Penny-wort; an Herb.

Chrystal. See *Crystal*.

Chrysulca, the Water with which Refiners wash Gold off, when mixt with other Metals: Also a Chymical Liquor that dissolves Gold. See *Aqua Regalis*.

Chub, a kind of Fish having a great Head; also a Jolt-head, or Clownish Fellow.

Chub-cheeked, that has full Cheeks.

To **Chuck**, to stroke under the Chin; also to cry as a Partridge does.

To **Chuckle**, to break out now and then into Laughter, to laugh by fits.

Chuff, a Country-clown.

Chuffy, clownish, rough, rude.

Chump, a thick and short Log, or Block of Wood.

Church, a Place set a-part for Divine Worship: Also a particular Congregation, or Assembly of Christian People, govern'd by a lawful Minister.

The **Catholick** or **Universal Church**, the whole Body of the Faithful throughout all the Parts of the habitable Earth, of which Christ is the Head.

Church-Reve, (*Sax.*) the Guardian, or Overseer of the Church; as *Shire-reve*, or Sheriff, is of the County; a Church-Warden.

Church-Wardens, Officers yearly chosen by Consent of the Minister and Vestry, to look to the Church, Church-yard, Parish-Accounts, &c. as also to observe the Behaviour of the Parishioners, and to present those that commit such Offences as belong to the Jurisdiction and Censure of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Churchesset, (*Sax. q. d.* Churches Seed) a certain Measure of Wheat, which in old Times every Man us'd to give to the Church on St. *Martin's* Day. It is otherwise express'd *Chirset*, *Circset*, and *Ciricsceat*.

Churl or **Carl**, a Clown, a Country-bumpkin; a covetous Hanks: The Word was us'd among our *Saxon* Ancestors for a free Tenant at Will, that held Lands of the Thane, or Earl, upon account of certain Rents and Services.

Churlish, clownish, surly, ill-natur'd.

Churr-worm, an Insect, otherwise call'd a Fen-cricker.

Churset, (*Sax.*) Church-scot, *i. e.* certain customary Duties, anciently paid to the Parish-Priest; from which those that liv'd in a Monastery, or Religious House, sometimes purchas'd an Exemption for themselves and their Tenants.

Chus, (*Gr.*) the same Measure among the *Grecians*, as *Congius* with the *Romans*, containing six of our Pints.

Chyle, a white Juice in the Stomach and Bowels, proceeding from a light Dissolution and Fermentation of the Victuals: which Juice mingling and fermenting with the Gall and Pancreatick Juice, passes the Lacteal Veins, &c. and at last is imbodied with the Blood.

Chy-

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Chyliferus Ductus. See *Ductus Chyliferus.*

Chylification, the natural Act or Faculty of changing the Nourishment, or Food, into Chyle.

Chyli Receptaculum. See *Receptaculum Chyli.*

Chylosis, the same as *Chilification.*

Chymere, a kind of Coat, or Jacket; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Chymica or **Chymicalia,** such Medicines as are prepar'd by Chymists.

Chymical, belonging to Chymistry.

Chymical Digestion. See *Digestion.*

Chymist, one that practises, or is skill'd in that Art.

Chymistry, an Art which teaches how to separate the different Substances that are found in Mixt Bodies, as Metals, Minerals, Plants and Living-Creatures, and to reduce them to their first Principles; from the *Greek* Word *Chymos*, a Juice, or *Cheein* to melt: It is otherwise call'd *Alchymy*, as also the *Hermetick*, *Pyrotechnick* and *Spagyrick* Art; the Reasons of which Names are accounted for under those Articles.

Chymosis or **Chemosis,** a distortion, or drawing awry of the Eye-lids, occasion'd by an Inflammation: Also an Inflammation in the *Tunica Cornea*, or horny Coat of the Eye. See *Chemosis.*

Chymus, any kind of Juice, especially that of Meat after the second Digestion, which is mixt with the Blood, and running thro' the Veins, repairs the waste of every Part.

Ciboire, (*Fr.*) the Box, or Cup in which the Host, or consecrated Bread at the Communion is kept in Popish Countries.

Cibol, Ciboule, or **Chibbol,** a kind of small degenerate Onion.

Ciboulet, a young Chibbol.

Cicada, (*Lat.*) the Cigal, an Insect that makes a great din thro' *Italy* and *Greece* in the Summer-time, and is falsly taken for the Grass-hopper.

Cicatrice, (in *Surgery*) a Scar, Seam, or Mark left after a great Wound or Ulcer is heal'd. Some are simple, others accompany'd with Cavities, or Dents, and loss of Substance in the Part affected.

Cicatricula, a little Scar: Among Naturalists, it is taken for that small whitish Speck in the Coat of the Yolk of an Egg, where the first Changes towards the Formation of the Chick appear in a hatched Egg; and which is commonly call'd *the Treddle.*

Cicatrizantia, cicatrizing Medicines that fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with a Skin.

To **Cicatrize,** to close up a Wound, to bring it to a Scar.

Cicatrix, (*Lat.*) a Cicatrice, Scar, or Seam of a Wound.

Ciceley, a proper Name of Women.

Ciceley or **Sweet Ciceley,** a sort of Herb.

Cicer, (*Lat.*) a small sort of Pulse less than Pease; Chiches, or Vetches.

Cicera, a kind of Pulse like Chichlings, good for Fodder.

Cicera Tartari, Pills made of Turpentine and Cream of Tartar.

Cicerbita, a sort of Sow-thistle, an Herb.

Cicercula, little Chiches, Chichlings.

Cicero, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans.* Whence

Ciceronian Style, a Rhetorical, eloquent and pure Style, or manner of Expression.

Cich or **Cich-pease,** a kind of Pulse.

Cichlings, petty Chiches.

Cichorium, (*Gr.*) Cichory, or Succory, an Herb good against Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, Fevers, &c.

Cicindela, (*Lat.*) an Insect that shines by Night; the Glow-bird, or Glow-worm.

Ciconia, the Stork, a Water-fowl.

Cicuta, an Herb much like our Hemlock, the Juice of which, through extreme Cold, is Poison; and therefore the *Athenians* made use of it to put Malefactors to Death.

Cicutaria, common Hemlock, Cicely, or Cow-weed; the Leaves of which are like the former, but broader, and of a pale green Colour.

Cid, a Word us'd by the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, a Cap of State among the ancient *Persians*, said to be worn by their Kings and Priests, and probably not much different from the Turbant now in use.

Cider, an excellent Drink made of Apples.

Ciderist, one that deals in Cider.

Ciderkin or **Putre,** a Liquor made of the Murk or gross Matter left after the Cider is press'd out, and a convenient quantity of boil'd Water added to it; the whole infusing for about 48 Hours: This Liquor may supply the Place of small Beer in a Family, and to many is more agreeable.

Cierge, (*Fr.*) a Wax-taper, Wax-candle, or Lamp; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Cignet. See *Cygnet.*

Cilery, (in *Architect.*) the Drapery, Foliage, or branched Work on the heads of Pillars.

Cilia, the Eye-brows, or Eye-lids. See *Cilium* and *Supercilium.*

Ciliare Ligamentum or **Processus Ciliaris,** (in *Anat.*) is a Collection of small slender Filaments or Threads which take rise from the inner part of the *Tunica Uvea* in the Eye, and thence run towards the bunching out part of the *Crystalline Humour*, which they compass in and join to the *Uvea.*

Cilium, the Eye-lid, or cover of the Eye, properly the utmost edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow.

Cilo, one that has a Head, with a sharp Crown like a Sugar Loaf, or that has a great Fore-head.

Cimeliarches or **Cimeliarcha,** (*Gr.*) a chief Keeper of the Plate, Vestments and other rich things belonging to a Church; a Church-Warden: Also the Master of a Treasury, or Jewel-house.

Cimeter, a kind of broad Back-sword much us'd in *Turkey* and *Persia.*

Cimex, (*Lat.*) a sort of Fly, or Worm, breeding in Wood, Paper, or Chaff; a Wall-louse, Bug, or Chinch.

Cimex Sylvestris, the Knolster, or flying Puneez.

Cimicaria, the Herb Flea-bane.

Cimmerians, a certain People of *Scythia*, whose Country was compass'd about with Woods, and always cover'd with thick Clouds: Whence *Cimmerian Darkness* is proverbially taken for a very great Obscurity.

Cina Cinæ, the same as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Bark, which see.

Cinara or **Cynara,** (*Gr.*) the Artichoke; a well-known Plant.

Cincater or **Cincanter,** as an *old Cincater, i. e.* a Man aged fifty Years.

Cinclus, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd the long-bill'd Wag-tail, or half Snipe, and by some the Water-swallow.

Cincou, an admirable Bird in the Kingdom of *Mexico* in the *West-Indies*, no bigger than a Beetle, yet beautify'd with delicate Feathers: It lives upon the Dew and the Smell of Flowers, and sleeps in the hollow of a Tree 'till the Month of *April.*

Cincture, (*Lat.*) a girding: In *Architecture*, that Part which makes the middle of a Pillar.

Cinefaction or **Cineration,** (among ſome *Chymiſts*) is taken for Calcination, or the burning of any thing to Aſhes.

Cineres, Cinders, Aſhes, Embers.

Cineres Clavellati, gravelled Aſhes, a Chymical Term for the Aſhes that are made of *Tartar*, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

Cinereitia, the outward, ſoft, glandulous Subſtance of the Brain, ſo call'd from its Aſh Colour; and *Subſtantia Corticalis*. See *Cortical part of the Brain.*

Cingle, a Girth for a Horſe.

Cingulum, (*Lat.*) a Girdle, Girth, or Band; alſo an Herb in the Sea growing like a Girdle; Sea-belt.

Cingulum Veneris, (in *Palmeſtry*) the Girdle of *Venus*, the Figure of a Semicircle drawn from a Space betwixt the Forefinger and Middle-finger, to the Space between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

Cinifes, certain little Flies, but cruelly ſtinging, which made one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cinnabar or **Cinoper,** red Lead, a kind of Mineral conſiſting of Sulphur and Mercury; and it is either Natural, term'd *Native Cinnabar*, or elſe Artificial, which is a Mixture of Brimſtone and Quickſilver ſublimed together: This Mineral is browniſh when in the Lump, but being reduc'd to a fine Powder, it is of a very high red Colour, and call'd *Vermillion*.

Cinnabar of Antimony, a mixture of equal Parts of Powder'd Antimony, and Sublimate Corroſive Chymically prepar'd, which is counted a good Medicine for the Falling-ſickneſs and Diſtempers of the Head.

Cinnamon, a ſort of Spice, being the ſecond Bark of a Tree as large as the Olive; its Leaves like thoſe of a Lemon-tree, but much greener; the Flowers white, and very ſweet ſcented; the Fruit round, black, and of the bigneſs of a Nut.

Cinoper. See *Cinnabar.*

Cinquain, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up five Battalions, ſo as to make three Lines, *i. e.* Van, Main-body, and Rear: Thus the ſecond and fourth Battalions advancing make the Van; the firſt and fifth form the Main Body; and the third falls back for the Rear-guard, or Body of Reſerve.

Cinquanteniere, a Captain, or Commander of the Militia, or Trained Bands of a Town in *France*: Alſo a particular Officer in the City of *Paris*.

Cinque-foil or **Five-leav'd Graſs,** an Herb that takes Name from the Number of Leaves that grow together in a Tuft.

Cinque-port, a ſort of Fiſhing-net, ſo call'd from the five Entrances into it; being of excellent Uſe for any River, or Pond of ſwift or ſtanding Water.

Cinque-ports, five remarkable Havens, which lie towards *France* on the Eaſt Part of *England*, viz. *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*; to which *Rye* and *Winchelſea* are added as Appendants: They are under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and were firſt eſtabliſh'd by King *William* the Conqueror, for the better Security of the Coaſt; the Inhabitants of theſe Ports having many Privileges and Immunities above others: They pay no Subſidies, Suits at Law are commenc'd and anſwer'd within their own Liberties; their Mayors and Barons carry the Canopy over the King and Queen at the Coronation; and for their greater Dignity, they are plac'd at a Table on the King's Right Hand.

Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, an eſpecial Governor of thoſe noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

Cion, a young Shoot, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree: In *Anatomy*, the ſame with the *Uvula*; which ſee.

Ciperous, a kind of Bulruſh.

Cipher, (in *Arithmetick*) a Note or Character which ſignifies nothing of it ſelf, yet being ſet after any of the other Figures, it encreaſes their Value by Tens; which it alſo does in Decimal Fractions, when ſet before any Figure: A *Cypher* is alſo a flouriſh of Letters compriſing the Name of a Perſon, or ſome ſhort Sentence: Alſo a ſecret Character agreed on between two Parties, for the Writing of Letters, Intelligence, *&c.*

To **Cipher,** to caſt Accounts.

Cipreſs. See *Cypreſs.*

Cippus, (*Lat.*) a Pillar with an Inſcription, a Grave-ſtone: In old *Records*, a pair of Stocks, or Pillory.

Circenſian Games, the Plays of the *Circus*, much us'd at *Rome*, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*, and dedicated to *Conſus* the God of Counſels.

Circius, (*Lat.*) a boiſt'rous South-wind, or Hurricane, which blows out of *France* through *Italy*.

Circle, a Compaſs, a Ring; as *A Circle of fine Ladies.* In *Geometry*, a plain Figure, comprehended only under one Curve, or crooked Line, and having a point in the middle of it call'd the *Center*, from which all the Right Lines that can be drawn to the Circumference are equal one to another.

Circle of the Equant, (in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*) is a Circle deſcribed on the Center of the *Equant*, and its chief Uſe is to find the Variation of the firſt Inequality.

Circle of Inclination, a great Circle about the Sun in the Sphere of the fixed Stars; falling right upon the *Ecliptick*.

Circle of perpetual Apparition, is one of the leſſer Circles parallel to the *Equator*, ſo nam'd in regard that all the Stars which are included in it, never ſet, but are always viſible above the *Horizon*.

Circle of perpetual Occultation, is another Circle at a like diſtance from the *Equator*, which contains all thoſe Stars that never appear in our Hemiſphere: But the Stars ſituated between the Circles, continually riſe and ſet at certain times.

Circles of Altitude. See *Almicanters.*

Circles of Declination, (on the *Globe*) ſo ſome Writers call the Meridians, on which the Declination, or Diſtance from the *Equator* of any Planet, or Star, is counted.

Circles of Longitude, are great Circles, that paſs thro' the Star and the Pole of the *Ecliptick*, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*: The Meridians are likewiſe ſo call'd, becauſe they ſerve to mark out the Longitude of Places.

Circles of Poſition, are Circles that paſs by the Common Points, where the *Horizon* and *Meridian* mutually cut one another, and through any Degree of the *Ecliptick*, or Point in the Heavens, or the Center of any Star; their Uſe being to find out how ſuch a Star is ſituated with reſpect to the Globe of the Earth. The Twelve Aſtrological Houſes are alſo diſtinguiſh'd by Semicircles of Poſition.

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Circles of the Empire, are certain large Provinces, or Countries into which the Empire of *Germany* is divided; being ten in Number, *viz.* The Circles of the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, *Weſtphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Rhine*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Auſtria*, and *Burgundy*; which laſt is now known by the Name of *The Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands.*

Circlet, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to ſet and turn a Diſh on a Table.

Circocele, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Seed-veſſels in the *Scrotum.*

Circuit, (*Lat.*) a going about, a Compaſs. Alſo the travelling of the Judges twice a Year, to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral Counties.

Circuition, a fetching a Compaſs, or going about.

Circuitus, (*Lat.*) a Circuit, or Compaſs: Alſo the Courſe of a Fever, or Ague; the ſame with *Periodus* and *Typus*; which ſee.

Circuity of Action, (*Law-Term*) a longer Courſe of Proceeding than is needful to recover the thing ſued for.

Circular, that is in the form of a Circle, round.

Circular or **Spherical Numbers,** (in *Arithm.*) are ſuch whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves: As for Inſtance, 5 and 6, all the Powers of which do end in 5 and 6; as the Square of 5 is 25, the Cube 125; the Square of 6 is 36, the Cube 216, *&c.*

To **Circulate,** to go, or move round.

Circulation, the Motion of that which circulates: In *Chymiſtry*, a Motion given to Liquors contain'd in a Double Veſſel, that is, when the Necks of two Veſſels are very well luted together; which Motion is ſtir'd up by Fire, and cauſes the Vapours to riſe and fall to and fro: This Operation ſerves either to make the Liquors more ſubtile, or to open ſome hard Body that is mix'd with them.

Circulation of the Blood, a continual Motion of that Humour paſſing from the Heart thro' the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

Circulatory, that circulates, or goes round.

Circulatory Letters, are Letters ſent into all Parts of a Kingdom by general Commiſſioners, or by an Archbiſhop into the ſeveral Parts of his Province, upon particular Occaſions.

Circulatory Veſſels, (in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch as ſerve to diſtil by Circulation.

A **Circulatory,** a Glaſs-Veſſel in which the Steam of the diſtilled Liquor, by its riſing and falling, rolls about it as it were in a Circle: There are ſeveral ſorts of theſe Veſſels, but two are chiefly us'd, and call'd the *Pelican*, or *Blind Alembick*, and the *Diota.*

Circulatum Vinus, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Spirit of Wine.

Circulus, (*Lat.*) a Circle or Compaſs, a Ring, a Hoop: Among Chymiſts, a round Inſtrument made of Iron, for cutting off the Necks of Retorts, Cucurbits or other Glaſs-Veſſels; which is done by applying the Inſtrument heated to the Glaſs-Veſſel, and holding it there 'till it grow hot, then with ſome Drops of cold Water, or a cold Blaſt, it flies in pieces.

Circulus Decennovennalis. See *Cycle of the Moon.*

Circumagentes Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) are certain oblique Muſcles of the Eyes, ſo nam'd from their helping to wind, and turn the Eyes round about.

Circumaggeration, a heaping round about.

Circumambient, encompaſſing, or flowing about; an Epithet proper for the Air, and apply'd to other natural Bodies.

Circumambulation, a walking about.

Circumcellio, a Vagabond, or Wanderer, one that goes up and down, having no certain Abode; a Haunter of Ale-houſes, Coffee-houſes, *&c.* a begging Friar.

Circumcelliones, were alſo certain abominable Hereticks, that ſtroll'd about from one Place to another, and to get Repute laid violent Hands upon themſelves.

Circumciſion, (*i. e.* a cutting about) a Ceremony heretofore us'd among the *Jews*, and now among the *Turks*, viz. a cutting off the Foreskin from their Male Children, as ſoon as they are eight Days old.

Circumduction, a leading about.

Circumference, Circuit, or Compaſs: In *Geometry*, that Line which goes about, and encloſes the Area, or Content of a Circle; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the outermoſt bounding Line of any other plain Figure.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd by Geometricians and Surveyors, and made of Wood 8 Inches in length and 4 in breadth: About the middle of the upper Side is a round Hole 3 $\frac{4}{5}$ Inches about, and half an Inch deep, in which is fixed a Card divided into 120 equal Parts, a Dial being drawn on the Card to know the Hour of the Day, *&c.*

Circumflex, (in *Grammar*) a ſort of Accent ſet over a long or contracted Syllable, which is marked (^) and in the *Greek* (~)

Circumfluous or **Circumfluent,** flowing about.

Circumforaneous, that is carried about the Market, or Court.

Circumfuſion, a pouring about.

Circumgyration, a fetching a great Circuit about, a whirling, or turning about; the wheeling Motion of any Natural Body round a Center.

Circumjacent, lying round about.

Circumincеſſion, a Word us'd by Divines to expreſs the reciprocal Exiſtence of the three Perſons of the Holy Trinity in each other.

Circumligation, a binding, or tying about.

Circumlocution, a Fetch, or Compaſs of Words, made uſe of when a proper Word cannot be found to expreſs a thing.

Circumplication, a folding, rolling, or winding about.

Circum-Polar Stars, (in *Aſtron.*) are ſuch Stars as being pretty near the North-Pole, move round it; and in our Latitude, never ſet or go below the *Horizon.*

Circumpoſition, a putting, or laying about: In the Art of Gardening, a kind of Laying, when the Mould is borne up to the Bough; which is to be taken off by an old Hat, Boot, or ſtrong piece of old coarſe Cloth.

Circumpulſion, (in *Philoſ.*) the thruſting forward of Bodies, which are mov'd by thoſe that lie round about them.

Circumrotation, a wheeling about.

To **Circumſcribe,** to limit, bound, or ſtint. In *Geometry*, a Figure is ſaid *To be Circumſcribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure that is inſcribed or drawn within it.

Circumſcription, the Act of Circumſcribing. In *Philoſophy*, the Termination, certain Limits, or Bounds of any Natural Body; and it is External, or Internal.

Circumſcription External, is otherwiſe termed *Local*, upon account of its being refer'd to the Place within which any Body is confin'd: Thus a Body is ſaid *To be circumſcribed locally*, or *To be in*

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in a Place circumſcriptively, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or Place with reſpect to the circum-ambient, or encompaſſing Bodies.

Circumſcription Internal, is that which belongs to the Eſſence and Quality of every Body, whereby it has a certain determinate Extention, Bounds and Figure.

Circumſpect, wary, wiſe, conſiderate, prudent.

Circumſpection, Warineſs, Diſcretion.

Circumſtance, (*i. e.* ſtanding about) a Quality that accompanies any thing; as Time, Place, *&c.*

Circumſtanced, that is under, or attended with Circumſtances.

Circumſtantial, relating., or belonging to Circumſtances.

To **Circumſtantiate,** to deſcribe a Thing with its Circumſtances.

De **Circumſtantibus,** (*i. e.* of the By-ſtanders) a Law-Term, us'd for the number of Jurors ſupply'd or made up out of thoſe that are preſent, or ſtanding by, when any impannell'd do not appear, or appearing are challeng'd by either Party.

Circumvallation or **The Line of Circumvallation,** (in *Fortif.*) is a Line, or Trench cut by the Beſiegers, and bordered with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, encompaſſing all their Camp, to defend it againſt any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and ſtop Deſerters. This Line is uſually about ſeven Foot deep, and twelve broad. See *Contravallation*.

Circumvection, a carrying about.

To **Circumvent,** (*i. e.* as it were to come about one) to over reach, to cozen, or deceive.

Circumvention, Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit.

Circumvolution, a Rolling, Wheeling, or Turning about.

Circus, (*Lat.*) a Circle, or Rundle, a Ring: Alſo a ſort of large Building of a round, or oval Figure, rais'd by the ancient *Romans*, for Shews, Games, and publick Exerciſes; ſome Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome*, *Niſmes*, and elſewhere: Alſo a kind of Hawk, or Bird of Prey call'd a Cryer; the Falcon-gentle.

Ciris, a ſort of creſted Lark, or a Bird which the *French* call *Une Egrette*.

Cirrus, a Tuft, or Lock of Hair curled, a Curl, or Frizzle; the Creſt of Feathers on the Head of certain Birds, as the Lark, Crane, *&c.* Among *Herbaliſts*, *Cirri* are taken for thoſe fine Strings, or Hairs, by which ſome Plants faſten themſelves, in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, *&c.*

Ciſſocele, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a ſwelling of the Veſſels about the Teſticles, that prepare the *Semen*; ſo that it ſometimes appears like a third Teſticle.

Ciſſos, a crooked ſwoln Vein, a kind of Swelling, when a Vein, by reaſon of the Softneſs of its Coat, is ſtretch'd out with much thick Blood, and looks as if it would burſt. It is otherwiſe call'd *Varix*.

Ciſs, a kind of Worm breeding in Corn; a Weevil.

Ciſalpine Countries, thoſe Countries that are ſituated on the hither ſide of the Mountains call'd *Alps*.

Ciſſanthemus, a ſort of With-wind, or Sow-bread, the Herb Briony, or Wild Vine.

Ciſſites, a white and ſhining precious Stone, that has the Figure of Ivy Leaves all over it.

Ciſſoid, (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line invented by *Diocles*.

Ciſſus, the Herb Ivy, eſpecially that which grows alone without a Stay.

Ciſtercian Monks, an Order of Friers founded by *Robert*, Abbot of *Citeaux* in *France*, *Anno Domini*, 1098.

Ciſtern, (*Lat.*) a Place under Ground for the keeping of Rain-water; or a Veſſel made of Lead to hold a Stock of Water for Houſhold Uſes; alſo one made of Silver, Copper, or other Metal, to put Bottles, or Glaſſes in. The Confectioners *Ciſtern* is a portable Inſtrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, and other Liquors are put, in order to be iced.

Ciſtophorus, an ancient Coin in Value ſomewhat more than half of the *Denarius*, and as much as three *Oboli* and a half, or two pence Farthing.

Ciſtus, a ſhrubby Plant, of which there are two ſorts, one call'd the Dog-roſe, and the other having on its Leaves about Midſummer a kind of clammy ſweet Dew, that ſerves to make the Gum call'd *Ladanum*.

Citadel, (*Ital.*) a Fort with four, five, or ſix Baſtions, rais'd on the moſt advantageous Ground about a City, the better to defend it, or to command it in caſe of a Rebellion.

Citation, (*Lat.*) a Citing, or Quoting.

To **Cite,** to alledge, or quote an Authority, or Paſſage in a Book; alſo to ſummon to appear before an Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Cithara, (*Gr.*) a Harp, a Cittern, or Guittar: Alſo the Dab, a Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd by reaſon of certain Lines, which reach from the top of the Head to the Tail, and reſemble the Strings of a Muſical Inſtrument.

Citizen, a Free-man, or Inhabitant of a City.

Citrago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Balm, or Balm-gentle.

Citreum, a Citron, or Lemmon: Alſo Citron-wood, or Oil of Citron, put among Cloaths to kill the Moths, or to perfume them.

Citrale, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Cittern, or Guittar.

Citrine or **Citron-Colour,** the Colour of a Pomecitron, or Golden Colour, which the Chymiſts undertake to give to ſome Metals, to make them look like Gold, and call it the *Grand Mineral Tincture*.

Citrinella, the Yellow-hamber, a Bird.

Citron, a kind of great Lemmon.

Citrul, a ſort of Cucumber, or Pumpkin of a Citron-colour.

Citrus, (*Gr.*) the Citron-tree, a kind of Tree growing in *Africa*, the Wood of which was curiouſly grain'd, and highly valu'd by the *Romans*, who made Tables, and inlaid their Doors and Beds with it: Alſo another ſort that bears the Citron, or great Lemmon.

City, a great walled Town; but it is more eſpecially apply'd to a Town Corporate, that has a Biſhop's-See, and a Cathedral Church.

Citta, (*Gr.*) a Fault in the Appetite, as when Women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as Lime, Coals, Shells, Sand, *&c.* the Green Sickneſs: Alſo the Longing of Women with Child; the ſame as *Pica*.

Citadel. See *Citadel*.

Cittern, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Cittoſis, (*Gr.*) a Fault in Vines, when Grapes fall from the Cluſters, and periſh.

Cives, a ſort of wild Leeks, whoſe Leaves are us'd for Sallet-furniture.

Civet, a Perfume like Muſk made of the Excrements of the Civet Cat; alſo a kind of Sallet-Herb. In *French* Cookery, *Civet*, is a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens, Hares, and other ſorts of Veniſon, firſt frying them brown in Lard, and afterwards ſtewing them in Broth.

Civick Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Garland made of Oak-branches, with Acorns, or of

Ground-oak, and given as a Reward to ſuch as had ſav'd a Citizen's Life in Battle, having defended him, and kill'd his Enemy,

Civil, (*Lat.*) courteous, kind, well-bred; honeſt, chaſte: Alſo Political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State: alſo a Term oppos'd to *Criminal* and *Eccleſiaſtical*.

Civil Days, (in *Aſtron.*) contain juſt twenty four Hours a-piece, reckon'd from twelve a Clock at Noon, or Night on one Day, to the ſame time the next Day; in which ſpace of Time the Equinoctial makes one Daily Revolution on the Poles of the World. See *Days*.

Civil-Death, when a Perſon is cut off from Civil Society, by being ſentenc'd to perpetual Baniſhment, to working in the Mines, or to the Galleys, *&c.*

Civil Law, is properly the peculiar Law of any State, Country, or City: But it is generally taken for a Body of Laws compos'd out of the beſt of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which in the main was receiv'd throughout all the *Roman* Dominions for above 1200 Years, and is ſtill obſerv'd in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*. This Body of the Civil Law is divided into three Volumes; *viz.* the *Pandects* or *Digeſts*, the *Code*, and the *Inſtitutes*; and to theſe are added the *Authenticks*, or Conſtitutions of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, otherwiſe call'd *Novellæ*; all which ſee in their proper Places.

Civil Year, the Legal Year, appointed by every State to be us'd within its own Dominions, and ſo call'd in Contradiſtinction to the *Natural Year*, which is exactly meaſur'd by the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies: Thus the Year with us begins *March* 25, and always contains 365 Civil Days, except in Leap-year, when it has 366. See *Year*.

Civilian, a Doctor, Profeſſor, or Student in the Civil Law.

Civility, Courteſy, Obligingneſs, good Breeding.

To **Civilize**, to make civil, courteous, or tractable; to ſoften, or poliſh Manners.

To **Clack**, to ſnap, rattle, or make a kind of ſhrill Noiſe.

To **Clack Wool**, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, which makes it weigh leſs, and yield leſs Cuſtom.

Clack-goſes. See *Barnacle*.

Cladus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wattle, or Hurdle.

Claim, Challenge, or Demand: In a Law-ſenſe, a Challenge of Intereſt in any thing that is out of one's Poſſeſſion; as Claim by Charter, or Deſcent, *&c.*

To **Claim**, to lay Claim to, to Challenge.

Clam or **Clamp**, a ſort of Shell-fiſh in ſome Part of the *Weſt-Indies*, which much reſembles our Muſcle, but is of a white Colour.

To **Clamber**, to climb, or get up.

Clamea admittenda in itinere Attornatum, a Writ whereby the King commands the Juſtices *Eyre*, to admit of one's Claim by Attorney, that is employ'd in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon,

Clammed, (old Word) ſtarved with Hunger.

Clammy, gluiſh, ſticking.

Clamorous, (*Lat.*) full of Clamour, noiſy.

Clamour, Noiſe, Out-cry, a loud and tumultuous Cry.

To **Clamour**, to make a Noiſe, to cry out againſt.

Clamp, (in Joiner's Work) a particular manner of letting Boards one into another. *Clamps* in a Ship are thoſe thick Timbers which lie under the Beams of the firſt *Orlope*, or uppermoſt Deck, and bear them up at each End.

Clan, a Tribe, or Family in *Scotland*; as *Clan Mackduff*, *i. e.* the Family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (*Lat.*) privy, ſecret.

Clandeſtine, done in private, or hugger-mugger, without the Knowledge of Parents, Tutors, or Superiors, or contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law.

To **Clang**, to ſound as a Trumpet does.

Clap, a Crack, a Blow; alſo a Venereous, or pocky Diſeaſe. In *Falconry*, the nether part of a Hawk's Beak is call'd *the Clap*.

Clap-net and **Looking-glaſs**, a Device to catch Larks with, which is otherwiſe call'd *Daring*, or *Doring*.

Clapboard, a Board cut in order to make Casks or Veſſels.

Clapper of Coneys, a Place under Ground, where Rabbets or Coneys are bred.

Clara, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Latin*, clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Clares*.

Clarencieux, the Title of the ſecond King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward* IV. upon the Death of his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*: His Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the Funerals of all Knights and Eſquires throughout the Realm, on the South-ſide of the River *Trent*.

Claret, a Name generally given to the red Wines of *France*.

Claret-wine Apple, a ſort of fair white Apple, that yields a pleaſant ſharp Juice, whence it has its Name, and of which a rich vinous Liquor is made, excelling moſt other Ciders, eſpecially when mixt with ſweet Apples.

Claretum, (in old *Lat.* Writers) a Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarify'd by boiling; Wine, in which Spice, Sugar, and other Ingredients have been infus'd for ſome time; *Hippocras*.

Claricords, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Clarification, the Act of clarifying, as when Juices, or thick Liquors are made clearer, or finer, which is done by letting the Dregs ſink of themſelves, or by Fermentation, or by putting in Vinegar, the white of an Egg, or Milk, *&c.* either to force down the Dregs to the Bottom, or to gather them in a Scum on the Top.

To **Clarify**, to make, or to grow clear, with reſpect to Juices, Syrups, or other Liquors.

Clarigatio, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury done, as by Out-cry, and a proclaiming of War thereupon; a Reprizal, or Letter of Mart, an Arreſt, or Seizure of Perſons or Goods.

Clarion, a kind of ſhrill Trumpet: Alſo a Bearing in *Heraldry*, which repreſents the Figure of ſuch an old faſhion'd Trumpet; or as ſome ſay, the Rudder of a Ship; or, according to others, the Reſt for a Lance: Thus *Ruby*, *three Clarions Topaz* are the Arms of the Earl of *Bath*, by the Name of *Greenvile*.

Clark. See *Clerk*.

Clarmarthan, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the warranting of ſtoln Cattle, or Goods.

Clary, a Plant ſaid to be a Friend to the Eyes, and a Strengthener of the Back: Alſo a ſort of ſtrong-water made of that Herb.

To **Clash**, to make a confuſed Noiſe, to beat againſt; to wrangle, to diſagree.

Claſp, a ſort of Buckle; alſo a kind of Tendril, young Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree.

To **Claſp**, to buckle, to embrace.

Claſpers, (among Herbaliſts) the twiſted Ligaments, or Threads, with which certain Shrubs and Herbs, as Vines, Briony, Cucumbers, Ivy, *&c.* take hold of Trees, or Plants that grow about them.

Claſs

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Claſs or **Claſſis**, (*Lat.*) a Form in a School; alſo Rank, or Order.

Claſſical or **Claſſick**, as *A Claſſical Author*, *i. e.* an approved Writer, one of good Credit and Authority in the Schools.

To **Clatter**, to make a Noiſe, to chatter, or prattle; to diſpute, or brangle.

Claud, an old *Britiſh* Word for a Ditch.

Claudent, (*Lat.*) ſhutting, or cloſing; as the **Claudent Muſcles**, *i. e.* certain Muſcles that ſhut the Eye-lids, being plac'd between the inner Membrane of that part and the Fleſhy Membrane, and otherwiſe call'd *Semi-circular*.

Claudere, to ſhut, or incloſe; to finiſh, or conclude: In ſome ancient Deeds, to turn open Fields into Cloſes, or Incloſures.

Clavecymbal or **Clavicymbal**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument with Wire-ſtrings, which ſome take for the Harpſichord, or Virginals.

Claver or **Clover-graſs**, a ſort of three-leav'd Graſs.

Claves Inſulæ, (*Lat. i. e.* the Keys of the Iſland) a Term of Art us'd in the Iſle of *Man*, for thoſe twelve Perſons, to whom all doubtful and weighty Caſes are reſerv'd.

Clavia, (in old Records) a Mace, or Club; as *Serjeantia Clavia*, i. e. the Sergeancy, or Service of the Clovery, or Mace.

Clavicula, a little Key, or ſmall Club: Alſo the Tendril, or young Shoot of a Vine, with which it takes hold of every thing, and climbs up by it.

Claviculæ, (in *Anat.*) the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, two ſmall Bones which faſten the Shoulder-bones, and Breaſt-bone, as it were a Key, being ſituated at the Baſis, or bottom of the Neck above the Breaſt, on each Side one.

Clavis, a Key, a Lock, or Bolt: The Word is commonly us'd in *Engliſh*, for the Expoſition of a Cipher, or any ſecret Writing.

Clavola, a ſlip of a Tree, a Graft, a Cion, or young Set.

Clauſe, an Article, or Concluſion, a particular Proviſo, or Condition made in a Contract, or put into any Inſtrument, or Deed.

Clauſe-Rolls, certain Rolls preſerv'd in the *Tower* of *London*, and containing ſuch Records as were committed to cloſe Writs.

Clauſick or **Clauſike**, (old Word) the Clawſickneſs, or Foot-rot in Sheep.

Clauſtral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cloiſter.

Clauſtura, (in ancient Deeds) Bruſh-wood for Hedges, or Fences.

Clauſum fregit, a Law-term, ſignifying as much as an Action of Treſpaſs, and ſo call'd; becauſe in the Writ, ſuch a one is ſummon'd to anſwer, *Quare Clauſum fregit*, that is, why he did ſuch a Treſpaſs.

Clauſum Paſchæ, (in old Statutes) the *Octave*, or eighth Day after *Eaſter*, ſo termed, becauſe it cloſes that Feſtival.

Clauſura Vepe, the Incloſure of a Hedge.

Clavus, a Nail or Spike, a Pin or Wedge; alſo a Wart, or Corn in the Finger, or Toe; a little hard Swelling in the Corner of the Eye: Alſo a brawny Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail, the ſame with *Helos*: Alſo a Pain in the Eye-brow, which ſeems as if that part of the Head were bor'd thro' with an Awger, or Wimble: Dr. *Sydenham* calls ſuch a Pain on the top of the Head of Perſons troubled with Fits of the Mother, *Clavus Hyſtericus*.

Claus, (in old Records) a Cloſe, or ſmall Incloſure.

Claye (*Fr.*) a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: In *Fortification*, *Clayes* are Wattles made of ſtrong Stakes interwoven with Oſiers, or other ſmall Twigs, to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them: They are alſo laid in Ditches that have been drain'd, and upon Marſhy Grounds, to make them firm and paſſable.

Clear, fair, fine, ſound, pure: In *Architecture*, the Inſide-work; as *A Cloſet in the Clear*.

To **Clear**, to make clear: In the Art of War, *To clear the Trenches*, is to beat out thoſe that guard them, with a vigorous Salley from the Place Beſieged.

Clear-ſighted, that has a quick Sight; alſo that is of a ſharp, ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment and Foreſight.

Clear Viſion, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Viſion*.

Clear Walk, a Term that relates to Game-cocks, and ſignifies the Place that the Fighting-cock is in.

Cleat, (among Sea-men) a ſmall Wedge, or piece of Wood faſten'd on the Yard-arms of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from ſlipping off the Yard.

Cleaver, a ſort of Chopping-knife us'd by Butchers, &c.

Cleavers, a kind of Herb.

Cleche, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when any Ordinary is pierced through with the ſame Figure, as *He bears Gules a Saltier Cleche*, i. e. one piere'd thro' with another.

Cleides, (*Gr.*) Keys: In *Anatomy*, the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, join'd on each Side to the top of the Breaſt, and to the Shoulder-blade, the Neck-bone, or Throat-bone.

Clema or **Clematis**, a Twig, or Sprig of a Tree; a Shoot, or young Branch: Among *Herbaliſts*, it is more eſpecially apply'd to ſeveral Plants that are full of Twigs, as the Vine, &c.

Clematis Daphnoides, the Herb Periwinkle, good for Wounds, Bleeding at Noſe, Looſeneſs, Bloody-flux, &c.

Clematis Paſſiflora, the Paſſion-Flower.

Clematitis, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb whoſe Leaves are like Ivy, growing in the Fields, Vine-yards, Woods and hot Places.

Clemency, (*Lat.*) Gentleneſs, Graciouſneſs, Mercifulneſs.

Clement, Mild, Gentle, Courteous; alſo a proper Name of Men.

Clements-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Clementines, a part of the Body of the Canon-law, being certain Decretals, or Conſtitutions of Pope *Clement* V. enacted in the Council of *Vienna*, and added to the end of the third Volume, call'd *Sextum*.

Clench-bolts, (in a Ship) a ſort of Iron-pins, clenched, or made faſt at the ends where they come through.

Clep, (*Scotch* Law-word) a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition.

Cleped, (old Word) called, or named.

Clepſydra, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument anciently made uſe of to meaſure Time, by the gentle running of Water through a narrow Paſſage out of one Veſſel into another; an Hour-glaſs.

Clergion, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Clerk, or Clergy-man.

Clergy, the whole Body of Church-men, that take upon them the Miniſterial Functions: Alſo a Clerk's Appeal, or Plea to an Indictment; for in old Times a Clergyman being convicted of Felony before a Secular Judge, had Liberty to *pray his Clergy*, i. e. to pray that he might be deliver'd to his Ordinary to clear himſelf: But now all Men are allow'd the ſame Privilege, when found guilty of ſuch Felony, as this Benefit is granted for. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Clerical,

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Clerical, belonging to the Clergy.

Clerico admittendo, a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting of a Clerk to a Benefice, upon a *Re-admitta* try'd and found for the Party that procur'd the Writ.

Clerico capto per Statutum Mercatorum, *&c.* A Writ directed to the Bishop, for the Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, that is in Custody, upon the Breach of a Statute-Merchant.

Clerico Convicto Commisso Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, *&c.* A Writ for the Delivering of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of Clerks.

Clerico infra Sacros Ordines Constituto non eligendo in Officium, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, *&c.* that have thrust a Bailiwick, or Beadleship upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

Clericus, a Clerk, or a Clergy-man: The Word was also some time us'd for a Secular Priest, as distinguish'd from a Religious, or Regular one.

Clericus Sacerdotis, a Parish-Clerk, or inferiour Assistant to the Priest, who formerly us'd to take an Oath of Fidelity from such a Servant.

Clerk, a Title appropriated, 1. To Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; and 2. To such as by their Function, or Course of Life, use their Pen in any Courts, or elsewhere; as *Clerk of the Crown*, *Clerk of the Rolls of Parliament*, *Clerks of Chancery*, and many others; which see under those respective Articles.

Clerk Attaint, (Law-term) is a Clerk who has his Clergy allow'd him, having pray'd it after Judgment: And *Clerk Convict*, is one that prays his Clergy before Judgment.

Cleromancy, (*Gr.*) a Sooth-saying, or Fortune-telling by Lots, or the throwing of Dice.

Clever, that has the knack of doing, or devising a thing, skilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

Clew, a bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.*

Clew of a Sail, (in Sea-language) is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to that part where the Tackles and Sheet-ropes are made fast: Thus a Sail is said *To have a great Clew*, when it comes goaring, or sloping off by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than the *Earing*, which is the end of the Bolt-rope in which the Sail is sow'd. And a *Ship spreads a great Clew* when she has a very long Yard, and so takes up much Canvas in her Sails.

Clew-Garnet, a Rope that is made fast to the Clew of the Sail, and from thence runs in a Block, or Pulley fasten'd to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard; its use being to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the middle of the Yard, in order to its being furled.

Clew-line, is the same to the Top-sails, Top-gallant Sails and Sprit-sails, that the *Clew-garnet* is to the Main and Fore-sail, and of the very same Use.

Clep, (Country-word) a Hurdle for Penning, or Folding Sheep.

To **Click** or **To go Click-clack**, a Word commonly made use of to express the Noise of a Watch, *&c.*

Clicket, the Knocker of a Door; but *Chaucer* uses it for a Key; also a Lizard's Clapper.

Clicketting, (among *Hunters*) a Fox, when fellows of Copulation, is said *To go to His Clicketting.*

Client, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) was a Citizen that put himself under the Protection of some great Man, who upon that account was stil'd a Patron. The Word is now also us'd for a Person that retains a Lawyer, or Proctor, to plead his Cause.

Cliff or **Clift**, the Side, or Pitch of a Hill; a cragged Mountain, or broken Rock on the Sea-coasts.

Cliff or **Cleave**, (in *Musick*) is a certain Character, or Mark, from the Seat of which the proper Places of all the other Notes in any Song, or Lesson, are discover'd by proving the said Notes from thence, according to the Scale of the *Gam-ut*, in which are contain'd three Septenaries of Letters, *viz.* G. A. B. C. D. E. F. which Seven Letters of the Alphabet set at the beginning of every Rule and Space, serve to express as many *Cliffs*, or Keys: But of these four are only us'd, and generally plac'd at the beginning of the Staves of every Lesson, either Vocal or Instrumental, *viz.*

The first call'd *F-fa-ut*, being only proper for the Bass, or lowest Part, and marked thus 𝄢 The second is *C-sol-fa-ut*, peculiar to the inner, or middle Parts, as the Tenor and Counter-tenor, and known by this Mark 𝄡 The third is *G-sol-re-ut*, which belongs only to the Treble, or highest Part, and is thus mark'd on the lowermost Line but one 𝄞 The fourth is nam'd the *B-cliff*, or *B-fa-be-mi* Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp. The *B-fa*, or *B-flat* is distinguish'd by this Character (b) and the *B-mi*, or *B* Sharp is thus express'd ♯

Clifford's-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery.*

Climacterical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Steps, or Rounds of a Ladder: As *Climacterical Years*, i. e. certain remarkable Years, whereby Man's Life gets up as it were to its appointed Period, and which are thought to be attended with some great Change of Life, or Fortune: Thus every Seventh and Ninth Year is said *To be Climacterical*, wherein if any Sickness, or Disaster happen, it is counted very dangerous, especially the 63*d*, and 81*st*, which are held most hazardous of all, and term'd *Grand Climacterieks.*

Climate or **Clime**, (in *Geog.*) a Portion of the Earth contain'd between two Circles parallel to the *Equator*; in which Space counted from the beginning of one Climate, to that of another next to it, there is half an Hour's difference in the length of the Day: And for the distinction of Places, and different Temperature of Air, according to their Situation, the whole Globe is divided into 24 Northern, and as many Southern Climates; according to the said Increase of half an Hour in the longest Summer-day.

Climatias, a kind of Earthquake that moves side-long, and lays flat what is before it.

Climax, a Ladder, the Step of a Ladder, a Stile: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure call'd *Gradatio* in *Latin*; a proceeding by degrees from one thing to another; as *Mars videt hanc, visamque cupit, potiturque cupita.* Ovid.

Climers or **Climbers**, a sort of Herb.

Climer of Virginia or **Virginia-Ivy**, a Shrub.

Clinch, a smart and witty Expression.

Clinch of a Cable, (in Sea-affairs) that part of a Cable which is seized, or made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

Clincher, a witty, or ingenious Person that makes smart Repartees: Also a small Ship, Bark, or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

Clinching, (Sea-word) the slight Calking of a Vessel when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; which is done by driving a little Oakam into the Seams to keep out the Water.

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To **Cling**, to ſtick cloſe to.

Clingy, apt to cling, clammy.

Clinice, (*Gr.*) that part of Phyſick, which orders the Diet, and looks after the Cure of Bed-rid People.

Clinicus, a Phyſician that attends ſuch Patients; alſo a Bearer that carries the Dead to the Grave.

To **Clink**, to ring, or ſound, as Metal does.

Clinket, (old Word) a Key-hole.

Clinoides Apophyſes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) are four Proceſſes in the inſide of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone, forming a Cavity, or hollow Space call'd *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which the *Glandula Pituitaria* is ſeated.

Clinopodion, the Herb Puliol-mountain, Horſe-time, or wild Baſil.

Clio, one of the Nine Muſes, ſaid to be the firſt Inventreſs of Hiſtory and Heroick Poetry, for ſetting forth the Praiſe of renowned Men.

Clitoris, (in *Anat.*) a Part in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the bigneſs of the *Uvula*, which is ſeated before, and whoſe Subſtance conſiſts of two Spungy Bodies like thoſe of the *Penis*: the end of it being likewiſe call'd its *Præputium*.

Clivers, a kind of Herb.

Cloaca, (*Lat.*) the Kennel, Sink, or Common-ſhore of a Town, by which all filthy things paſs; a Wy-draught, a Jakes: In *old Records*, the cloſeſt Ward, or naſtieſt part of a Priſon.

Cloacarius, the Keeper of a Jakes, an Office in ſome Religious Houſes impos'd on an offending Brother, or voluntarily choſen by him, for an exerciſe of Humility and Mortification: and in ſome of our *Engliſh* Convents beyond the Seas, this ſweet Officer is call'd *Count of Holt*.

To **Cloath**, to furniſh, or cover with Cloaths, to dreſs. Among Sea-men, a Maſt is ſaid *To be Cloathed*, when the Sail is ſo long as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, ſo that no Wind can blow below the Sail; and they ſay, *A Ship ſpreads much Cloth*, when ſhe has broad Sails.

Clock, a well known Inſtrument, or Device to meaſure time with; alſo a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect. See *Dores*.

Clod-Salt, a Term us'd in the Boilaries at *Nantwitch*, *Droitwich*, &c. Signifying a Cake which ſticks to the bottom of the Pan, and is taken out once in 24 Hours, otherwiſe it would cauſe the Salt to melt.

Cloere, (old Word) a Priſon, or Dungeon.

Cloggs, a ſort of Pattens without Rings: Alſo pieces of Wood, or the like faſten'd about the Necks, or Legs of Beaſts, to keep them from running away: Whence *Clog* is figuratively taken for any Load, Let, or Hind'rance.

Cloiſter, a Place in a Monaſtery with Piazza's round it, or the Monaſtery it ſelf.

To **Cloiſter up**, to ſhut, or pen up; to confine in a Place.

Cloſe, that wherein any Goods are put, for the convenience of Carriage; as Pepper into a Bag; Butter, Soap, Pitch, &c. in Barrels. See *Tare*.

Cloke, a well known Garment, in a figurative Senſe, a Blind, Colour, or Pretence.

Cloſe, thick, near as Houſes are; dark, hidden, reſerved: Among *Heralds*, when any Bird is borne in a Coat of Arms, with its Wings ſtraight down about it, and in a ſtanding Poſture, it is expreſs'd by the Word *Cloſe*; but if it be flying, or have its Wings ſpread out, 'tis call'd *Volant*.

A **Cloſe**, a Concluſion, End, or Iſſue; alſo a piece of Ground hedged, or fenced about.

In *Muſick*, a **Cloſe**, is either the end of a Strain, or that Place in a Compoſition, where all the Parts meet before they end, which is mark'd with a Single Bar, and call'd an *Imperfect Cloſe*: Or elſe the end of a Tune or Leſſon mark'd thus 𝄐 or thus 𝄑 and termed a *Perfect Cloſe*.

To **Cloſe**, to ſhut up, to conclude, or end, to agree with; alſo to heal up, or tend to healing, as a Wound does.

To **Cloſe an Account**, is to make an end of, or ſhut it up, by drawing a Line, &c. when no more is to be added.

Cloſet, a little Apartment in a Room: In *Heraldry*, the half of a *Bar*, or ſmaller *Feſſe*, which *Bar* ought to contain one fifth part of the Eſcutcheon, as the *Feſſe* does the third.

Cloſetting, private Conſultations, or Intrigues of the Cabinet-Council of a Prince.

Cloſh, a Game forbidden by ſeveral Statutes, and now commonly call'd Nine-pins.

Cloſh or **Founder**, a Diſtemper in the Feet of Cattle, which is occaſion'd by ſome Cold after a great Heat, or vehement Travel, and will ſuddenly fret or gall the Hoofs, &c.

Clot-burr, a ſort of Plant.

To **Clotter**, to curdle, or grow thick as Cream does, or Blood when it is cold.

The **Clouds**, a Maſs of Watery Particles, which are drawn or ſent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, and fall down again in Rain: It is alſo ſaid of any darkening of the Air occaſion'd by Smoak or Duſt, rais'd by the trampling of vaſt Numbers of Men or Beaſts.

Cloudsberry, a Plant that grows on *Pendle-Hill* in *Lancaſhire*, and is ſo call'd, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Cloves, the Fruit of a Tree, as big as the Laurel-tree, growing wild in the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*: The Bark of it is very much like Cinnamon, but taſtes like the Clove it ſelf.

Clove, is alſo a Term us'd in Weights, and with reſpect to Wooll 7 Pounds make a Clove; but in *Eſſex* eight Pounds of Cheeſe and Butter go to the Clove, and 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds to the *Weight*. In *Suffolk*, 42 of thoſe Cloves, or 336 Pounds are allow'd to the Weight.

Clove-tongue, a kind of Herb.

Clover-graſs, the beſt ſort of Graſs, both for its great Increaſe, and upon account of its Excellency for Food of Cattle.

Clough, a Word us'd in Doomsday-book for a Valley: Alſo the Draught or Allowance of two Pounds at every three Hundred Weight, for the turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out when ſold by Retail.

Clown, a Country Fellow.

Clowniſh, Clown-like, ungenteel, coarſe, rude.

Clowns-muſtard. See *Charlock*.

To **Cloy**, to fill, to give one his fill; to ſatisfy, to glut.

Cloyed, (in *Gunnery*) a Piece of Ordinance is ſaid *To be Cloy'd* or *Poiſon'd*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole; ſo that the Priming-iron cannot make way for the Powder, in order to give Fire. See To *Nail Cannon*.

Cloyes or **Accloyes**, (among *Farriers*) a Term us'd when a Horſe is pricked with a Nail in Shooing.

To **Cluck**, to cry as a Hen does in calling together her Chickens.

Clumperton, an old Word for a Clown.

Clumſey, thick and ſhort, aukward, unhandy.

Clunch or **Blew Clunch**, a kind of Subſtance found next the Coal upon ſinking the Coal-pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordſhire*.

Clung, Stuck cloſe together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **Clung**, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

Cluniack Monks, an Order of Friers firſt founded by *Berno* Abbat of *Cluny* in *Burgundy* a Province

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vince of *France* about *A. C.* 900, and re-eſtabliſh'd by *Odo* Abbat of the ſame Monaſtery.

Clunis, (*Lat.*) a Buttock or Haunch, a Crupper.

Clupea, the Shad, a ſort of Fiſh.

Clush and ſwollen Neck, a Diſtemper in Cattle, when the Neck is ſwell'd and raw.

Cluſter, a bunch of Grapes, Figs, *&c.* a heap of ſeveral things.

Cluſtery, full of Cluſters.

Cluta, (in old *Latin* Records) clouted Shoes, Horſe-ſhoes, or Stakes of Iron, with which Cart-wheels are ſhod.

Clutarium, a Smithy, or Forge, where ſuch Iron-ſhoes are made.

To **Clutch,** to clinch the Fiſt, to hold a thing faſt.

Clutter, Throng or Crowd, Buſtle or Stir, great Noiſe.

Clydon, (*Gr.*) a Surge, Billow, or Wave of the Sea; In a Medicinal Senſe, a floating in the Stomach.

Clymenos or **Clymenon,** an Herb with a Stalk like a Bean, Water-betony; alſo Sope-wort, Tutſan, or Park-leaves.

Clypeal Cartilage. See *Thyroides.*

Clypeiformis, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Comet reſembling the Figure of a Shield, the ſame as *Diſcus*; which ſee.

Clyſma or **Clyſmus,** (*Gr.*) a Purgation, or Waſhing; a Gliſter.

Clyſſus, (among *Chymiſts*) a long digeſting and uniting of oily Spirits, eſpecially Mineral ones, in order to make a Compound or exact Mixture of them: Sometimes it is alſo taken for a Quinteſſence, or an Extraction of the more Subtil Parts of any Plant; ſometimes for a Medicine made of the moſt active and effectual Parts of any Ingredients.

Clyſter, a Gliſter, or fluid Medicine convey'd into the Bowels by the Fundament.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Sons, in the ſame Senſe as the *Saxon* Word *Aetheling* was us'd.

Cnicus, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Saffron of the Garden, Baſtard Saffron, or mock Saffron.

Cnide, the ſtinging Nettle.

Cnipulus or **Knipulus,** a Word us'd for a Knife, in ſome old *Latin* Records.

Cnifmus, (*Gr.*) an itching, or tickling; an Itch.

Cniſmocoegmia, the Heart-burning; a Pain in the Stomach.

Cnouts-Delf, otherwiſe call'd **Sweeds-dike,** a certain Ditch which *Canute* the *Dane* caus'd to be made between *Ramſey* and *Whittleſey,* to abate the Fury of the Sea in thoſe Parts, where, in a great Storm, his Sons and Servants had like to have been caſt away: It was alſo call'd *Swerdes-delf,* becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

To **Coacervate,** (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) to heap up together, to gather, or raiſe on Heaps.

Coacervate Vacuum. See *Vacuum.*

Coach, a well known ſort of Carriage; alſo the Council-Chamber on board a Flag-ſhip.

† **Coaction,** Compulſion, Conſtraint, Force.

Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper, an Aſſiſtant: In *Germany,* a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is join'd to a Biſhop, to aſſiſt him in his Epiſcopal Functions, and ſucceeds him by virtue of that Title.

† **Coadunation,** a gathering, or joining together into one.

Coagmentation, a cementing, joining, or gluing together. Among *Chymiſts,* a melting of any Matter by caſting in diſſolving Powders, and afterwards making it Concrete or Solid, by laying it in a cold Place, or cauſing its Moiſture to fly out in Vapours.

To **Coagulate,** to congeal, to thicken, to curdle, or turn into Curds: In *Chymiſtry,* to give a Conſiſtence to Liquids, by drawing out ſome part of them into Vapours over the Fire; or elſe by mingling Liquors together that are of a different Nature.

Coagulation a coagulating, thickning, or curdling together; the coming of Cheeſe, or Butter: In a Chymical Senſe, the reducing of any Liquor to a thicker Subſtance.

Coagulum, (*Lat.*) a Curd, Rennet that turns Milk; whatever ſerves to join things together: In *Surgery,* a kind of curdled Subſtance that grows in the Cavity, or hollow of a disjointed Bone, and hinders the ſetting of it in its proper Place.

To **Coaks,** to ſooth up, to flatter, or fawn upon.

Coal-fire, (in *Husbandry*) a parcel of Fire-wood, ſet up for Sale, or Uſe, containing, when it is burnt, the Quantity of a Load of Coals.

Coal-mouſe, a ſort of Bird.

Coaleſcence or **Coaleſcency,** (in *Philoſ.*) the gathering together and uniting into ſenſible Maſſes the fine ſmall Parts that compoſe any Concrete, or Natural Body: In *Surgery,* the Re-union, or growing together again of Parts before ſeparated, the cloſing of a Wound, *&c.*

Coalition, the ſame as Coaleſcence, a joining together; as, *It was debated how to make a Coalition of Counſels between them and Scotland.*

Coamings or **Comings of the Hatches,** (in a *Ship*) are thoſe Planks, or that Frame which raiſes up the Hatches above Decks, and keeps the Water from running down there: In theſe *Coamings,* Loop-holes are uſually made for Muskets to ſhoot out at, in order to clear the Deck of the Enemy, when the Ship is boarded.

Coarctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraightening, or preſſing together.

Coarticulation, a jointing of Bones.

Coaſt, (*Fr.*) the Sea-ſhore, a Country lying on the Sea.

To **Coaſt along,** to Sail along the Sea-coaſt.

In *Husbandry,* **Coaſting,** upon the tranſplanting of a Tree, is when the ſame ſide of the Tree is plac'd to the South-Eaſt, *&c.* as formerly grew that Way where it ſtood before.

Coat, a Garment; alſo a Cottage, or Hut: Among *Anatomiſts,* it is taken for a Membranous, or skinny Cover of any part of the Body; as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, *&c.*

Coats, (in a *Ship*) are pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Maſts at the *Partners*; as alſo about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there; and they are likewiſe us'd at the Rudders-head.

Coat of Mail, (among the *Ancients*) was a piece of Armour, made in form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron-rings.

Cob, a rich and covetous Wretch; alſo a Foreign Coin, the ſame with *Piaſter*; which ſee.

Cob or **Sea-Cob,** a kind of Bird.

Cobs, are alſo round Balls, or Pellets, with which Fowls are uſually crammed.

Cob-iron, an Iron on which a Spit turns.

Cobaltum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Mineral of a blackiſh Colour and cauſtick Quality.

Cobion, a kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cobites, the Groundel, a River-fiſh.

Coca or **Coquia,** (in ancient *Writers*) a Cogge, or little Boat. See *Coggle.*

Cocao-Nut or **Cacao-Nut**, an *Indian* Nut like an Almond; which is the principal Ingredient in the making of Chocolate. See *Cacao*.

Coccigria, (*Gr.*) a Mountain-Shrub, the Roots of which serve to dye Wooll of a Purple Colour.

Coccimelea, a sort of Plum-tree.

Coccothraustes, the Gross-beak; a Bird.

Coccus or **Coccus baphica**, the Berry with which Scarlet-cloth is dy'd in Grain.

Coccygis Os, (in *Anat.*) a kind of gristly Bone join'd to the *Os Sacrum*, and so nam'd, because its Shape is somewhat like a *Cuckoe's* Bill: It consists of three or four Bones, of which the lower is still lesser than the upper, 'till the last ends in a small Cartilage, or Gristle; and it resembles a little Tail turn'd inwards.

Coccyx, the Cuckoe, a known Bird; also the Gurnard, a Fish; also the Rump, or utmost end of the Back-bone, the same with *Os Coccygis*.

Cochineal or **Cutcheneal**, a costly Grain, much us'd in the dying of Scarlet, which some hold to be the Head, or Berry of an *Indian* Tree, that resembles the Holm-tree; other say, 'tis made of certain little Worms, breeding in the Fruit of that Tree.

Cocherings, a kind of Tribute, or Tax, in *Ireland*. See *Bonaght*.

Cochlea, (*Lat.*) the Cockle, a Shell-fish; the Sea-snail, or Periwinkle: Also a Screw, one of the Six Mechanick Powers, or Principles; also a winding Stair-case: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, so call'd from its Windings and Turnings.

Cochleare, a Spoon; also the least Measure of Liquid things; a Spoonful.

Cochlearia, the Herb Spoon-wort, or Scurvy-grass.

Cock, a well known Fowl, the most manly and stately of all others: Also the Pin of a Sun-dial, or Gun, the Needle of a Ballance, the Peg of a Water-pipe, *&c.* In a Clock or Watch, the *Cock* is the wrought Piece that covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays.

Among *Sea-men*, **Cocks** are little square pieces of Brass, with Holes in them, put into the middle of great Wooden Shivers, to keep them from splitting and galling by the Pin of the Block, or Pulley on which they turn.

Cock-a-hoop, that is all upon the Spur, standing upon high Terms; also transported with Mirth and Jollity.

Cock-brained, hair-brained, giddy-brained, rash, heady.

Cock-feather, (in *Archery*) that Feather of the Shaft, which stands upright in due Nocking, and if it be not observ'd, the other Feathers running on the Bow, will spoil the Shot.

Cock-pit, a Place made for Cocks to fight in, being usually a House, or Hovel cover'd and built of a round Form, about which there are Seats for the Spectators of three Heights, or more, one above another.

In a Man of War, the **Cock-pit** is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck behind the Main Capstern, lying between the Platform, or Orlope, and the Stewards Room, where are Subdivisions or Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon and his Mates.

Cock-roads, a sort of Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-Cocks.

Cock-roches, a kind of Insect.

Cock-swain or **Cockson**, an Officer in a Ship, whose Business it is to take care of the Cock-boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and to be ready with his Gang, or Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occasions.

Cock-weed, a kind of Herb.

Cocks-comb, an Herb otherwise call'd Yellow Rattle-grass.

Cocks-walk, is the Place where a Cock is bred, and to which usually no other Cock comes.

Cockal, a sort of Play.

Cockatrice, a Serpent otherwise call'd a *Basilisk*, bred, as some say, from a Cock's Egg.

To **Cocker**, to dandle, to make much, or be over-fond of.

Cocket or **Coket**, a Seal belonging to the King's Custom-house: Also a Scroll of Parchment seal'd and deliver'd by the Officers of the Custom-house to the Merchants, upon the Entry of their Goods, as a Warrant that they are customed.

Cocket-bread, the finest sort of Wheaten-bread; one of the Terms us'd in the Statute of Bread and Ale, made 51 *H.* 3. the others being *Wastel-bread*, *Bread of Treet*, *and Bread of Common Wheat*.

Cockettata Lana, (in old *Latin* Records) Wooll duly enter'd at the Custom-house, and *Cocketted*, or allow'd to be transported.

Cockettum or **Coketum**, the Custom-house, or Office, where Goods to be exported were enter'd, and having paid Custom, had a Cocket, or Certificate of Discharge.

Cocking-cloth, (among *Fowlers*) a Device or Frame made of coarse Canvas tanned, and two Sticks set cross-wise to keep it out, with a Hole to look out of, and to put the Nozzle of a short Gun thro', for the Shooting of Pheasants, *&c.*

Cockle, a kind of Shell-fish; also a Weed otherwise call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, and Field-nigella.

To **Cockle**, to pucker, wrinkle, or shrink, as some Cloth does.

Cockle-stairs, (in *Architect.*) winding-Stairs.

Cockney, a Nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the City of *London*: Also a fondling Child tenderly brought up and cocker'd.

Cockrel, a young Cock bred for fighting.

Coco, a Tree in the *Indies* much resembling a Date-tree, but the Trunk and Branches are a great deal larger: Out of the Trunk issues forth a Sheath, as big as a Man's Arm, which being open'd shews a Cluster of 80 or 100 Nuts, but above 13 or 14 seldom come to Perfection: When the Nut is green, it contains a Glass-full of Liquor fit to drink, the Consistence of which afterwards becomes like sweet Milk, or Cream; the Pulp of it when ripe is pleasing to the Taste, but hard of Digestion. The outward Rind being black and stringy, is a Material for large Cables for Ships, stronger than those of Hemp, and the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes.

Cocquet, (*Fr.*) a Beau, a Gallant, a general Lover; also a wanton Girl that speaks fair to several Lovers at once.

Cocranum or **Cottanum**, (*Gr.*) a sort of small Figs that were brought from *Syria*.

Coction, (*Lat.*) a seething, or boiling; also a Digestion of Meat in the Stomach.

Cocula or **Coculum**, (in ancient *Writers*) a little Drinking-cup in shape of a Boat; whence a *Cogue* of Brandy, or other Strong-waters.

Coculus Indiæ, an *Indian* Fruit, for bigness and shape like a Laurel-berry, the Powder of which is made use of to destroy Lice.

Cod, a Husk, or Shale; also a sort of Sea-fish: *Cods* are also the Testicles of a Man.

Cod-ware, (in *Husbandry*) Seed or Grain, contain'd in Cods; as Pease, Beans, *&c.*

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Codatremula, (*Lat.*) the Wag-tail, a Bird.

Code, the Second Volume of the Civil-Law, containing the Ordinances and Determinations of 56 Emperors and their Councils, with the Pleas and Anſwers of the ancient Lawyers, all which the Emperor *Juſtinian* collected together, and reduc'd into one Code or Volume, divided into twelve Books.

There is alſo another Volume call'd the **Theodoſian Code,** from the Emperor of that Name, which is of great uſe for explaining the former Code, and was heretofore of ſuch Authority, that it was us'd for ſeveral hundred Years in the Weſtern Parts of *Europe*.

Codebecs, a ſort of *French* Hats. See *Candebec*.

Coder, (*Lat.*) the Trunk, Stock, or Body of a Tree; alſo a Volume, or Book, ſo call'd, becauſe Books were anciently made of Wood, or Bark, and the Leaves were almoſt like thoſe of our preſent Table-books; whence one of the Volumes of the Civil-Law is call'd the *Code*, by way of Eminence.

Codia, (*Gr.*) the tops of Poppies, the chief Ingredient of the famous Syrup call'd *Diacodium*.

Codicil, (*Lat.* in the *Civil-Law*) a Supplement to a Will or other Writing; eſpecially an Addition to a Teſtament, when any thing is omitted, which the Teſtator would add, explain, alter, or recall.

Codiniac, (*Fr.*) Quiddeny, or Marmalate made of Quinces.

Codlin, a kind of Apple that is proper to be codled, or ſtewed, and makes good Summer-Cider.

Coe, a Word us'd among Miners, for the little Lodgment they make for themſelves, under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

Coefficient, (*Lat.*) that makes, cauſes, or brings to paſs, together with another.

Coefficient of any generating Term, (in *Geometrical Fluxions*) is the Quantity which ariſes by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

In *Algebra*, **Coefficients** are ſuch Numbers as are ſet before any Species or Letters, into which Letters they are ſuppos'd to be Multiplied, and therefore with thoſe Letters, or the Quantities repreſented by them, do make a Rectangle, or Product: Thus *cab* implies that the Quantity expreſs'd by *ac* is multiplied into the Coefficient *c*, and that out of thoſe two the Product *cab* is formed.

Cœlia, (*Gr.*) the Belly, or Paunch: In *Anatomy*, a great Cavity, or hollow Space in the Body; as thoſe of the Head, Breaſt, and lower Belly.

Cœliack Artery, that which ariſes from the Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, after it enters the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, and ſpreads into two Branches, *viz.* the firſt on the Right-hand, nam'd *Gaſtrica Dextra*, and the other on the Left-hand, by ſome call'd *Splenica*, becauſe it goes towards the *Spleen*.

Cœliack Paſſion or **Affection,** is a kind of Flux, or Looſeneſs, when the Meat either wholly chang'd, or only in part, is voided by Stool, without making any Juice call'd *Chyle*: And this Diſtemper is alſo call'd *Lienteria*.

Cœliack Vein, a Vein that runs into the *Inteſtinum Cæcum*, or Blind-gut.

Cœloma, a hollow round Ulcer in the *Tunica Cornea*, or horny Coat of the Eye.

Cœlophthalmus, hollow-eyed.

Cœlum, (*Lat.*) Heaven, the Firmament, the Weather; alſo a Graving-tool: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or hollow of the Eye towards the Corners, ſome take it for the Palate or Roof of the Mouth.

Coemption, (*Lat*) a buying up of things: Alſo a Solemnity of the *Roman* Law, whereby the Husband and Wife ſeem'd to buy one another; by which means they had a Right to one another's Goods.

Coequal, equal one to another, as Fellows and Partners are.

Coercion, Reſtraint, a keeping in Subjection and good Order.

Coercive, that is capable of reſtraining, or withholding.

Cœruleum, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for the blew Ruſt of Silver.

Coeſſential, that is of the ſame Eſſence.

Coetaneous, being of the ſame Age; that live together at the ſame Time, though of different Years.

Coeternal, that is from all Eternity with another.

Coexiſtent, having a Being together at the ſame time.

Cofra, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coffer, Cheſt, or Trunk.

Coffee, a well known Drink made of a Berry, or Bean of the ſame Name; which grows only in *Arabia*.

Coffer, (*Fr.*) a Trunk, or Cheſt: In *Fortification*, a hollow Lodgment, or Trench cut in the bottom of a dry Ditch, the Upper part being made of Joiſts rais'd two Foot above the Level of the Moat, and having Hurdles laden with Earth for its covering, ſo that it ſerves inſtead of a Breaſt-work: The Breadth of the Coffer is about 15 or 18 Foot, and the Depth 6 or 7; its Uſe being to fire on the Beſiegers, when they attempt to croſs the Ditch.

The **Coffer** is only diſtinguiſh'd by its length from a *Caponniere*, which is likewiſe ſomewhat leſs in Breadth; and it is alſo taken for the ſame as *Cabon* or *Bom-cheſt*: In *Architecture*, **Coffer** is the lowermoſt part of the Cornice.

Cofferer of the King's Houſhold, a Principal Officer at Court, next under the Controller, who in the Counting-houſe, or elſewhere, has a ſpecial Charge over the other Officers of the Houſhold for their good Demeanour, *&c.* and pays them their Wages.

To **Cog,** to ſooth up, or flatter, to cheat at Dice-play.

Cogs, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; alſo a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Humber*.

Cog-ware, certain coarſe Cloaths, anciently made in the North of *England*.

Cogent, (*Lat.*) preſſing, enforcing, forcible.

Cogga or **Coggo,** (in ancient Writers) a kind of Ship, or Sea-veſſel.

Coggle or **Cobble,** a Word us'd in ſome of the Coaſts of *York-ſhire* and elſewhere for a ſmall Fiſhing-boat.

Coggygria, (*Gr.*) a Tree having the property to loſe its Fruit in the ſoft Down, or Cotton which it bears; *Venice* Sumach, or Silk-Sumach.

Cogitation, the Act of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind: But the *Carteſians* take it for whatever a Man experiences in himſelf, and of which he is conſcious; as all the Operations of the Underſtanding, Will, Imagination and Senſes.

Cognation, Kindred, Affinity, Alliance: In the Civil Law, the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

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Cognatione, the Name of a Writ, the same as *Cosenage*; which see.

Cognisance, a Badge of Arms on a Serving-man's, or Waterman's Sleeve, shewing that he belongs to a particular Master, or Society: In *Heraldry*, it is the same with the *Crest*, which in any Atchievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms. In a Law-sense, an Acknowledgment of a Fine, or Confession of a thing done; also an Audience, or hearing of a Matter Judicially.

Cognisance of a Plea, a Privilege that a City or Town Corporate hat by the King's Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land within the Bounds of the Franchise; so that when any Man is impleaded upon such an Account at the King's Court, the Mayors, or Bailiffs of such Franchises may ask Cognisance of the Plea, *i. e.* that the Matter be determined before them.

Cognisee or **Connusee**, the Person to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognisor or **Connusor**, he that acknowledges, or passes a Fine of Lands, or Tenements to another.

Cognitio Præjudicialis. See *Enterpleader* and to *Interplead.*

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ to a Justice, or other Person, who has Power to take a Fine, and having actually taken acknowledgment thereof, defers to certify it into the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

Cognomen, a Sirname; Among the *Romans*, it was properly the Name that distinguish'd the Lines of a Pedigree in the same Race: So when 'tis said, *The Family of the Cæsars was of the Julian Race, Julius* is the general Name of the Race, and *Cæsar* is that of the Family.

Cognoscence, a Philosophical Word for Knowledge.

Cognoscitive, belonging to Knowledge; as *The Cognoscitive Faculty.*

Cognital Line. See *Line Cognital.*

To **Cohabit**, to dwell, or live together, especially as a Man and his Wife does.

Cohabitation, such a Cohabiting, or Dwelling.

Coheir, a joint Heir with another.

Coheiress, a Woman that shares an Inheritance with another.

To **Cohere**, to hang well together, to agree, to be all of apiece.

Coherence or **Coherency**, a sticking, or cleaving together, an agreeing, or hanging together; said of Propositions, or Discourses that have some Relation, or Agreement one with another.

Cohesion of the Parts of Matter, (in *Philos.*) is that Quality, from whence soever arising, by which the Parts of all Solid Bodies adhere, or stick close to one another.

Cohibition, a restraining, or keeping back.

To **Cohobate**, (in *Chymistry*) is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, after having pour'd it again upon the Dregs, or Matter that remains in the Vessel.

Cohobation, the Act of Cohobating, a repeated Distillation, which is usually perform'd to open mixt Bodies, or to make Spirits Volatile.

Cohort, (among the *Romans*) was the tenth Part of a Legion, or Regiment, and contain'd five Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

Cohortation, an Exhorting, or Encouraging.

Coif, (*Fr.*) a kind of Hood, or Cap for the Head.

Sergeants of the Coif, a Title given to Serjeants at Law, from the Lawn-Coif they wear on their Heads under their Cap, when they are first created, and always after.

Coil, Noise, Clutter, Bustle; also the Breech of a great Gun.

To Coil a Cable, (Sea-Phrase) to wind it about in form of a Ring: the several Circles lying one upon another.

Coiling of the Stud, (among *Husband-men*) is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse for any Service.

Coin, (*Fr.*) any sort of stamped Money.

Coinage, the Coining, or Minting of Money: Also the Weighing and Stamping of Tin after it is Cast and Wrought; which is otherwise written *Cunage.*

Coincidence, (*Lat.*) a falling, or meeting together; as *The Coincidence of two Lines.*

Coincident, falling out together, happening at the same time.

Coindications, (in the Art of *Physick*) are Signs which do not indicate, or discover by themselves alone, but together with other Things, Circumstances, &c. help the Physician to form a Judgment about the Disease.

Coins or **Quines**, (in *Architect.*) the Corners of Walls.

Rustick Coins, Stones that stick out of a Wall, for new Buildings to be join'd to it.

Coins or **Quoins**, (in *Gunnery*) great wooden Wedges with a little Handle at the end, for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordinance at Pleasure. Also certain small Wedges, or Pins us'd by Printers to fasten the whole Composure of Letters in the Chase, or Frame.

Coins or **Canting-coins**, (in a Ship) are little short pieces of Wood, cut with a sharp Ridge, to lie between the Casks, and keep them from rolling one against another.

Standing Coins, Billets, or Pipe-staves to make the Casks fast, and keep them from jogging, or giving way.

Coint, (old Word) strange.

Coist or **Queest**, a kind of Bird.

Coistrel, (old Word) a young Lad.

Coition, properly an Assembling or Meeting together; Carnal Copulation, or Company with a Woman: It is also sometimes taken for that mutual drawing Faculty, or Tendency towards each other, which is found between Iron and the Loadstone.

Coition of the Moon, (in *Astrol.*) a Term us'd when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack* with the Sun.

Coits or **Quoits**, a sort of Play.

Coke, (Country-word) Pit-coal, or Sea-coal burnt or changed into the Nature of Charcoal.

Coker, a Boat-man, or Waterman; *Cokers*, are also a sort of Fisher-men's Boots.

Cokes, a meer Fool, or Ninny.

Coket. See *Cocket.*

Cokettatio, (in old *Latin* Records) the Cocketting, or taking an account of Goods to be transported; in order to receive the due Customs, and give the Ticket of Discharge.

Colation, a straining through a Strainer, or Sieve: In *Chymistry*, a putting of Things into any convenient Liquor, and afterwards passing 'em thro' a Strainer of Linnen.

Colatorium, a Strainer. See *Cribrum Benedictum.*

Colature, that Liquor which after the boiling or infusing of any Ingredients is strain'd through a Sieve, Cloth, or woollen Bag, call'd *Hippocrates's Sleeve.*

Colcotal, (in *Chymistry*) the dry red Lees, or Dregs that remain in the Retort after the Distillation of Vitriol.

Col-

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Colcothar, Vitriol calcin'd, or burnt a good while over a ſtrong Fire; which is effectual for ſtanching Blood, when apply'd to a Wound, *&c.*

Cold, one of the Qualities of Natural Bodies call'd *Primary*, which happens when the ſmall and inſenſible parts of a Body are come to ſuch a State, as that they are more ſlowly or faintly ſtir'd about than thoſe of our Fingers or other Organs of Feeling.

Coldneſs Potential. See *Potential Coldneſs.*

Cole or **Cale,** a Country-word for Coleworts; a known Plant.

Cole-flower. See *Colly flower.*

Colen or **Cologne,** one of the chief Cities of *Germany*, on the River *Rhine.*

Colens-Earth, a ſort of Colour us'd in Painting.

Colias, (*Gr.*) the baſtard Tunney, a kind of Fiſh.

Coliberts or **Colliberts,** (*Law-Term*) a middle ſort of Tenants between Servile and Free, or ſuch as held their freedom of Tenure, upon condition of performing certain cuſtomary Services for the Lord of the Manour: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together by their Patron or Lord at the ſame time.

Colibus, the Humming-Bird, a Bird in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo call'd, becauſe in its Flight it makes a Noiſe like a Whirl-wind, tho' 'tis no bigger than a large Fly: It feeds on Dew, the Colours of its Feathers are admirable, and the Smell as ſweet-ſcented as Musk, or Amber-greaſe.

Colica or **Colick,** (*Gr.*) the *Colick*, a Diſeaſe.

Colick, a violent Pain in the *Abdomen* or Lower Belly, that takes its Name from the Part chiefly affected, *viz.* the Gut *Colon*, which is ſtretch'd, prick'd and gall'd by Winds or excrementitious Humours, either remaining within its Cavity, or elſe ſticking to its very Coat.

Coliſeum, (*Lat.*) a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, the Remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome.*

To **Coll,** to embrace about the Neck.

Collapſed, fallen to decay, ruined; as *A Collapſed Eſtate.*

Collar, the upper part of a Doublet or Band: Alſo a kind of Harneſs made of Canvas and Leather ſtuff'd with Straw or Wooll, for a Draught or Cart-horſe: Alſo a Ring made of any Metal, to be put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, *&c.*

In a Ship, the **Collar,** is a Rope made faſt about her Beak-head, whereto a Block or Pulley nam'd a *Dead-man's Eye* is fixt, into which the Main-ſtay is faſten'd: Alſo another Rope about the Main-maſt Head, call'd the *Collar* or *Garland*, which is wound about there to ſave the Shrowds from galling.

Collar of S S, an Ornament for the Neck, belonging to the Knights of the Garter.

To **Collar,** (in *Wreſtling*) is to fix or hold on the Adverſary's Collar.

Collar-days, certain Feſtival Days, on which the Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter appear with their Collars.

Collarage, a Fine or Tax impos'd for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horſes.

To **Collate,** to beſtow a Spiritual Living, to compare or examine.

To **Collate** or **Collation a Book,** (among *Book-ſellers* and *Printers*) is to examine the Signatures, or Letters of Direction at the bottom of the Pages, ſo as to find out, whether any Sheets or Leaves be wanting or not: Alſo to compare the Copy of a Book with the Original.

Collateral, that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes Side-ways; as *The Cardinal and Collateral Winds.*

Collateral Diſcent. See *Diſcent.*

Collateral Relations, are Brothers or Siſters Children, and thoſe that deſcend from them.

Collateral Security, (*Law-Term*) that which is given over and above the Deed it ſelf: Thus if a Man covenants with another, and enters into a Bond for the Performance of his Covenants, the Bond is term'd *Collateral Aſſurance.*

Collation, a Collating, or Comparing: In a *Logical Senſe*, a comparing of one thing well with another: It is alſo commonly taken for an Entertainment or Banquet between Meals; a handſome Treat.

Collation of a Benefice, the beſtowing of a Church-Living by a Biſhop, who has it in his own Gift or Patronage; whereas *Inſtitution into a Benefice*, is perform'd by the Biſhop at the Motion, or Preſentation of another, who is Patron of the Place, or has the Patron's Right for the time.

Collation of Seals, (in ancient Deeds) when one Seal was ſet on the Reverſe, or Back of another upon the ſame Ribbon, or Label.

To **Collation.** See To *Collate.*

Collatione facta uni poſt mortem alterius, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, enjoyning them to ſend out their Writ to a Biſhop, for the admitting a Clerk in the Place of another, preſented by the King, who dy'd during the Suit between the King and the Biſhop's Clerk.

Collatione Heremitagii, a Writ by which the King us'd to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

Collativum, (among the *Romans*) a Sacrifice made from the Offerings of ſeveral Perſons, or an unanimous Contribution of the People towards the carrying on of any Publick Work: Alſo a Subſidy, or Royal Aid.

Colleague, a Fellow, Companion, or Copartner in an Office; a Joint-Commiſſioner, a Partner in any Charge, or Buſineſs.

Collect, a ſhort Prayer, particularly ſuch as thoſe that are appointed with the Epiſtles and Goſpels, for certain Days in the Publick Service of the Church of *England.*

To **Collect,** to gather, to pick up; to levy, or raiſe Taxes.

Collectaneous, gathered and ſcraped up together, pickt up out of divers Works.

Collection, the Act of Collecting, or Gathering, a Compiling. In *Logick*, a Concluſion, or Inference.

Collection of Light, (in *Aſtrol.*) is when two principal *Significators* do not behold each other, but both caſt their ſeveral Aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, whom they both receive in ſome of their Eſſential Dignities: So that the Planet which thus collects both their Lights, ſignifies the accompliſhing of a Buſineſs in Hand between two Perſons by the Mediation of a third.

Collectitious, gathered up of all ſorts, pickt up and down.

Collective, that relates to gathering, apt to gather, comprehenſive: In *Grammar*, a *Collective Noun*, is a Word that comprehends many Perſons, or Things in the Singular Number; as *A Multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.*

College, a Name anciently given to certain Societies, Corporations, or Companies of Workmen, Trades-men, and other Callings, which were

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were first founded by *Numa Pompilius*, the Second King of *Rome*, and had their respective Patrons and Governors: the Word is still us'd for a Company, or Society of those that are of the same Profession, especially Students in an University; the Places, or Publick Buildings where they live together, are also call'd Colleges.

College of Heralds. See *Heralds College*.

College of Physicians, a noted Corporation of Physicians, who, by Virtue of several Charters and Acts of Parliament, have certain Privileges, as to survey and govern all those that practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles round about; also to fine and imprison any Offenders at Discretion, to make By-laws, to purchase Lands, &c. This College consists of a President, 4 Censors, 12 Electors, and 80 Fellows.

Colleger or **Collegiate,** a Member, Fellow, or Student of a College.

Collegiate Church, a Church built and endow'd for a Society, or Body Corporate of a Dean, or other President, and several Canons, or Prebendaries; as those of *Westminster*, *Windsor*, *Rippon*, &c.

Colliery, a Store-house of Coals.

Collet or **Bezil,** that part of a Ring in which the Stone is set.

Collericks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty, which serve to fasten the Parts, and make them firm.

Collitia, (*Lat.*) Gutter-tiles, Water-furrows, Gutters, or Drains in Fields; Pipes, or Troughs to convey Water: In *Anatomy*, the joining of the *Puncta Lacrymalia* into one Passage on both Sides, for conveying the Moisture of the Eye into the Cavity, or Hollow of the Nostrils.

Collier, one that works, or deals in Coals.

Colliquans Febris, a burning Fever, which by its excessive Heat is said suddenly to melt the Fat, Flesh, and Substance of the solid Parts of the Patient's Body; nay it sometimes dissolves the very Blood in the Veins, as some say, and discharges it by Sweat, Urine, or Stool, &c.

Colliquated, a Chymical Word for melted: Thus 'tis said, Silver and Lead being colliquated over a strong Fire, will mingle *per minima*, i. e. unite thoroughly together.

Colliquation, a dissolving, or melting of Metals, &c. also a kind of dangerous Flux, or Scouring.

Collision, (in *Philos.*) a knocking, dashing, or rubbing together of two Bodies with Violence.

Collistrigium or **Collistrigium,** (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Pillory, or a pair of Stocks.

Collocation, a placing, setting, or disposing in Order.

Collock, an old Word for a Pail.

To **Collogue,** to decoy with fair Words, to flatter or sooth up, to fawn upon.

Collop, a Cut, or Slice of Meat.

Colloquy, (*Lat.*) a feigned Conference, Discourse, or Talking together of several Persons, as *Erasmus's Colloquies*.

Colluctation, a Wrestling, or Struggling together.

Collum, (*Lat.*) the Neck, the Crag.

Collum Uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Collurio, the little Lanar, a kind of Hawk; but some take it for a Field-fare.

Collusion, a juggling, or playing Booty; a hunting with the Hound, and running with the Hair: in common Law, a deceitful Compact, or Agreement between several Parties, for one to bring an Action against the other, for some evil Purpose, as to defraud a third Person of his Right, &c.

Colluvio, (*Lat.*) a washing of the Mouth, to clean, or fasten bad or loose Teeth, to free the Gums from Ulcers, &c.

Colly, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle.

To **Colly,** to dawb with Colly, to smut. Among Falconers, a Hawk is said *To colly*, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

Colly-Flower, the finest sort of Cabbage-Plant, that well deserves a Place in the Kitchen-Garden.

Collybista or **Collybistes,** (*Gr.*) a Banker, or Money-Changer: one that pays Bills of Exchange.

Collyrium, any liquid Medicine design'd to cure Diseases in the Eyes: It was also anciently taken for a Tent to dress Fistula's with; a Pessary, or Suppository.

Colobium, a kind of short Coat reaching to the Knees, a Jacket, or Jerkin without Sleeves; us'd by the ancient *Romans*, as also by Monks and Hermits.

Coloboma, a growing together of the Lips, Eyelids, or Nostrils, or a preternatural sticking of the Ears to the Head, &c.

Colocasia, the *Egyptian* Bean, which us'd to bear such great Leaves, that Pots and Cups were often made of them.

Colocynthis, a kind of wild Gourd purging Phlegm, the Apple, or Fruit of which is call'd *Coloquintida*.

Colosers. See *Coloyers*.

Colomestrum, the Herb Dog-bane, or Wolf-bane.

Colon, a Member of the Body, especially the Foot, or Arm: In *Grammar*, the middle Point of Distinction, between a *Comma*, or the least Rest in a Sentence, and a *Period*, or full Stop; which is generally marked thus (:)

In *Anatomy*, **Colon,** is one of the thick Guts, and the largest of all; being about eight or nine Hands-breadths long, and full of little Cells, which are sometimes stuff'd with Wind and other Matters that cause the Pains of the *Cholick*.

Colonel, the Commander in chief of a Regiment of Horse, Dragoons, or Foot, in *England*; but in *France* and *Spain*, the Colonels of Horse are call'd *Masters de Camp*.

Colony, (*Lat.*) a Plantation, a Company of People remov'd from one Country or City to another, with an Allowance of Land for Tillage, &c. Also the Place where they are so settled and thrive.

Colophonia, the Herb *Scammony*, so call'd from *Colophon* a City of *Ionia*. Among *Chymists*, the *Caput mortuum*, or gross Substance of Turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into Oil, which is of good Use in making Salves and drying Plaisters.

Colophonia Resina, a kind of Rosin that issues out of the Pine-tree.

Coloquintida, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste.

Coloration, (*Lat.*) a Colouring: In *Chymistry*, the brightning of Gold, or Silver, when it is fully'd by any sulphureous Vapour.

Colosis or **Colossus,** (*Gr.*) a Statue of a prodigious Size, as that of *Apollo*, or the Sun in the Harbour of *Rhodes*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World, being 70 Cubits, or 105 Foot high; so that Ships pass'd with full Sails between its Legs. This vast Statue was overthrown by an Earthquake 56 Years after it was set up, having taken up 12 in the Building; 300 Camels were loaded with the Brass of which it was made.

Colostratio, (*Lat.*) a Disease that happens to young

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young ones sucking the Dam's Milk, within two Days after the Birth.

Colour, a Quality belonging to Natural Bodies that are said to be so and so coloured; or an Accident that happens to them by the Reflection of Light: Also Complexion or Looks, Pretence or Shew. In a *Law-sense*, a probable Plea, but really false put in with an intent to draw the Tryal of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

Colours, the Standard, Ensign, or Banner of a Company of Soldiers: In *Sea-affairs*, the Ensigns plac'd on the Sterns or Poops of Ships, to shew of what Part and Country they are.

Colours Emphatical. See *Emphatical*.

Colour of Office, (*Law-phrase*) an evil or unjust Act done by the Countenance of an Office.

To **Colour**, to give a Colour, to cloke or excuse, to blush.

To **Colour Strangers Goods**, is when a Freeman or Denison permits a Foreigner to enter Goods at the Custom-house in his Name, by which means the latter pays but single Duty, when he ought to pay double.

Colourable, plausible, fair; as *A Colourable Pretence*.

Colpare arbores, (in old *Latin* Records) to lop, or top Trees.

Colpatura or **Culpatura**, the cutting or lopping of Trees; a Trespass within the Forest.

Colpicia, Samplars, or young Poles in a Wood, which, being cut down, make Leavers, or Lifters, such as in *Warwickshire* are call'd *Colpices* to this Day.

Colpindach or **Cowdach**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colpos, (*Gr.*) that part of the Paps which has the Milk in it; the Bosom.

Colt, a young Horse, Mare, or Ass.

Colt-evil, a Disease in Horses or Geldings; being a preternatural Swelling of the Pizzle and Cods.

Colts-foot, an Herb good for Distempers of the Lungs, &c.

Coluber, (*Lat.*) the Snake, or Adder; a Serpent.

Colubrina, the Herb Briony, or white Vine.

Columba, a Dove, or Pidgeon.

† **Columbary**, a Dove-house, or Pidgeon-house.

Columbina, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd base, or flat Vervein.

Columbine, a Plant which bears a pretty Flower of several Colours; as blue, white, purple and red.

Columella, (*Lat.*) a little Pillar: In *Anatomy*, a small piece of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth otherwise call'd *Uvula*, or the swelling of it.

Column, (in *Architect.*) a round Pillar to bear up, or beautify a Building, or else rais'd by it self to serve for a Monument to Posterity, or for some other Ornamental use: In a proper and strict Sense, 'tis that long round Cylinder or part of a Pillar, which is call'd the *Shaft* or *Trunk*, and contains the Body of it from the Spire to the Base, or from the Astragal of the Base to the Chapiter.

In the Art of War, it is the long File, or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army on its March: **Thus to march in a Column**, is to march a great Depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front: An Army marches in one, two, three, or more *Columns*, according as the Ground will allow, and the General sees it most expedient.

Among Printers, **Column**, is taken for half a Page, when divided into two equal Parts, by a Rule or Line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom.

Columna, (*Lat.*) a Column, a round Pillar or Post.

Columna Nasi, (in *Anat.*) the fleshy part of the Nose, jutting out in the middle near the upper Lip.

Columna Oris, the *Uvula*, or little peice of red Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth.

Columnæ Cordis, the Muscles and Tendons by which the *Ventricles* and *Auricles* of the Heart are straiten'd and widen'd.

Columnæ Herculis or **Hercules's Pillars**, two Mountains opposite one to another, at the Mouth of the Straight of *Gibraltar*, one anciently call'd *Calpe*, near *Cadiz*, and the other *Abyla*, near *Ceuta*: These Pillars are said to have been set up by *Hercules*, to serve for Limits of his Exploits, and the Boundaries of the Western World.

Colures, (*Gr.* in *Astron.*) are two great Circles, which passing thro' the Poles of the World, and the four principal Points of the *Zodiack*, mutually cut one another, and divide the Globe into equal Parts; so as to shew the four Chief Points of the *Zodiack*, to which the Sun coming, distinguishes each Quarter of the Year. Thus,

The **Colure of the Equinoxes**, passing through the North and South-Poles, with the first Degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, makes the Seasons of *Spring* and *Autumn*, and is so call'd, because it marks the Equinoctial Points on the *Ecliptick*.

The **Colure of the Solstices**, likewise shewing the Solstitial Points, cuts the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make Summer and Winter: These Circles take Name from their being as it were maimed in the Tail, because they appear imperfect to all those Inhabitants of the World that do not live under the Equinoctial Line.

Colus, (*Lat.*) a Distaff or Rock, a Whorl; Also a Beast of a whitish Colour, that has a Head like a Hog, and drinks in Water thro' the Nostrils.

Colus rustica, wild bastard Saffron, an Herb.

Colutea, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that grows much in *France*; Hather, or Trifoly-tree; also a Tree that bears Bladder-nuts, bastard Senna.

Colymbades, pickled Olives so light that they swim in the Pickle.

Colymbus major, the great Arse-foot, Didapper, or Douker; a Water-fowl: *Colymbus minor*, the Dab-chick, call'd in *Cornwall*, the diving Killegrew.

Coma or **Coma Somnolentum**, a deep Sleep, less than a Lethargy and without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awaken'd, answers to any Questions that are ask'd, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open, and his under Jaw fallen.

Coma Vigil, waking Drowsiness, a Disease in which the Patient is continually inclin'd to sleep, but can scarce do so; being troubled with a great Drowsiness in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and often with a *Delirium*, or Frenzy.

Comarus, the Wilding, or Crab-tree.

Comb, a well known Instrument to cleanse Hair: In a *Ship*, a small piece of Timber set under the Lower part of the Beak-head, and near the middle, with two Holes in it, to bring the Ropes call'd *Fore-tacks* aboard: Also a certain Measure containing four Bushels.

Comb or **Combe**, (*Sax.*) a Valley, or low Plain between two Hills, or a Hill between Valleys. The Word is still us'd in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; and many Places in several Parts of *England* have taken Name from their Situation in such a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combwell*, *Swan-comb*, &c.

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Comba or **Cumba terræ**, (in old *Charters*) a low piece of Ground.

Combarones, (old *Law-term*) the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports: But *Combaron* is now taken for a Fellow-Member, as *The Baron and his Combaron*.

Combatant, (*Fr.*) a Champion, or Fighting Man: In *Heraldry*, a Figure drawn like a Sword-player ſtanding upon his Guard; it is alſo apply'd to that of two Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, rampant, or in a fighting Poſture, with their Faces towards each other. See *Endorſed*.

Combate, a Fight, or Battle: In our *Ancient Law*, it was a formal Tryal of a Doubtful Caſe, by the Swords, or Battoons of two Champions.

To **Combate**, to fight, to oppoſe; to withſtand, or reſiſt.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a combining, or coupling together. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the ſame Word is immediately repeated; as *Me me adſum*, &c. *Virg.* In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is the entring of ſeveral Perſons into a Conſpiracy, to perform any unlawful Deſign: In *Arithmetick*, **Combination**, is the Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of things may be vary'd, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three, &c.

To **Combine**, to join or to be joined together, to plot together.

Comburgeſs, a Fellow-Citizen.

Combuſt, (*Lat. i. e.* burnt or ſcorch'd). Among *Aſtrologers*, when a Planet is not above 8 Degrees and 30 Minutes diſtant from the Sun, either before or after it, 'tis ſaid *To be Combuſt*, or in *Combuſtion*; which ſhews that the Party ſignify'd thereby is in great Fear, and much overpower'd by ſome great Perſon.

Combuſt Way, the Space in the ſecond half of *Libra*, and thro' the whole Sign of *Scorpio*, being about 45 Degr. in Longitude; ſo call'd, by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill-boding fixed Stars there plac'd: So that it is counted unfortunate, and to weaken any Planet that happens to be in it.

Combuſtion, a burning; an Uproar, or Hurly-burly: In *Aſtrology*, a Planet's being under the Sun, which continues 'till it be fully remov'd ſeventeen Degrees. See *Combuſt*.

Combuſtion of Money, the old way of trying mixt and baſe Money by melting it down, upon Payments into the Exchequer.

Come, a Word us'd by *Husband-men*, for the ſmall Stings or Tails of Malt, upon its firſt ſhooting forth.

Come, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Goats-beard.

Comedian, (*Gr.*) a Writer, or Actor of Comedies; a Stage-Player.

Comedy, a ſort of Play artificially compos'd, either in Proſe, or Verſe, to make an agreeable Repreſentation of the Actions of Humane Life; ſo call'd from the *Greek* Words *Come*, *i. e.* a Village, and *Ode*, a Song; becauſe it was firſt acted in ſome Country-Villages.

Comes, (*Lat.*) a Title at firſt given to Perſons who waited on the Magiſtrates in Provinces, as Treaſurers, Lieutenants, Secretaries, Regiſters, &c. but in the Emperor's Time, it was apply'd to thoſe that were of the Prince's Family, or Attendance; a Count, or Earl.

Comes Caſtrenſis Palatii, the Lord High Steward of the Prince's Houſhold, who took care of his Table, and commanded all the Officers and waiting Gentlemen of the Houſe.

Comes Conſiſtorianus, a Councellor of State.

Comes Domeſticorum Equitum & Peditum, a Colonel of the Archers of the Emperor's Guards, eſtabliſhed by the younger *Gordian*.

Comes Orientis, the Governour of the East, who had fifteen Provinces under his Juriſdiction; and the Overſight of the particular Governours.

Comes Patrimonii, the Treaſurer of the Demeſnes, who receiv'd the Revenues for the Prince's Maintenance.

Comes privatarum rerum Domus Divinæ, the Treaſurer of the Caſual Forfeitures, whoſe Buſineſs was to gather the Money that fell to the Prince by Chance; as Fines, Eſcheats, Goods of Mortmain, &c.

Comes rei militaris, an Officer who Commanded the Soldiers in the Armies, and had an equal Authority with the Captains of the Provinces.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum, the Treaſurer of the Gifts, Bounty-money, and Alms of the Prince, which he diſtributed among the Soldiers and the People.

Comes Scholarum, an Officer who was employ'd about the Prince's Affairs in the Provinces and the Armies, and had check over all the Subaltern Officers of the Empire.

Comes Stabuli, the great Maſter of the Horſe, who was to take care that the Horſes ſhould be deliver'd which were charged on the Provinces every Year, for the Emperor's Uſe: This Officer was very much reſpected in the *Roman* Empire, as the *Great Conſtable* was formerly in *France*, or the *Maſter of the Horſe* is now in *England*.

Comet, (*Gr.*) a Blazing-ſtar, an imperfect Subſtance, conſiſting of a thick fat Vapour, ſuppos'd to be ſet on Fire in the upper Region of the Air, and generally foreboding ſome Publick Calamity.

Cometographia, a Deſcription or Diſcourſe of Comets.

Comfits, (*Fr.*) Sweet-meats, Fruits and other things preſerv'd dry.

Comfrey, an Herb uſeful both for Diet and Phyſick; being very good to knit broken Bones, cloſe up Fleſh, ſtop Fluxes, &c.

Comical, belonging to, or fit for Comedy, pleaſant, merry, jocoſe.

Comings of the Hatches. See *Coamings*.

Comitatu & Caſtro Commiſſo, (*Lat.*) a Writ, by which the Charge of a County, together with the keeping of a Caſtle, is committed to the Sheriff.

Comitatu Commiſſo, a Writ, or Commiſſion, by virtue of which the Sheriff is authoriz'd to take upon him the Command of the County.

Comitatus, a Retinue, or Train of Attendants, or Followers; a Prince's Court: In *Common Law*, a County or Shire; alſo a Roll or Liſt of Dead Farms and deſperate Debts formerly made every Year and read upon the Account of Sheriffs in their reſpective Counties.

Comitia, a Name anciently given to the Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome*, for the chuſing of Magiſtrates, making Laws, and diſpatching other Publick Buſineſs.

Comitialis Morbus, the Falling-ſickneſs, ſo call'd, becauſe if any Man was ſeiz'd with it in the midſt of the Publick Aſſemblies, the Council was thereupon broke up for that time.

Comma, (*Gr.*) a cutting, a little piece or paring cut off from any thing: In *Grammar*, the ſhorteſt Point of Diſtinction, ſet on part of a Sentence, which only implies a ſmall Reſt, or little Pauſe, and is thus marked (,)

In *Muſick*, **Comma**, is the ninth part of a Tone or the Interval whereby a Semi-tone, or a Perfect

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us'd only in Theorical Musick, to shew the exact Proportion of Concords.

Command, the Word of Command.

To Command, to order, charge, or bid; to have the Management, Government or Rule of.

Commander, one that has Command, a General, Chief Officer; also the Governour of a Commandry, or Order of Religious Knights: Also a kind of Rammer, or Paving-beetle.

Commanding Ground, (in *Fortif.*) is a Rising-ground that overlooks any Post, or Strong Place, most of which there are three sorts. 1. *A Front Commanding-ground*, i. e. a Height which is opposite to the Face of the Post, and plays upon its Front. 2. *A Reverse Commanding-ground*, an high Place that can play upon the back of any Post. 3. *An Enfilade Commanding-ground*, or *Courtin Commanding-ground*, a Height which with its Shot scours, or sweeps all the length of a Straight Line.

Commanding Signs, the first Six Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*; so counted and call'd by *Astrologers*.

Commandment, a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law; as *The Ten Commandments*, i. e. the Ten Chief Precepts of Revealed Religion.

In *Common Law*, **Commandment**, is when the King or the Justices commit a Man to Prison, upon their own Authority: It is also taken for the Offence of him that induces another to transgress the Law; as to commit Murder, Theft, &c. In *Fortification*, it is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

Commandry, was a Manour, or chief Messuage, with Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of St. *John of Jerusalem*, near *London*, and he that had the Government of any such Manour or House, was styl'd a *Commander*, tho' he could not dispose of it but to the use of the said Priory. Thus *New Eagle* in *Lincolnshire*, is still call'd *The Commandry of New Eagle*, as anciently depending on that Priory.

Commaterial, (*Lat.*) that is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

Commenda, (an ancient Writers) a Commandry or Portion of Houses and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Order, especially of the Knights Templar.

To Commemorate, to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person, &c.

Commemoration, the Act of Commemorating, a Solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action.

To Commence, (*Fr.*) To begin, or enter upon: In a *Law Sense*, to proceed in an Action, or Suit against one; also to take a Degree in the Universities.

Commencement, the Time when Degrees are taken in the University of *Cambridge*, answering to the *Act* at *Oxford*. See *Act*.

To Commend, (*Lat.*) to praise or set forth, to set off with Advantage; to commit or give in charge, to commit to one's Favour, Protection, Care: *Commend me to such a Friend*, i. e. let him know I am his humble Servant.

Commendable, that is to be commended, praiseworthy.

Commendador, (*Span.*) a Consul or President of the *Indies*, or any foreign Place of Traffick: The Deputy Governours under the King of *Spain*, who is Soveraign Master of the Knights of *Calatrava* and other Orders, are also call'd *Commendadors*; and the Places appointed for their Maintenance and Revenues are call'd *Commendaries*; to which our *Commandries* were annexable, but only that they were solely appropriated to the Knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*.

Commendam, *Law Term*, us'd when a void Benefice is commended to the Care of some able Clerk, to be supply'd till it may be conveniently provided of a Minister. Also when a Parson is made a Bishop, his Benefice is resigned by the Promotion, but if the King impowers him to retain his Benefice, he still continues Parson, and is said *To hold it in Commendam*.

Commendati or **Commendati Homines**, (in old *Latin* Records) Persons who by voluntary Homage put themselves under the Protection of any Superior Lord.

Commendati Dimidii, Persons who depended on two several Lords, and were to pay one half of their Homage to each.

Commendation, Commending, Praise: *Commendations*, is also taken for Respects, or Service convey'd to one.

Commendatory, that serves to recommend; as *Commendatory Letters*, i. e. Letters of Recommendation.

A **Commendatory**, a Clerk that has a Benefice in Commendam.

Commendature. See *Commendadors* and *Commandry*.

Commensalis, (*Lat.*) a Companion at the Table, a Boarder, or Tabler; a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensurable Magnitudes or **Quantities**, (in *Geom.*) are such as may be measur'd by one and the same common Measure.

Commensurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are any whole Numbers, or Fractions that have some other Number which will measure, or divide them without a Remainder: Thus 6 and 8, $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are respectively Commensurable Numbers.

Commensurable in Power, among Geometricians, Right Lines are said *To be Commensurable in Power*, when their Squares may be measur'd by one and the same Space, or Superficies.

Commensurable Surds, (in *Algebra*) such Surds as being reduc'd to their least Terms, become true Figurative Quantities of their Kind, and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational.

Commensurate, proportionable.

Commensuration, a measuring one thing with another.

Comment, an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, or Gloss.

To Comment, to write Notes upon, to expound, or gloss: to criticize, or find fault with.

Commentary, a continued Interpretation, or Gloss upon the obscure and difficult Passages of an Author, to render them more intelligible: It is also apply'd to some Histories written by those who had the greatest Share in the Actions therein particularly related.

Commentator, a Maker of Commentaries.

Commentitious, devised at Pleasure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

Commerce, Trade, or Traffick in buying and selling: Also Intercourse of Society, Converse or Correspondence.

Commigration, a removing of Quarters from one Place to another.

Commination, a severe and vehement Threatening.

Comminution, a breaking, or bruising to pieces; the dividing of a thing into very small Parts, or Particles. Also a Term us'd in Surgery, when a Bone is broken into many small Parts.

To **Commiserate**, to take Pity of.

Commiseration, Compassion, Pity.

Commissary, (in the Civil Law) an Officer that supplies the Bishop's Place in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the Out-parts of his Diocess; or else in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Arch-Deacon's Visitation. In an Army, there are two sorts of Commissaries, *viz.*

Commissary General of the Musters, otherwise call'd *Muster-Master General*, who takes a particular Account of the Strength of every Regiment, and reviews them; observing that the Horse be well mounted, and all the Men well arm'd and accoutred.

Commissary General of Provisions, an Officer that has the Charge of furnishing and distributing all sorts of Provisions belonging to the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, a Warrant for an Office, or Place; a Charge to buy, or do any other Act for another: In a Law-sense, a Delegation, or Warrant by Letters Patent, for the hearing, or determining of any Cause, or Action: In Military Affairs, the Authority by which every Officer acts in his Post, sign'd by the King, or his General. Also Wages, or Allowance made to a Factor.

Commission of Anticipation, was a Commission under the great Seal, to collect a Subsidy, or Tax before the time appointed.

Commission of Association, a Commission likewise under the Broad Seal, to associate, or join two, or more Learned Persons with the Justices, in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

Commission of Bankrupt, a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, directed to five, or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Circumstances of a Bankrupt, or Trader that is fail'd, or broke: These Commissioners are appointed to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to several Statutes made for that Purpose.

Commission of Rebellion, a Writ sent out against a Man that has not appear'd after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, upon an Order of Chancery, to present himself to the Court at a certain Day; to cause the Party to be apprehended as a Rebel and Despiser of the King's Laws wherever he be found.

Commission to a Factor, (in *Traffick*) the Conditions, or Orders given him for Buying, or Selling any Commodity, according to which he is oblig'd to act.

Commission or **Commission-Money**, the Wages of a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Commission-Officers. See *Officers*.

To **Commission** or **Commissionate**, to give a Commission; to appoint, or impower one to act for another.

Commissioner, one that has receiv'd a Commission; or acts by Virtue of it. In a Legal Sense, one that has Commission, as Letters Patent, or any other Lawful Warrant, to execute any Publick Office; as *Commissioners of the Office of Fines and Licences*, *Commissioners in Eyre*, &c.

The **King's High Commissioner in Scotland**, a Title given to a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of *England*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and presides in the Parliament in his Behalf.

Commissioners of Sewers. See *Sewers*.

Commissure, a joining close, or couching of Things together; a Closure, or Seam: In *Anatomy*, the Mould of the Head, where the Parts of the Scull are united: In *Architecture*, a close joining of Planks, Stones, or any other Materials.

Commissures, is also a Term often us'd by Writers that treat of Natural Philosophy, for the small Pores of a Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when those Particles are broadish, or flattish, and lie close one to another like very thin Plates.

To **Commit**, to act, or do, to put; to refer, or leave a Business to.

Committee, one, or more Persons to whom the Consideration, Examination, or Ordering of any Matter is referr'd by some Court, or Consent of Parties to whom it belongs.

Committee of the King, the Widow of the King's Tenant, formerly so call'd, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Commixtion or **Commixture**, a mingling together.

Commode, a sort of set Head-dress for Women.

Commodious, fit, convenient, usefull.

Commodity, Conveniency, Profit, Advantage; also Merchandize, or Ware.

Commodore, a kind of Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

Commoigne, (old Law-word) a Brother-Monk residing in the same Convent.

Common, Ordinary, Useful, Publick.

A **Common**, Common Pasture-ground: According to the Law-definition, that Soil of Water, the use of which is common to a particular Town, or Lordship, as *Common of Pasture* for the feeding of Cattle, *Common of Fishing*, for the taking of Fish, and *Common of Turbary*, i. e. a Liberty of digging Turf. See *Turbary*.

Common Axis, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Axis Common*, or *Mean*.

Common Bench, the Court of Common-Pleas, sometimes so call'd from the Pleas, or Controversies try'd there between Common Persons.

Common Council. See *Council*.

Common Divisor, (in *Arithm.*) is that Number which exactly divides any two other Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

Common Fine, a certain Sum of Money which the Inhabitants of a Manour are oblig'd to pay to the Lord, towards the Charge in Maintaining a Court-Leet.

Common-Hunt, the chief Huntsman to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

Common Intendment, a Law-phrase for common Meaning; so *a Bar to Common Intendment*, is an ordinary, or general Bar, which commonly disables the Plaintiff's Declaration. Of Common Intendment, a Will shall not be suppos'd to be made by Collusion.

Common Law, is taken in a three-fold Sense, *viz.* 1. For the Laws of *England*, simply consider'd, without the Addition of any other Law or Customary whatever; as when 'tis disputed what ought of Right to be determin'd by the Common Law, and what by the Civil Law or Admiralty-court, &c. 2. It is taken for the King's Courts, as the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, to distinguish them from Base Courts, as Courts Baron, County-courts, Piepowders, &c. 3. And most usually, by the Common Law, is understood such Laws as were generally receiv'd as the Laws of the Realm, before any Statute was made to alter them.

Common Pleas, one of the Courts held in *Westminster-hall*, but in ancient Time moveable: It was appointed by K. *Henry* III. for the Trying of all Civil Causes, both Real and Personal; the Principal Judge of which is styl'd *Lord Chief Justice*

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ſtice of the Common Pleas, and aſſiſted by three or four Aſſociates: The reſt of the Officers are the *Caſtos Brevium*, three Protonotaries, a Chirographer, four Exigenters, fourteen Filacers, ſeveral ſorts of Clerks, *&c.*

Common Ray, in Opticks. See *Ray*.

Common Receptacle, (in *Anat.*) is a certain Veſſel ſo termed, becauſe it receives the Juices *Chyle* and *Lympha* promiſcuouſly, tho' ſome falſly call it the Receptacle of the *Chyle* in particular.

Common Recovery. See *Recovery feigned*.

Common Senſory, the Common Perception of all Senſations; or that Faculty which receives the Images of ſenſible Things, or the Impreſſion made by the Objects upon the Nerves; ſo that according to theſe Impulſes, it determines the Will, and performs other Animal Actions.

Common Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius* and *Piſces*, ſo call'd, becauſe that being at the end of each Quarter of the Year, they partake more or leſs of both Quarters; as the Sun in *Piſces* not only ends the Winter, but alſo begins the Spring.

Common-wealth, any State, or Government in general, eſpecially as it is diſtinguiſh'd from a Monarchy; the chief of which in *Europe* are thoſe of *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, &c.

Common-wealths-man, a Member of a Common-wealth; alſo a Stickler for the Government by way of a Common-wealth.

Commonalty, the Common People: In a Law-ſenſe, the middle ſort of the King's Subjects, ſuch of the Commons, as being rais'd above the ordinary Peaſants, come to have the managing of Offices, and are one Degree under Burgeſſes.

Commoner, a Member of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, or of a College in an Univerſity.

Commons, a certain Proportion of Victuals, eſpecially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The **Commons of England**, one of the three Eſtates of the Realm.

Houſe of Commons, the lower Houſe of Parliament, ſo call'd, becauſe the Commons of the Realm, *i. e.* the Knights of Shires, Citizens and Burgeſſes ſit there.

Commoſis, (*Gr.*) the firſt Ground-work of Bees in their making Honey, which is of a gummy Subſtance.

Commote or **Commoith**, (in *Wales*) ſignifies a part of a Shire, a Cantred or Hundred, containing fifty Villages: For the whole Country was anciently divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *Weſt-Wales*; each of theſe again were ſubdivided into *Cantreds*, and every *Cantred* into *Commotes*: The Word is alſo taken for a great Seigniory, or Lordſhip, which may include one, or ſeveral Manours.

Commotion, (*Lat.*) Tumult, Uproar, Hurly-burly.

Communa or **Communia Paſturæ**, (Law-word) the Common of Paſture.

Communance or **Commaunce**, a Title formerly given to the Commoners, or Tenants and Inhabitants that had the Right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields, or Woods.

Communare, (old *Latin* Law-term) to enjoy the Right of Common.

Commune, the ſame as *Commonalty*. Which ſee.

To **Commune**, to talk, or diſcourſe together.

Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, the Common Council of the King or Queen and People of *England* aſſembled in Parliament. See *Parliament*.

Communia Placita non tenenda in Scaccario, a Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold Plea between two common Perſons in that Court, where neither of them belong to it.

Communicable, that may be communicated, or imparted.

Communicant, one that receives the Communion, or the Lord's Supper.

To **Communicate**, to partake of that Holy Sacrament, to be of the ſame Communion: Alſo to impart to, to tell or ſhew, to diſcover or reveal.

Communication, the Act of Communicating; Intercourſe, Converſe, Conference. In a Law-ſenſe, a Diſcourſe between two, or more Parties, without coming to any perfect Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded.

Communicative, ready to communicate, ſociable, free and open to diſcloſe one's Heart.

Communi Cuſtodia, was a Writ which lay for a Lord, whoſe Tenant holding by Knight-Service, happen'd to die and leave his eldeſt Son under Age, againſt a Stranger that ſhould enter the Land and obtain the Ward of the Body: But this Writ is now become of no Uſe, ſince Wardſhips with their Dependances are taken away by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2.

Communion, the Union of ſeveral Perſons in the ſame Faith, Fellowſhip; alſo the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Communitas Regni, (in our ancient Hiſtorians and Records) the Community of the Kingdom; that is to ſay, the Barons and Tenants *in Capite*, or Military Men, who in old Times were ſolely comprehended under that Title.

Community, the having things in Common; Partnerſhip: Alſo a Body of Men united in Civil Society for their mutual Advantage; as a Corporation, the Inhabitants of a Town, the Companies of Tradeſmen, *&c.*

Commutation, a bartering, or changing one thing for another: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*; as, *We muſt eat to live, not live to eat.*

Commutative, belonging to the Way of Exchange; as *Commutative Juſtice*, i. e. That Juſtice which ought to be done in Buying and Selling, Borrowing and Lending, performing Covenants, *&c.*

To **Commute a Puniſhment**, to change it for a Mulct, or Fine paid in Money; as it is practis'd in the Spiritual Court.

Comoyth, (in old *Statutes*) a Contribution, or Collection of Money, formerly made at Marriages, and when young Prieſts ſaid their firſt Maſſes; alſo ſometimes to make Satisfaction for Murders, or Felonies.

Compact, (*Lat.*) cloſe, well ſet, or join'd; alſo brief and pithy; as *A Compact Diſcourſe.*

A **Compact**, a Covenant, a Bargain or Agreement.

To **Compact**, to clap cloſe together.

Compaction, a compacting, or joining cloſe; In *Philoſophy*, the contracting, drawing together, or ſtraight'ning of a Subſtance, or Body, by its having leſs Parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of the Parts; and it is uſually oppos'd to *Diffuſion*.

Companage, (in old *Records*) any Meat, or other Victuals that is eaten with Bread.

Companion, (*Fr.*) Fellow, Mate, Partner.

Companion or **Knight Companion of the Garter**, a Member of that moſt Honourable Order of Knighthood.

Com-

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Company, an Assembly, or Meeting, a Society, or Corporate Body; In the Art of War, a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

Independent Company or **Troop**, a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or a Troop of Horse that is not imbody'd in a Regiment.

Companies of Merchants, are either, 1. Societies in Joint-stocks; as the *Morea*-Company, *East-India* Company, and *Greenland*-Company: Or two regulated Companies; as those of *Hamburgh*, *Turkey*, *Eastland* and *Muscovy*.

Comparable, that may be compared; like.

Comparates, in (*Logick*) things compar'd one with another; as *Man is like a Bubble*.

Comparative, capable of, or that implies Comparison.

Comparative Degree, (in *Grammar*) is the middle Degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, which is often expres'd in *English*, by adding the Word *More* to the Adjective in its natural, or ordinary Signification; as *Pulchrior*, fairer or more fair, *Sapientior*, wiser or more wise, &c.

To **Compare**, to examine one thing by another, to liken.

Comparison, a Comparing; also Proportion, Resemblance, Agreeableness: In *Grammar*, a varying the Sense of an Adjective, with respect to Degree; thus *good*, *better*, *best*, are the three Degrees of Comparison of that Word.

Compartment or **Compartiment**, (*Ital.*) an equal, or proportionable Division in Building, a particular Square, or some Device mark'd out in some ornamental Part of a Building: Also a regular, orderly Disposition of agreeable Figures about any Picture, Map, Draught, &c. for its better Ornament: Also a Bed, Border, or Knot in a Garden.

Compass, the Extent of a thing round about, or on all Sides.

Compass or **Mariners-Compass**, a moveable Instrument of vast Use in Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, and many other Parts of the Mathematicks: It is a Circle drawn on a round piece of Paste-board, call'd the *Fly*, and divided into four Quadrants representing the four Cardinal Winds, or principal Points, *viz. East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*, and each Quarter subdivided into eight other equal Parts, making in all 32 *Rhumbs*, or Points: This Card hangs Horizontally on a Pin set upright, and under it is fix'd a Needle, or Iron-wire touch'd with a Load-stone, which keeps the *Lilly*, or Northern Point always towards the North, and thereby directs the Steers-man how to keep the Ship in her Course.

Of these Instruments there are three sorts in Use at Sea, *viz.* 1. The *Meridional Compass*, which is the common one. 2. The *Dark Compass*, which is us'd in steering by Candle-light, because its Fly has the Points mark'd in Black and White, without any other Colours. 3. The *Variation-Compass*, which shews how much the Common Compass varies from the exact Points of North and South.

To **Compass**, to surround, to go about; to gain, or bring about, to contrive.

Compass-Callipers, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles, having a Handle and Joint like a pair of Compasses; but the Points are blunt, and may be open'd at Pleasure, for the disparting of a piece of Ordinance: Also an Instrument made use of by Gaugers. See *Callipers*.

Compass-Dial, a kind of small Dial fitted in a Box for the Pocket, which shews the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touch'd Needle; the Dial being turn'd about, 'till the Style, or Cock stand directly over the Needle, and point up to the Northward; but these can never be very exact by reason of the Variation of the Needle it self.

Compasses or **Pair of Compasses**, a Mathematical Instrument, commonly made use of in the drawing of Figures, especially Circles.

Compasses of Proportion, an Instrument that serves to divide Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one opening, and is very useful for the reducing, or enlarging of Maps, or Draughts. The *French* sometimes call a *Sector* by this Name, the Compass of Proportion.

Beam-Compasses, and **Draught Compasses**. See *Beam* and *Draught*.

Compassion, (*Lat.*) Fellow-feeling, Pity, Mercy.

Compassionate, apt to be mov'd with Compassion.

Compatibility, (*Fr.*) Agreeableness.

Compatible, that can agree, or subsist with another thing.

Compatriot, (*Lat.*) one of the same Country, a Fellow Citizen.

Compeer, (*Fr.*) a Companion, or Fellow, a Gossip, or Godfather. In some Parts of *England*, young Men invited together to Weddings, are also call'd *Compeers*.

To **Compel**, (*Lat.*) to constrain, or force.

Compellation, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation.

Compendious, abridged, short or brief.

Compendium, an Abridgment, or short Abstract.

To **Compensate**, to recompence, or make amends for.

Compensation, Recompence, Satisfaction, or Requital.

Comperendination, a deferring, or putting off from Day to Day: In the *Roman* Law, a Delay of the Action, or Pleading, till the third Day following: An Adjournment, or putting off till further time.

Comperta, ium, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Inquest in the Civil Law made by Delegates, or Commissioners, to find out, or relate the Truth of a Cause.

Competence or **Competency**, a sufficient Estate, Stock of Learning, &c. In a Law-sense, the Power, or Capacity of a Judge, for the taking Cognisance of a Matter.

Competent, convenient, sufficient, proper for the Purpose, duly qualified.

Competible, suitable, fit, or agreeable to.

Competition, canvassing, or suing for an Office, &c. Rivalship.

Competitor, a Rival, one who sues for the same thing that another does.

Compilation or **Compilement**, Compiling, Collection.

To **Compile**, to collect or gather from several Authors, to amass or heap together; as *To compile a Dictionary*.

Compitalia, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts kept by the old *Romans* in the Months of *January* and *May*; during which they offer'd Sacrifices in all the Cross-ways, both of the City and Country, to the *Lares*, or Houshold-Gods, the Protectors of their Families.

Complacency, a being well pleas'd with, or taking Delight in a thing.

Complainant, one that prefers a Complaint, a Plaintiff at Law.

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Complaisance, (*Fr.*) a pleasing Behaviour, or obliging Carriage; a courteous Compliance, or Submission to the Judgment, or Will of another.

Complaisant, that is of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous.

Compliment, (*Lat.*) a filling up, or perfecting that which wants; a Supply, an Accomplishment, the Number which a whole Sum amounts to.

Compliment of any Arch of a Circle or **of any Angle,** (in *Geom.*) is so much as that Arch, or Angle wants of 90 Degrees, to make it a Quadrant.

Compliment of the Course, (in *Navigat.*) is the Number of Points the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or eight Points, *viz.* of a Quarter of the Compass.

Compliment of the Courtin, (in *Fortif.*) is that part of the Courtin, which, being wanting, is the *Demi-gorge*, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the *Gorge*.

Compliment of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

Complinents in a Parallelogram, the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right-lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

Complete, or **Compleat,** perfect, full, accomplish'd; also fine, neat, spruce.

To **Complete,** to make complete, or perfect.

Completion, an Accomplishing, Fulfilling, or Finishing; Performance.

Complex, compound, gathered or joined together; as *a Complex Body of Laws*: In *Logick*, it is the uniting of several Notions; and the Truth or Falshood of those Notions so united is said *To be complex*.

Complex Diseases, are Distempers that cannot be separated, as the Pleurisy and Fever.

Complex Terms, (in *Logick*) such as are compounded of simple, or single ones, which are call'd *Incomplex Terms*.

Complexio or **Complicatio,** (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, the same as *Symplace*; which see.

Complexion, the Colour of the Face, the Natural Constitution, or Temperature of the Body.

Complexional, belonging to the Complexion.

Complexioned, tempered; as A Body well complexioned.

Complexure, a joining, or gathering together.

Complexus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Head, which serves to move it backwards, and is also call'd *Trigeminus*, because it apparently has a threefold Beginning. See *Trigeminus*.

Complicated, wrapt up together, intermingled or joined with.

Complicated Wound. See *Wound*.

Complication, a Mixture, Collection, or Mass of things joyned together; as *A Complication of Strings, Miseries, Figures*, &c.

Complication of Diseases, a Collection of several Distempers that seize on the Body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another.

Complice or **Accomplice,** a Partner in an ill Action, a Fellow-Rogue.

Compliments, (*Fr.*) kind obliging Words and Expressions, with other Civilities in Behaviour.

Complines, the last of the Canonical Hours among the *Romanists*, the closing Prayers of their Evening Service.

To **Complot,** to plot together, to combine, or conspire.

To **Comply,** to yield, or submit to.

Componed, a Term in *Heraldry*, for Compounded. See *Counter-componed*.

To **Comport,** to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.

Comportment, Carriage, or Behaviour.

To **Compose,** (*Lat.*) to put together, to make or frame, to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh, to adjust or settle, to compound or make up: In the Art of *Printing*, to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the Original Copy: In *Musick*, to make or set Tunes, Airs, &c.

Composed Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Composita, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) Medicines compounded, or made up of several simple ones; as Electuaries, Ointments, Opiates, Plaisters, Syrups, Waters, &c.

Composite, a Term in *Grammar*; as a Composite, or Compounded Word.

Composite or **Compound Order,** the fifth Order of *Architecture*, so nam'd because it is composed or made up of the four other Orders, *viz. Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick* and *Corinthian*: It is also call'd *Italick* and *Roman*, as being the Invention of the ancient *Romans*.

Composite Number. See *Number*.

Compositio, (*Lat.*) a Grammatical Figure, the same as *Synthesis*; which see.

Composition, a Work composed in any Art or Science; the Compounding of Words in *Grammar*, a School-boy's Exercise: Also an Accommodation or Agreement, a coming to capitulate in War; also a mixture of several things, especially of Drugs in a Medicine.

In the way of Trade, **Composition,** is when a Debtor, not being able to discharge his whole Debt, compounds or agrees with the Creditor, to pay him a certain Sum of Money to be taken instead of all that is due; for which part he obtains a Receipt in full, as for the whole Debt.

Composition Mathematical, or **The Synthetical Method,** is that which proceeds by certain Degrees or Steps, from known Quantities in the search of unknown, and then demonstrates, That the Quantity so found will satisfy the Proposition. See *Synthesis* and *Synthetical Method*.

In *Painting*, **Composition,** is us'd in the same Sense with Invention and Design. See *Design*.

Composition of Motion, (in *Mechanicks*) is the Composition of the several Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

Composition of Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent; with the Consequent in two equal *Ratio's*; as suppose 4 . 8 : : 3 . 6 which is expres'd by Composition of Proportion, 12 . 8 : : as 9 to 6.

Compositor, a Printer's Composer; he that composes the Characters and Matter, and makes all ready for the Press.

Compossible, an old barbarous Word taken to signify things that are capable of existing or being together; whereas such as cannot exist together, are termed *Incompossible things*.

Compost or **Compos,** (in *Husbandry*) Soil, or Dung for improving Land, Trees, &c.

Composure, any thing that is composed, or made up; also Composedness, or Calmness of Mind.

Compotation a Carousing, or Drinking one with another.

Compote, (*Fr.* among *Confectioners*) Stewed Fruit; especially Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. In *Cookery* it is likewise a particular Way of Stewing Meat; as *A Compote of Pidgeons*, &c.

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Compound, (in *Grammar*) a Compounded Word.

Compound Addition. See *Addition.*

Compound Interest. See *Interest.*

Compound Number, (in *Arithmetick*) is that which ſome Number, or Numbers may meaſure beſides Unity; as 15, which is meaſur'd by 5 and 3, or 18 by 9 and 6, &c.

Compound Parts. See *Diſſimilar Parts.*

Compound Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are join'd together by the Signs + and − and are expreſs'd either by more Letters than one, or elſe by the ſame Letters unequally repeated: Thus $a+b-c$ and $bd-b$ are compound Quantities.

To **Compound,** to gather, or make up of ſeveral Things or Ingredients; to come to an Agreement, eſpecially with Creditors for Debt.

Compounded, Compoſite, or Aggregated Flower of a Plant, is by the *Herbaliſts* counted ſuch one as conſiſts of many little Flowers meeting together to make up one whole one; each of which has its *Stylus, Stamina,* and Sticking Seed, all contain'd within one and the ſame *Calix,* or Cup.

To **Comprehend,** (*Lat.*) to contain, or include; to underſtand, perceive, or have the Knowledge of.

Comprehenſible, that may be comprehended.

Comprehenſion, the Comprehending, or Underſtanding of a thing: Alſo Compriſal, Compaſs; as *An Act of Comprehenſion,* i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties.

Comprehenſive, containing much, large, very ſignificant, full.

Compreſs, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Bolſter made of folded Linnen, to be laid on a Wound, or the Orifice of a Vein, &c.

Compreſſion, a preſſing, ſqueezing, or thruſting cloſe.

To **Comprint,** (*Law-term*) the Word properly ſignifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the Prejudice of the rightful Proprietor.

To **Compriſe,** to contain, include, compaſs, or take in.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromiſe (*Law-word*) a mutual Promiſe of ſeveral Parties, to refer the ending of their Controverſy, to the Judgment of Arbitrators; a Bond, or Engagement to ſtand to the Arbitration, or Award of the Umpire.

To **Compromiſe,** to conſent to a Reference: In a Figurative Senſe, to put to the hazard of being cenſur'd; as *It behoved him not to compromiſe his Honour and Reputation.*

Compt, (*Lat.*) polite, fine, neat; as *A Compt Diſcourſe.*

To **Comptroll.** See To *Controll.*

Compulſion, Conſtraint, or Force.

Compunction, Pricking, Remorſe or Trouble of Mind, for an Offence or Fault committed.

Compurgator, (*Law-word*) one that by Oath juſtifies another's Innocency.

Computation, a computing, or reckoning; an Account: In *Common Law,* it is us'd for the true and indifferent Conſtruction of Time; ſo that neither Party ſhall do wrong to each other, nor the Determination of Times referred at large, be taken one way or other, but be computed according to the juſt Cenſure of the Law.

To **Compute,** to reckon, or caſt up.

Computiſt, an Accountant.

Computo reddendo, a Writ forcing a Bailiff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up his Accounts: It alſo lies for the Executors of Executors, and againſt the Guardian in Socage, for Waſte made during the Heir's Nonage.

Comrade. See *Camarade.*

Conabel, an old *Law-word,* for convenient or fit.

Conarium or **Glandula Pinealis,** (in *Anatomy*) a part of the Brain that hangs in the ſmall Cavity call'd the *Anus,* is the hinder part of the third Ventricle, and takes Name from its Shape reſembling a Pine-cone.

Conatus recedendi ab are motus, (in *Philoſ.* and *Mechan.*) is the Endeavour which any Natural Body moved circularly has to recede or fly off from the Center, or Axis of its Motion.

Concani, a People that anciently inhabited the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland.*

Concatenation, a chaining, or linking together; as *A Concatenation of Cauſes,* a Term us'd in *Philoſophy,* to expreſs that an Effect is the Reſult of a long Chain of Cauſes linked to, or depending one upon another.

Concave, hollow on the inſide, or vaulted like an Oven: It is alſo ſometimes taken for Hollowneſs; and in *Gunnery,* for the Bore of a Piece of Ordinance.

Concave Cylinder. See *Cylinder.*

Concave Glaſſes, ſuch as are ground hollow, and are uſually of a ſpherical or round Figure, tho' they may be of any other; as parabolical, &c.

Concavity, the inſide Hollowneſs of a round Body.

To **Conceal,** to keep cloſe, or ſecret.

Concealers, a *Law-Term,* ſignifying by *Antiphraſis,* or contrary ſpeaking, Men that find out conceal'd Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or State, by common Perſons, who have nothing to ſhow for them.

Concealment, the Act of Concealing.

To **Concede,** to yield, grant, or allow.

Conceit, Opinion, or Fancy.

Conceited, affected, fantaſtical, proud, puffed up.

Conceivable, that may be conceived.

To **Conceive,** to be with Child or to breed, to imagine or apprehend, to comprehend or underſtand, to frame an Idea.

Concent, a Conſort of Voices, an Accord, or Agreement of Parts in *Muſick*; a Singing in Tune.

To **Concenter,** to meet in the ſame Center.

Concentration, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is the higheſt Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture do touch by the receiving and thruſting of one into the other.

Concentrick, that has one and the ſame common Center; as Concentrick Circles, or other Figures.

Concentrick Orbs. See *Orbs Concentrick.*

Concept, a ſet Form; a Term us'd in Publick Acts.

Conceptio, (*Lat.*) a Grammatical Figure otherwiſe call'd *Syllepſis*; which ſee.

Conception, the Product of the Mind, as a Thought, Notion, or Principle; the Simple Idea or Apprehenſion that a Man has of any Thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Point relating thereto; alſo a conceiving with Child, or breeding.

Falſe Conception. See *Falſe.*

Concern, Affair, or Buſineſs, a Matter of Importance; alſo a being concerned and affected.

To **Concern,** to regard or belong to, to intereſt or trouble one's ſelf with.

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Concerned, interested, troubled, affected with.

Concernment, the same as *Concern*.

To **Concert**, to Contrive, or Debate together about a Business, to lay Designs in order to bring it to pass.

Concetto, a Rhetorical Figure. See *Synecdoche*.

Concession, a granting, or yielding; a Grant, Permission, or Allowance.

Concha, (*Gr.*) a Shell-fish with two Shells; as an Oyster, a Scallop, &c. Also a little Measure containing two Spoonfulls, or six Drams. In *Anatomy*, the winding of the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear.

Conchites, a Stone resembling a Shell-fish.

Conchoid, (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line, first invented by *Nicomedes*.

Conchyle or **Conchylium**, all sorts of Shell-fish.

To **Conciliate**, to get, to procure, to gain, or win; as, *This single Action conciliated to him the Love of all good Men.*

Conciliatio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synecdoche*.

Conciliatory, apt to conciliate.

Concionator, a Preacher, or publick Discourser: In our ancient Writers, a Common Councilman, a Mot worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

Concise, short, brief.

Concision, a Scripture-Word us'd Sarcastically, or by way of Scoffing, for Circumcision. *Phil.* 3. 2.

Conclave, originally signifies an inner Chamber or Closet, and is more especially taken for that Room in the Vatican, where the *Roman* Cardinals meet to chuse a Pope; or the whole Assembly of Cardinals shut up there for that purpose.

Conclavist, one that attends a Cardinal, during his abode in the Conclave.

To **Conclude**, to finish, make an end of, or close; to infer, gather by Reason, or draw a Consequence, to resolve upon, or determine.

Conclusion, the End, Close, or Issue of a thing; Consequence or Inference: In *Logick*, the last of the three Propositions of a Syllogism: Also a Term us'd in Law, when a Man by his own Act upon Record has concluded, or charg'd himself with a Duty, or other thing: It is also taken for the end or latter part of any Declaration, Bar, Replication, &c.

Conclusive, that serves to conclude.

Concomitant, accompanying, going along with.

A **Concomitant**, a Companion, Attendant, or Follower.

Concord, Agreement, Union, good Understanding: In *Common Law*, an Agreement between Parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass: Also an Agreement made upon any Trespass committed between several Parties.

In *Musick*, **Concords**, are certain Intervals, or Distances between Sounds, which delight the Ear, when heard at the same time: These Concords are the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth, together with their *Octaves*, as the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, &c. They are also of two sorts, *viz.* Perfect and Imperfect.

Perfect Concords, are the Fifth and Eighth with all their Octaves. *Imperfect Concords*, are the Third and Sixth with their Octaves: The Imperfect ones are likewise distinguish'd into the greater and lesser Third; as also the greater and lesser Sixth.

To **Concur**, to agree together.

Concordance, a general Index, or Table, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Words contain'd in the Holy Bible.

Concordant, agreeing together.

Concordat, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, especially upon the Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

To **Concorporate**, to mix or mingle together in one Body, to incorporate, or imbody.

Concourse, a running, or resort of People to a Place; a meeting, or coming together.

Concrete Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are those that are apply'd to express any particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Pounds, ½ of a Shilling, &c. whereas if nothing be join'd with the Number, 'tis taken abstractedly or universally: Thus 4 signifies an Aggregate, or Sum of four Units, let those Units be Men, Pounds, Horses, or what you please.

A **Concrete**, a thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients: In *Logick*, any Quality consider'd with its Subject; as *Album* a white thing: Thus if we say, Snow is white, then we speak of Whiteness in the Concrete: And in this respect it is contradistinguish'd from *Abstract*, when the Quality is taken into Consideration separately; as *Albedo*, Whiteness, which may be in Paper, in Ivory, and in other things, as well as in Snow.

In *Natural Philosophy* and *Chymistry*, **Concrete**, implies a Body made up of different Principles, and is therefore much of the same Signification as the Word *Mix'd*: Thus *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a *Factitious Concrete*, or a Body mix'd together by Art.

Concreted, congealed, or clotted.

Concretion, a growing, or gathering together; a congealing or thickning, a growing hard: In a *Philosophical Sense*, the uniting together of several very small Parts of a Natural Body into concrete or sensible Masses, by which means it becomes so and so figured and determined, and is endued with such and such Properties: In *Pharmacy*, or the Apothecaries Art, *Concretion*, is a thickning of any boil'd Liquor or Juice into a more solid Mass.

Concubaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fold, a Penn, or Place where Cattle lie together.

Concubinage, the keeping of a Concubine, or Miss; Fornication, Whoredom. In a *Legal Sense*, an Exception against a Woman that sues for her Dower, whereby it is alledg'd, That she is not a Wife lawfully marry'd to the Party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endow'd, but his Concubine.

Concubine, a Woman that lies and lives with a Man, as if she were his lawful Wife; an Harlot, or Strumpet.

† **Conculcation**, a stamping upon, a treading, or trampling under Foot.

Concupiscence, an over-eager, or earnest Desire, a coveting; especially an inordinate Desire of the Flesh.

Concupiscible, as *The Concupiscible Appetite* or *Faculty*, *i. e.* that Affection of the Mind, which stirs up to covet or desire any thing.

To **Concurr**, (properly to run with others) to conspire, to help, to agree with one in something, to give one's Consent.

Concurrence, Meeting, Assistance, Approbation.

Concurrent, joyntly consenting, or agreeing to.

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A **Concurrent**, a Competitor, or Rival, one that stands for a thing with another.

Concurring or **Congruent Figures**, (in *Geom.*) are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. Thus it is a received Axiom, with respect to plain, or superficial Figures, *Quæ sibi mutuo congruunt, sunt æqualia*, i. e. those Figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

Concussion, a shaking, or jumbling together: Also Publick Extortion, when an Officer, or Magistrate pillages the People, by Threats, or Pretence of Authority.

Concussionary, an Extortioner, one that practises such kind of Extortion, or Violence.

To **Cond** or **Conn**, (*Sea-term*) to conduct, or guide a Ship in the right Course; for he that conns, stands aloft with a Compass before him, and gives the Word of Direction to the Man at the Helm how to steer.

If the Ship go before the Wind, or betwixt two Sheets, the Words of Art are, *Port the Helm*, i. e. put the Helm on the Left-hand, or Left-side of the Ship; or *Starboard the Helm*, i. e. put it to the Right; and then the Ship will always go the contrary Way. If the Conder say, *Helm a Mid-ship*, he would have the Ship go right before the Wind, or directly between her two Sheets. If the Ship sail by a Wind, or on a Quarter-wind, the Word is *a-loof! keep your Loof! fall not off! veer no more! keep her to't! touch the Wind! have a care of the Lee-latch!* All which Expressions are of the same Signification, only imply that the Steersman should keep the Ship near the Wind: On the contrary, to make her go more large, or more before the Wind, the usual Phrases are, *Ease the Helm! No near! Bear up!* But if the Conder say *Steady*, his meaning is that the Ship should be kept from making Yaws, or going in and out; and when he would have her go just as she does, he cries *Keep her thus, thus!* &c.

To **Condemn**, (*Lat.*) to sentence one to Death; to blame, disapprove, or dislike.

Condemnable, that deserves to be condemned.

Condemnation, Condemning, Sentence.

Condensantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Condensation, the Act of condensing, thickening, or hardening: In a *Philosophical Sense*, it is, when a natural Body takes up less Space, or is confined within less Dimensions than it was before.

To **Condensate** or **Condense**, to thicken, to make thick, or to grow thick: In *Philosophy*, to bring the Parts of a Body into a narrower Compass; the opposite Term being to *Rarify*.

Conder, one that *conds*, or gives Directions to the Steers-man for the guiding, or governing of a Ship. *Conders* are also those that stand upon high Places near the Sea-coast, to make Signs to the Fishers, with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, shewing which way the Shoal of Herrings passes; which they can more easily discern from thence, by a kind of blue Colour the Fish make in the Water, than those that are in the Ships and Boats: They are otherwise call'd *Hewers* and *Balkers*.

To **Condescend**, (*Lat.*) to comply, submit, or yield to, to vouchsafe.

Condescendency, the Act of condescending, or complying; Complaisance, or Compliance.

Condign, that is according to Merit, worthy, suitable, befitting.

Condiscriple, a School-fellow, or Fellow-student.

Condited, seasoned.

Conditement, a Composition of Conserves, Powders and Spice, made up in form of an Electuary, with a convenient Quantity of Syrup.

Condition, the Nature, State, or Circumstances of a Person, or Thing; Quality, or Degree; also an Article, Clause, or Proviso of a Covenant, Treaty, &c. According to the Law Definition, it is a Bridle, or Restraint join'd to a thing; so that by the Non-performance of it, the Party shall receive Prejudice and Loss, but by the Performance, Benefit and Advantage.

To **Condition with one**, to make a Bargain, or Agreement with him.

Conditional, belonging to, or implying certain Conditions, or Terms.

Conditional Propositions, (in *Logick*) are such as consist of two Parts join'd together by the Particle *if*, of which the first, including the Condition, is call'd the *Antecedent*, and the other the *Consequent*: Thus, *If the Soul be Spiritual, it is Immortal*, is a Conditional Proposition, in which the Clause, *If the Soul be Spiritual*, is the Antecedent, and the other *It is Immortal*, is the Consequent.

Conditioned, endued with certain Conditions, or Qualities.

To **Condole**, to express one's Sorrow to another for some Loss of his.

Condolency, the Act of condoling, or taking share in another's Grief.

Condonation, a Pardoning, or Forgiving.

Condrilla or **Condrillon**, (*Gr.*) an Herb in Stalk and Flower like wild Endive; wild Succory, Dandelion.

To **Conduce**, (*Lat.*) to avail, to help, to contribute to.

Conducible or **Conducive**, that conduces, profitable, advantageous.

Conduct, Manage, or Management, the Command of an Army; Fore-cast or Discretion, Deportment, or Behaviour.

To **Conduct**, to guide, lead, bring along, or carry.

Conductor or **Conductress**, he, or she that conducts, a Leader, or Guide; a Manager.

Conductor, (*Lat.*) a Tenant that rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire: Also a hollow Instrument which Surgeons thrust into the Bladder, to direct another Instrument into it, for drawing out the Stone.

Conduit, (*Fr.*) a Water-course, a Passage, or Pipe, for conveying Water to several Places.

Condyloma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the knitting, or joining of the Joints of an Animal Body: Also a kind of hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, which proceeds from black Humours settling in that Part, and is sometimes accompany'd with an Inflammation.

Condylus, a Knuckle, a Joint in the Elbow, Knee, Ancle, &c. *Condyli* are also the small Risings, or Knobs of Bones, otherwise call'd *Productions*.

Cone, (in *Geom.*) a solid Figure, consisting of straight Lines that arise from a circular Base, and grow narrow by degrees, till they end in a Point at the top, directly over the Center of the Base. This Figure is produc'd by the turning of the Plane of a Right-angled Triangle, round the Perpendicular *Axis*, or Leg: So that if the Leg be equal to the Base, the Solid produced is a *Right-Cone*; if it be less, it is an *Acute-angled Cone*; and when greater, an *Obtuse-angled Cone*.

A **Cone**, is also said to be *Right*, with respect to the Position of its *Axis*, i. e. when it is Perpendicular to the *Horizon*; but if the *Axis* be not so, 'tis call'd an *Oblique Cone*. And a Cone is term-

ed, *Galenus*, when one side of it is longer than the other.

Cone of Rays, (in *Opticks*) the Rays of Light that fall from a certain Point in any Object on the whole Surface of a Glass, and have the Glass for its Base.

Cone or **Colne,** (*Sax.*) an Account, or Reckoning: Whence a young Woman at Fourteen, or Fifteen Years, is judg'd by the Law, to be of a competent Age, to keep *Cone and Key of the House*, i. e. to take upon her the Management of Household Affairs.

To **Confabulate,** to talk together, to tell Stories.

Confabulation, Confabulating, familiar Discoursing, or talking together.

Confarreatio, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony in eating together a Cake of Wheat, anciently us'd among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confecta, Confits, as Seeds, Almonds, Cinnamon, *&c.* crusted over with Powder-sugar,

Confection, a Physical Composition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, *&c.* made up into one Substance; either dry as Lozenges; or wet, as opiated Conserves, Antidotes, *&c.*

Confectioner, a Comfit-maker, a Maker or Seller of Sweat-meats.

Confederacy or **Confederation,** the entring into an Alliance, or League, or the League it self. In a *Law-sense*, it is when two, or more Persons join together, to do any Hurt, or Damage to another, or to do any unlawful Act.

To **Confederate,** to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, or plot together.

Confederates or **Allies,** Princes, or States enter'd into a strict Union one with another for their mutual Defence.

To **Confer,** to discourse, talk, or advise together, to communicate; to collate, give, or bestow, to compare.

Conference, a Discourse between several Persons about any Affair, a talking together, a Parley.

To **Confess,** to acknowledge, own, or allow; to hear the Confession of a Penitent, to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

Confession, Confessing, Acknowledgment, Declaration: *Auricular Confession*, a Confession of Sins made to a Priest.

Confession of Offence, (in *Common Law*) is when a Prisoner Arraign'd at the Bar for Treason, or Felony, owns the Indictment to be true, and pleads Guilty. There is also another kind of Confession made by a Felon before a Coroner in a Church, or other Privileged Place; upon which the Offender by the ancient Law was to abjure the Realm.

Confessionary, the Confession-chair, or Seat, in which a Priest sits to hear Confession.

Confessor, (among the *Primitive Christians*) a Person that constantly made Confession of the Faith, even in the midst of the most cruel Persecutions.

Confessor or **Father-Confessor,** a Popish Priest that has Power to hear the Confessions of Penitents, and to give them Absolution.

To **Confide,** to trust, or put trust in; to rely, or depend upon.

Confidence, Boldness, Assurance, Sturdiness, Presumption.

Confident, Bold, Daring, Presumptuous.

A **Confident,** a trusty Bosom-friend that may be confided in, and intrusted with the greatest Secrets.

Configuration, a forming, fashioning, or making of a like Figure. In *Astrology*, the Conjunction, or mutual Aspects of Stars.

To **Confine,** to tie to a certain Place, to imprison, to restrain or curb, to border upon, to abut to.

Confinement, Imprisonment, Slavery, Restraint.

Confines, the Limits, Marches, Frontiers, or Borders of a Country, *&c.*

To **Confirm,** to strengthen, or establish, to ascertain, or make good, to back with new Proofs, or Reasons; also to administer the Church-rite of Confirmation.

Confirmation, the Act of confirming, strengthning, making good, *&c.* Also a Holy Rite, or Ceremony of the Church, by which Baptized Persons are confirmed in the State of Grace. In a *Law-sense*, a Conveyance of an Estate, or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unavoidable, or whereby a particular Estate is encreas'd.

Confirmed Cataract. See *Cataract*.

Confiscate, a *Law-word*, signifying forfeited to the publick *Fisque*, or Royal Treasury; for among the *Romans*, the Emperor's Treasure was kept in Hampers, or Baskets, which in *Latin* are call'd *Fisci*.

To **Confiscate,** to seize upon, or take away Goods, as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, or publick Treasury.

Confiscation, the Act of Confiscating.

Confits. See *Comfits*.

Conflagration, a great Fire, or burning of Houses.

Conflict, Fight, Skirmish, Bickering, Dispute.

Confluence, Concourse, or Resort of People: Also the meeting of two Rivers, or the Place where they meet and mingle their Waters.

Conflux, a flowing together of the Humours of the Body, *&c.*

Conform, conformably, agreeably; as *Conform to that.*

To **Conform,** to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit; to comply with.

Conformable, that is of the like Form, or Fashion, agreeable, suitable.

Conformatio Pembrorum, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Person absent, or dead, or any thing to which Nature has deny'd Speech, is brought in speaking.

Conformation, properly the shaping, fashioning, framing, or ordering of a thing: In *Anatomy*, it is taken for the Figure, or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of *Physick*, for an Essential Property of Health, or Sickness.

Conformist, one that conforms, more especially to the Government and Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Conformity, Conformableness, Agreeableness, Resemblance; also Compliance, chiefly with the Discipline and Ceremonies of the Established Church.

Confortatives, (*Lat.*) Medicines that comfort and strengthen the Heart.

To **Confound,** to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; to disorder, to confute, puzzle, or perplex; to abash, or put out of Countenance; to dismay, or make ashamed; to destroy, or waste.

Confoundedly, horribly, after a terrible manner.

Confratry, (*Fr.*) a Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society, united together, especially upon a Religious Account.

Confreres, (in old *Statutes*) Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society.

To **Confront,** to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

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Confuſed, mixed together, perplexed, put out of order.

Confuſed Viſion. See *Viſion*.

Confuſion, a Jumbling together, Diſorder, Hurly-burly, or Diſturbance, a being abaſhed, or out of Countenance; Ruin, or Deſtruction: In a *Chymical Senſe*, a Mixture of Liquors, or fluid things.

Confutation, a confuting, or diſproving of what was ſpoken.

To **Confute**, to convince in reaſoning; to diſprove; to anſwer Objections, to overthrow, or baffle.

Conge, (*Fr.*) Licence, Permiſſion, Leave: In *Architecture*, *Conges* are the Rings, or Ferrels heretofore us'd about the Ends of Wooden Pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work. See *Apophyge*.

Conge d' accorder, Leave to accord, or agree; an Expreſſion us'd in the Statute of Fines. 18 *E.* 3.

Conge d' eſlire, (in *Common Law*) is the King's Royal Permiſſion to a Dean and Chapter, in time of Vacation, to chooſe a Biſhop; or to an Abbey, or Priory of his own Foundation, to chooſe the Abbot, or Prior.

Congeable, lawful; lawfully done, or done with Leave; as, *The Entry of the Diſſeiſee is Congeable*.

To **Congeal**, to freeze or be frozen, to thicken, or to grow thick as Ice does. In *Chymiſtry*, to let ſome Matter that is melted fix, or grow into a Conſiſtence; as when Metal is ſuffer'd to cool, after it has been melted in a Crucible: Or elſe when Wax, Fat, Butter, &c. are taken from the Fire, and ſet by to cool.

Congealable, that may be congealed.

Congee, a low Bow, or Reverence.

Congelation, a Congealing, or Freezing; a Thickening, or Settling.

Congenial, that is of the ſame ſtock, or kind.

Congeniality, a Likeneſs of *Genius*, Inſtinct, or natural Diſpoſition.

† **Congeon**, a Dwarf, a Perſon of low Stature.

Conger or **Congrus**, (*Gr.*) the Conger, or great kind of Sea-eel, which is of a hard Subſtance and Digeſtion.

Congers. See *Congreſs*.

Congeries, (*Lat.*) a Heap, a Pile, a Hoard: In *Natural Philoſophy*, a Collection, or joining together of many Bodies, or Particles in one Maſs, or Lump.

Congeſtion, (*Lat.*) a heaping, or gathering together: In *Surgery*, a ſettling of Humours in any part of the Body, which produces a Tumour, or Swelling by little and little, and almoſt inſenſibly, by reaſon of the ſlow Progreſs and Thickneſs of the Matter.

Congiarium, (*Lat.*) a certain Sum of Money which the *Roman* Emperors us'd to diſtribute, from time to time, among the People by way of Largeſs.

Congius, an ancient Meaſure, containing about nine Pints, a Gallon.

Congius Romanus. See *Metretes Syrius*.

Conglobate or **Conglobated**, heaped, or gathered round together; a Term apply'd by *Anatomiſts* to ſuch *Glands*, or Kernels in an Animal Body, as are ſmooth in their Surface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued Subſtance; as thoſe of the *Meſentery*, and all others that ſerve to ſeparate the Juice, call'd *Lympha*, from the Arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Veſſels.

Conglobation, a gathering round, or coming together in a Maſs, or Lump.

Conglomerate or **Conglomerated**, heaped, or wound up together: In *Anatomy*, *Conglomerate Glands* are thoſe that are uneven in their Surface, and made up as it were of many leſſer Kernels: Their Uſe is to ſeparate ſeveral ſorts of Juices from the Blood, as alſo to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper Channels to their peculiar Receptacles, or Apartments; as the *Parotides*, and Maxillary Glands which ſeparate the *Saliva*, or Spittle, and bring it into the Mouth.

Conglomeration, a rolling up into a Heap, a winding upon a Bottom.

To **Conglutinate**, to glue, knit, or join together.

Conglutination, a Conglutinating or Gluing, a Knitting, &c. In a *Phyſical Senſe*, a joining of Bodies, by means of their oily, ſticky, and clammy Parts.

To **Congratulate**, to rejoice with one for his good Fortune, to bid him Joy.

Congratulation, the Act of congratulating.

Congregation, an Aſſembly, or Meeting together of People, more eſpecially for the performing of Divine Service: It is alſo apply'd to an Aſſembly of Cardinals appointed by the Pope, for the Management of any Affair: Alſo a Term made uſe of by Dr. *Grew*, to expreſs the leaſt Degree of Mixture, in which the Parts of the mixt Body are inconſiſtent, and touch each other but in a point; which Property, as he ſays, is peculiar to the Particles of Water, and all other Fluids.

Congregational, belonging to a Congregation.

Congreſs, a coming together, meeting, or Rencounter; an Encount'ring: It is now generally taken for the Aſſembly, or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of ſeveral Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other important Affair.

Congreſs or **Congers**, a particular Society of Book-ſellers, who put in joint Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage.

Congruence or **Congruity**, Conformity, Suitableneſs, Agreeableneſs; 'tis properly ſaid of a Theme, or Diſcourſe, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules.

Congruent, agreeable, ſuitable.

Congruity, (among *Naturaliſts*) is taken for a Relative Property of a Fluid Body, whereby any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of it ſelf, or of any other Similar Fluid, or Solid Body: And *Incongruity* is a Property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any Solid or Fluid Body that is Diſſimilar to it.

Congruity of Geometrical Figures. See *Concurring*.

Congruous, convenient, proper, meet, or fit.

Conical, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) belonging to the Figure of a Cone; as *Conick Sections*, i. e. the three Sections, or Diviſions of a Cone, call'd *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*; which ſee under thoſe Articles.

Conjectural, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made up of Conjectures; that is only grounded upon Appearances, or upon probable Arguments.

Conjecture, Gueſs, probable Opinion, or Suppoſition.

To **Conjecture**, to judge, or gueſs at random, without any Demonſtration.

Coniferous, bearing Cones, or Clogs, a Term apply'd by *Herbaliſts* to ſuch Trees, Shrubs, or Plants as bear a ſcaly Fruit of a woody Subſtance, and of a kind of Conical Figure, containing many Seeds, which being ripe drop out of the ſeveral Cells, or Partitions of the Cone that then gape, or open for that purpoſe: Such are the

Sere

Scotch Firr, the Pine, the common Alder, the Beech-tree, &c.

Coningeria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coney-borough or Warren for Rabbets.

Coniſterium, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a Place where Wreſtlers, after they were anointed with Oil, were beſprinkled with Duſt, that they might take the ſurer hold one of another.

To **Conjoin,** (*Lat.*) to join or put together.

Coniſance. See *Cognizance.*

Conjugal, belonging to a marry'd Couple.

Conjugate Diameter, (in *Geom.*) is the ſhorteſt *Axis* or *Diameter* in an *Ellipſis* or Oval Figure.

Conjugate of the Hyperbola, is a Line drawn parallel to the Ordinates and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Tranſverſe Axis*; which is ſometimes call'd the *Second Axis*, or *Diameter.*

To **Conjugate,** a Grammatical Term; as to *Conjugate a Verb, i. e.* to form or vary it according to its ſeveral Moods, Tenſes and Perſons; the Word properly ſignifies to yoke, or couple together.

Conjugates, (in *Rhetorick*) thoſe things that are derived from the ſame Original; as *Juſtice, Juſt, Juſtly*: Alſo Logical Term, when from one Word we argue to another of the ſame Origination; as, *if Laughter be Joy, then to Laugh is to rejoice.*

Conjugation, a yoking or coupling together in Pairs, a Term us'd in *Aſtronomy*: Among *Grammarians,* the Method of Conjugating *Verbs,* or a Derivation of Words being of one kind.

Conjunction, a joining or meeting together, Union. In *Grammar,* a Particle or little Word that ſerves to join other Words or Sentences together; as *and, but, if,* &c.

Conjunction of Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) is when two Planets or Stars meet in the ſame Degree of the *Zodiack,* paſſing one under the other ſo as to make one right Line, with reſpect to ſome part of the Earth; and this Conjunction may be either apparent, or true.

Apparent Conjunction, is when the right Line that is ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centers of the two Planets, does not paſs thro' the Center of the Earth: And *real or true Conjunction,* is when that right Line, being prolonged or lengthen'd, paſſes alſo thro' the Earth's Center.

Conjunctiva Tunica, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, ſo call'd from its ſticking cloſe to it; the ſame with the *Adnata Tunica*; which ſee.

Conjunctive, that ſerves to conjoin.

Conjunctive Mood. See *Subjunctive Mood.*

Conjuncture, the State or Circumſtances of Affairs.

Conjuration, a Conſpiracy, Plot, ſecret League or Cabal to do any publick Harm; as to attempt the Life of a Prince, to ſubvert the Government, &c. In Common Law, it is more eſpecially taken for a Perſonal Conference with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secret, or to compaſs any Deſign.

To **Conjure,** to charge upon the Sacredneſs of an Oath; to deſire earneſtly, or to entreat with the moſt ardent Importunity; alſo to conſpire, or plot together.

Conjure or **Conjer,** to practiſe Conjuration, to raiſe or lay Spirits.

To **Conn,** to learn or get without Book; alſo a Sea-term. See To *Cond.*

Connatural, (*Lat.*) that is natural to ſeveral things with others.

Connected, joined, tied, or faſten'd together.

Conner, (*i. e.* knit together) In *Logick,* thoſe things are ſaid *To be Connex* which are join'd one to another, without any Dependance or Sequence.

Connexion, a hanging or being linked together.

Connexity, that by which one thing is join'd to another.

To **Connive,** to wink at, to take no notice of.

Connivance, a feigning not to ſee, a winking at a Fault.

Conniventes Glandulæ, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Wrinkles which are found in the inſide of the *Inteſtinum Ileum & Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of thoſe Guts being longer than the middle or outward, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; by which means the Paſſages for the Matter contained therein become ſtraighten'd, and the Lacteal Veſſels have the more time to ſoak in the Chyle.

Connubial, belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Conoid, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Solid which is produc'd by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of the Cone about its *Axis,* and conſequently is of three ſorts, *viz. Hyperbolical, Parabolical* and *Elliptical,* which laſt is alſo call'd a *Spheroid.*

Conoides, (in *Anat.*) a particular Gland or Kernel in the Brain; the ſame as *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis.*

Conquaſſatio, (*Lat.*) properly a ſhaking as with an Earthquake, a daſhing or breaking in pieces: In *Pharmacy,* or the Apothecaries Art, the beating of Herbs or Fruits with a Peſtle, to get their Juice.

To **Conquer,** (*Fr.*) to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms; to maſter; to gain or win People's Hearts or Affections.

Conqueror, one that has conquer'd, a Subduer.

Conqueſt, the Act of conquering or the thing conquer'd: Alſo a Term in the Practick of *Scotland,* which differs from *Heritage* in this reſpect, that the latter ſignifies Lands and Goods belonging to any Perſon, as Succeſſor to his Father or any other Predeceſſor, whereas *Conqueſt* is taken for thoſe which a Man poſſeſſes by his own private Title or by Gift, or by any other ſimple Contract.

Conrad, (*Germ. i. e.* able Counſel) a proper Name of Men.

Conreata Pellis, (in old *Latin Records*) a Hide or Skin dreſs'd, a *Conreatore, i. e.* by the Currier.

Conſanguinity, (*Lat.*) Kindred by Blood, or Birth.

Conſcience, the Teſtimony or Witneſs of one's own Mind, the inward Knowledge of a thing; a Scruple.

Conſcientious, that has a good Conſcience, juſt and upright in dealing.

Conſcionable, the ſame as conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

Conſcious, that knows one's ſelf to be guilty of, or privy to.

Conſcribed, a Term in *Geometry,* the ſame as circumſcribed. See *To Circumſcribe.*

Conſcript, an Addition or Title anciently given to the Senators of *Rome,* who were ſtyl'd *Patres Conſcripti* or *Conſcript Fathers,* becauſe their Names were inroll'd in the Regiſter of the Senate.

To **Conſecrate,** to hallow, to appoint or ſet apart to an Holy uſe, to dedicate or devote, to immortalize, or give everlaſting Continuance to one's Memory.

Conſecration, the Act of conſecrating.

Conſectary, that which follows upon the Demonſtration of an Argument, a Conſequence drawn from a foregoing Propoſition; an additional Inference or Deduction, being the ſame with Corollary.

Conſecutive, immediately following one after another.

Conſent,

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Consent, Approbation, Accord or Agreement: In a Medicinal Sense, it signifies, 1. the depending of one Distemper upon another; thus a difficulty of breathing is said *To proceed by Consent from a Pleurisy*, and in that case ceases as soon as the Disease on which it depends is removed: Or, 2. the mutual Sympathy or Correspondence between the several Parts of the Body; as when one Nerve is affected with the hurt of another, or when the Inflammation of the Membrane or Skin call'd *Pleura* is communicated to the Lungs, *&c.*

To **Consent,** to agree or accord, to approve or allow of.

Consentaneous, agreeable.

Consentient, consenting, willing.

Consequence, an orderly Following, Conclusion, Inference; the result of any Action or Thing; also Importance, Moment, or Weight.

Consequence or **Consequentia,** a Term in Astronomy. See *Antecedence* and *Succession of the Signs.*

Consequent, following, succeeding, ensuing.

A **Consequent,** that which follows upon some thing. In *Logick*, the last part of an Argument, opposed to the *Antecedent.* See *Conditional Propositions.*

Consequent of a Ratio or Reason, (in *Mathem.*) is the latter of two Terms of Proportion, or the Term between which and the *Antecedent*, a Comparison is made; as in the Reason or Proportion of the Number 2 to 3; 3 is the Consequent with which the Antecedent 2 is compared. Again if the Proportion were of the Magnitude or Quantity *A* to *B*; *B* is said to be the Consequent. See *Antecedant.*

Conservation, a preserving, keeping, or maintaining.

Conservator, (*Lat.*) a Protector or Defender; a Keeper or Maintainer; a Preserver: In some of our ancient Writers, an Umpire chosen or appointed to compose Differences between two other Parties.

Conservator of the Peace, one that has special Charge by virtue of his Office, to see the King's Peace kept; such were the *Wardens of the Peace* before the establishing of Justices under King *Edward* III. and Petty Constables are so counted by the common Law. The Corporation of the great Level of the Fens consists of a Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty *Conservators*, and Commonalty.

Conservator of the Truce and safe Conducts, an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-port, to enquire of all Offences done against the King's Truce and safe Conducts upon the main Sea, out of the Liberties of the Cinque Ports: He was authoriz'd by the King's Letters Patent, and had a Salary of forty Pounds *per Annum.*

Conservatory, a Place to lay up safe, or keep any thing in, especially a Store-house for Plants, Fruits, *&c.* a Green-house.

Conserve, a sort of Composition made of Sugar and the Paste of Flowers, or Herbs, so that it may be kept several Years: Also a Term in Fortification. See *Counter-guard* and *Envelope.*

To **Conserve,** to defend or maintain, to preserve or keep.

To **Consider,** to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a respect for.

Considerable, that deserves to be consider'd, remarkable.

Considerate, circumspect, wise, advised, discreet.

Consideration, a bethinking one's self, a Motive or forcible Reason, Respect, or Regard, Requital: In a *Law-sense*, it is the material Cause of a Contract or Bargain, without which it would not be effectual or binding, being either express'd as when a Man bargains to give a certain Sum of Money for any thing, or else imply'd, as when the Law inforces a Consideration.

To **Consign,** to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

In the way of Trade, Goods are said **To be consigned to a Factor,** when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, *&c.* Again when a Factor returns Goods to his Employer, they are said *To be consigned* to that Employer.

Consignation, the Act of Consigning, making over, *&c.* In a *Law-sense*, the putting of a Sum of Money, or of Bills and Bonds into sure Hands, till the Decision of some Controversy that hinders the Delivery of the said Trusts.

Consiligo, (*Lat.*) an Herb so call'd, because often found growing amidst Rie, Bears-foot, or Setter-wort.

To **Consist,** to be made up of, to hang, or agree together.

Consistence, Essence, the way or manner of being; Relation or Agreement; also the Thickness of liquid things.

Consistent, suitable, or agreeable to, that has a Consistence or is not fluid.

Consistent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, for solid or firm ones, *i. e.* such whose Parts are closely united together, so that they cannot slide over one another's Surface, as easily as the Parts of fluid Bodies do.

Consistorial, belonging to a Consistory; as *A Consistorial Decree.*

Consistory, a solemn meeting of the Pope and Cardinals; also an Assembly of the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church, especially among the *French* Protestants: In a *Law-sense*, the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Courts, belonging to the Archbishops, or Bishops.

† To **Consociate,** to unite or join together in mutual Society or Fellowship: See *To Associate.*

Consolation, Comfort, an easing of Grief.

Consolatory, that gives or affords Comfort, comfortable.

Console, (*Fr.* in *Masonry*) a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Busts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature.

Consolida, (*Lat.*) the Herb Consound, or Comfrey, of great Virtue for curing Wounds, Looseness of the Belly, Sharpness of Humours, Consumptions, *&c.*

Consolidants, consolidating Remedies, *i. e.* such as cleanse and close up Wounds.

To **Consolidate,** to make whole, or to close; to be strongly united, or join'd together; a Term us'd by Surgeons in speaking of Wounds or broken Bones: Thus they say, *The Parts begin to consolidate*, i.e. to join together in one Piece, *as they were before the Fracture, or the Solution of Continuity.*

Consolidation, the Act of Consolidating. Among the *Civilians*, it is an uniting of the Possession and Profits with the Property; as if a Man have the Profits of certain Lands by Legacy, and afterwards buys the Property or Fee Simple of the Heir; See *Unity of Possession.* In Common Law, *Consolidation* is a joining of two Benefices or Spiritual Livings into one; and in *Surgery*, an uniting of broken or disjointed Bones, or a closing the Lips of a Wound, when it begins to come to a Scar.

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Conſonance, Conformity, Agreeableneſs, or Suitableneſs: In *Muſick*, the Agreement of *Grave* and *Acute* Sounds, ſo proportionably order'd as to make a pleaſing Harmony.

Conſonance of Words, is when two Words ſound much alike at the end, rhiming, or chiming.

Conſonant, conformable, agreeable.

A **Conſonant,** (in *Grammar*) a Letter that has no Sound of it ſelf, unleſs it be join'd to ſome Vowel.

Conſort, a Partaker of the ſame Condition; a Companion, or Mate; the Wife of a Soveraign Prince, or other great Perſon: Alſo the Harmony made by ſeveral Voices or Muſical Inſtruments: a Muſick-meeting.

To **Conſort,** to keep Company, or Society with.

Conſound or **Comfrey,** an Herb by ſome call'd Back-wort, for its great Efficacy in ſtrength'ning the Back. See *Conſolida* and *Comfrey*.

† **Conſperſion,** a ſtrewing, or ſprinkling about.

Conſpicuous, eaſy to be ſeen, clear, manifeſt; eminent, famous, remarkable.

Conſpiracy, a Combination or Plot, properly an Agreement of Parties to do any thing either good or bad. But in *Common Law*, it is always taken in the worſt Senſe, and ſignifies an Agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by Covenant, Oath, or otherwiſe, that every one of them ſhall aſſiſt the other maliciouſly to indict, or cauſe ſome Perſon to be indicted of Felony, or falſly to move and maintain Pleas, *&c.*

Conſpiratione, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpirators.

Conſpirator, one that has conſpir'd for ſome ill Deſign, or that has had a hand in a Plot, a Plotter.

To **Conſpire,** to ſuit or agree together, to complot or bandy together.

Conſtable, *qu. Comes Stabuli, i. e.* Maſter of the Horſe, or as others will have it deriv'd from the *Saxon* Words *Koning* and *Stable*, i. e. the Stay or Prop of the King: A Term diverſly us'd in our Common Law, *viz.*

The **Conſtable** or **Lord High Conſtable of England,** an Officer anciently of ſuch Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject, having the ſame Juriſdiction as the Earl Marſhal, and taking Place of him, as a chief Judge in the Marſhal's Court: So that a Lord High Conſtable has only been made for a long time, at ſolemn Tryals by Combate, or upon a Coronation, as that of K. *Charles* II.

It was alſo heretofore a Title belonging to the Lords of certain Manors, and at laſt others were appointed of an Inferiour Rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds or Franchiſes, commonly call'd **High Conſtables,** and under thoſe the *Petty Conſtables* of every Town or Pariſh. There are alſo other Officers of particular Places ſo ſtyl'd; as the Conſtable of the Tower, of *Dover*-Caſtle, *&c.*

Conſtable of the Tower, a Nobleman who had the Government of that Fort, ſometimes for Life, and ſometimes during the King's Pleaſure. He uſually reſided in the Royal Palace, and ſometimes had the keeping of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals. *William* Lord *Allington* was the laſt Conſtable that enjoy'd this Dignity and Office, *A. D.* 1679.

Conſtancy, (*Lat.*) Firmneſs, Reſolution, Perſeverance, Stedfaſtneſs.

Conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, continuing in one's Purpoſe; durable or laſting; certain or ſure.

Conſtat, (*Law Term*) a Certificate taken out of the Exchequer-Court of what is there upon Record, relating to any Matter in Queſtion: Alſo an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrollment of Letters Patent.

Conſtellation, a Company or Cluſter of fixed Stars imagin'd to repreſent ſome Figure or Creature, and commonly call'd by the Name of it: Of theſe there are 21 Northern and 12 Southern. See *Aſteriſm*.

Conſternation, great Fright, Amazement or Aſtoniſhment, upon ſome ſudden Affliction, or publick Calamity.

To **Conſtipate,** to bind or make coſtive; properly to thwack together, to cram or ram cloſe.

Conſtipation, the Act of conſtipating: Alſo a Term us'd in *Philoſophy*, when the Parts of a Natural Body acquire a cloſer Texture than what they had before.

Conſtituent, that conſtitutes, or makes up.

To **Conſtitute,** to ordain, appoint, or aſſign; to eſtabliſh or make.

Conſtitution, Ordinance, Decree, Law, Statute; a Regulation or Settlement made by Order of a Prince: Alſo the Temper of the Body, or a natural Diſpoſition.

Conſtitutions Baſilick. See *Baſilick Conſtitutions*.

Conſtitutive, that is proper, or fit to conſtitute.

To **Conſtrain,** (*Fr.*) to force or oblige by force, to reſtrain or keep in.

Conſtraint, Compulſion, Force, Violence.

Conſtriction, a binding faſt, or tying hard; In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, a crowding the Parts of any Natural Body, in order to Condenſation or making it more thick.

Conſtrictor Labiorum Sphincter & Orbicularis Labiorum, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that encompaſſes the Lips with orbicular or round Fibres; which when it acts, purſes or draws them up, and is therefore termed by ſome *Oſculatorius*.

Conſtrictores alarum naſi, ac Depreſſores labii ſuperioris, are Muſcles that ariſe from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and are inſerted to the Roots of the *Alæ naſi* and ſuperior parts of the upper Lip: ſo that they ſerve to draw the upper Lip and *Alæ* downwards.

Conſtruction, a building, framing, or making: In *Grammar*, the regular and due joining of Words together in a Sentence or Diſcourſe; alſo Interpretation, Senſe, or Meaning: In *Geometry*, the drawing of ſuch Lines as are neceſſary before hand, for the making any Demonſtration appear the more plain and undeniable.

Conſtruction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the contriving ſuch Figures and Lines as may demonſtrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem to be true, according to the Principles of *Geometry*.

Conſtructive, that tends to Conſtruction, that may be framed or made.

To **Conſtrue** or **Conſter,** to interpret, or expound.

Conſtupration, a debauching, raviſhing, or deflow'ring of Women or Maids.

Conſualia, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts and Games appointed by *Romulus* the Founder of the City of *Rome*, when he ſtole the *Sabine* Virgins, in Honour of *Conſus* the God of Counſels.

Conſubſtantial, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is of the ſame Subſtance.

Conſubſtantiation, (*i. e.* the Mixture or Union of two Subſtances) a Doctrine maintain'd by the *Lutherans*, who believe the Body and Blood of Chriſt to be ſubſtantially in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, together with the Subſtance of Bread and Wine.

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Consuetudinibus & Servitiis, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Right-close that lies against a Tenant, who with-holds from his Lord the Rent or Service due to him.

Consuetudo, Custom, Usage, Use: In some ancient *Writers*, a Day's Work to be done for the Lord of a Manour by his Tenant, as a Customary Service.

Consul, (among the old *Romans*) a Soveraign Magistrate, of whom two were chosen every Year by the People, after they had shaken off the Royal Authority; so call'd, because they took care of the Common-wealth, and gave Counsel to their Country-men: The Title is at present given to the chief Governours of several Cities, and more especially to the principal Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in foreign Parts: There are also fifty *Consuls* at *Paris* in *France*, yearly chosen to determine matters of Debt.

Consular, belonging to a *Consul*; as *The Consular Dignity*.

Consularis, a *Roman* Gold-coin. See *Amient*.

A Consult, the same as a *Consultation*, but commonly taken in an ill Sense, for the secret Cabals of Plotters against the State, as, *The King's Evidence was produc'd against him for Consults, in several Places, against his Majesty's Life.*

To **Consult**, to advise with, or take advice of; to deliberate upon a thing, or debate it; to take care of, or provide for.

Consultation, a consulting or deliberating about any Matter, especially of Physicians for the benefit of their Patients: Also the Name of a Writ, by virtue of which a Cause removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court, or Court Christian to the King's Court, is return'd back to the former again.

To **Consume**, to destroy, waste, or devour; to spend, or squander away; also to waste or pine away, to wear out, decay, or diminish.

Consummate, compleat, perfect, absolute, accomplished.

To **Consummate**, to make perfect, accomplish, or finish; to compleat, or make an end of.

Consummation, consummating, fulfilling, or accomplishing; Perfection.

Consummatum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by some Writers in Physick, for the Juice or Moisture of a Hen cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; strong Broth.

Consumption, a consuming, or wasting, especially of Provisions, Commodities, *&c.* Also a defect of Nourishment, or the wasting or decaying of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh; a Disease often attended with a Hectick Fever, and distinguished into several kinds, according to the variety of its Cause, and the Parts it chiefly seizes on; as, *A Scorbutick Consumption, a Consumption of the Lungs, &c.*

Consumptive, that is inclin'd to, or that is actually in a Consumption.

Contabulation, (in *Architecture*) a joining of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber Frame.

Contact, a Philosophical Term for Touching, or Touch: In *Mathematicks*, it is when one Line, Plane, or Body, is made to touch another; and the Parts that do thus touch, are call'd *the Points or Places of Contact*.

Contagion, Infection, the spreading or catching of a Disease, as when it is communicated or translated from one Body to another, by certain *Effluvia*, or Steams sent forth from the Body of the Sick Person.

Contagious, infectious, apt to infect. The Air is said *To be contagious*, when it is full of infectious Particles, that cause the Plague and other Pestilential Distempers.

To **Contain**, to hold, to keep in hand, to keep in; to refrain or keep back, to keep within bounds; to bridle, rule, or curb.

To **Contaminate**, to pollute, or defile.

Contamination, Pollution and Defilement, properly that of the Marriage Bed.

Conteke, (old World) Contention, or Strife.

To **Contemn**, to despise, scorn, or slight, to set at nought, to make no account of.

To **Contemplate**, to behold or view, to take a full View of, to consider seriously, to muse or meditate upon.

Contemplation, Contemplating, Meditation, Study: In *Metaphysicks*, it is defin'd to be the preserving of an *Idea* or Conception, which is brought into the Mind, for some time actually in View.

Contemplative, given to Contemplation.

Contemplatives, certain Friers of the Order of St. *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments and white underneath.

Contemplator, one that contemplates.

Contemporary or **Cotemporary**, that lives in one time, that is of the same Age or standing with another.

Contempt, Despite, Scorn, Disdain.

Contemptible, that is to be contemned, scorned, or slighted; vile, base, or mean.

Contemptuous, scornful, reproachful, slighting.

To **Contend**, to strive, or quarrel, to dispute.

Contenement, an old *Law-word*, that seems to signify the Freehold-Land which lies to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-house.

Contension, great Effort, united Endeavours, as, *A joint Contension of Strength.*

Content, contented, willing, satisfyd, well pleased with what one has.

Content, (*Subst.*) Contentedness, or Satisfaction; also the Extent, or Compass of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Measure of any Solid Figure, *viz.* in Cubick Inches or Feet.

To **Content**, to give Content, to Please, or Humour; to Pacify, or Appease; to Satisfy, Pay, or Recompence one for his Pains.

Contentation or **Contentment**, Contentedness, Satisfaction of Mind, a being content with one's Condition.

Contention, Strife, Debate, Dispute, or Quarrel; Vehemency, Heat, Eagerness.

Contentious, apt to contend, quarrelsome.

Contentment. See *Contentation*.

Contents, the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, *&c.*

Contest, Debate, or Dispute.

To **Contest**, to contend, quarrel for, or wrangle.

Contestation, Contesting, Contention, Strife.

Concert, (a Term in *Divinity*) a Portion of Scripture which precedes the Text, or some other particular Passage.

Conterture, an interweaving, or joining together, the ordering, or framing of a Discourse, the Composure, or Style of a Process, *&c.*

Contiguity or **Contiguousness**, Nearness, or Closeness, as when the Surface of one Body touches that of another.

Contiguous, that touches, or is next to, or close adjoining, very near.

Contiguous Angles, (in *Geom.*) are such as have one Leg common to each, and the other Legs lie otherwise call'd *Adjacent*, or *Adjoining Angles*.

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Continence or **Continency**, Chaſtity, Temperance, Abſtinence from unlawful Pleaſures.

Continent Cauſe. See *Continent Cauſe.*

Continent, containing one's ſelf within the Bounds of Moderation; Temperate, Chaſte, Sober.

Continent Cauſe of a Diſtemper, is that on which the Diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues ſo long as that remains, and ceaſes when the ſaid Cauſe is remov'd: Thus a Stone ſticking in the *Ureters* is the Continent Cauſe of a Stoppage of Urine.

Continent Fever, is that which performs its Courſe without any Intermiſſion, or Abatement.

A Continent, (in *Geogr.*) a great Extent of main firm Land, which comprehends ſeveral Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, &c. and is not interrupted, or ſeparated by Seas.

Contingency, a Caſualty, Accident, or uncertain Event that comes by Chance.

Contingent, that may, or may not happen to come to paſs; Caſual, Accidental. In *Mathematicks*, it is alſo ſometimes us'd for the Word *Tangent.*

Contingent Line, (in *Dialling*) is a ſtraight Line ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial-plane with the Plane of the *Equinoctial*; ſo that in this Line, the Hour-lines of the Dial, and the Hour-circles mutually cut each other.

Contingent Uſe, (*Law-term*) ſuch a Uſe, as by the Limitation may, or may not happen to veſt, or put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands, or Tenements.

Continual, that is without Intermiſſion, conſtant.

Continual Claim, (in *Common Law*) is a Claim made from time to time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or any other thing, which at preſent cannot be attain'd by the Party that has a Right to it, without apparent Danger, as of being kill'd, or beaten.

Continual Fever, is that which ſometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to ſay, the Patient is ſometimes better, but never abſolutely free from the Diſtemper.

Continual Means. See *Means.*

Continual Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical. See *Progreſſion.*

Continuance, Laſtingneſs: In *Common Law*, 'tis the ſame as Prorogation in the Civil; as *Continuance till the next Aſſizes*, i. e. a putting off the Tryal, which is ſometimes done when it happens that ſome Record relating to the Caſe cannot be found, &c.

Continuando, a Term us'd when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in one and the ſame Action: For in one Action of Treſpaſs, Damages may be recover'd for divers Treſpaſſes, by laying the firſt with a *Continuando* to the whole Time.

Continuation, the Act of Continuing.

Continuator, one that continues a Work begun by another.

To **Continue**, to purſue, or carry on; to prolong, to perſevere, or hold on; to abide, or laſt.

Continued Baſs, a Term in *Muſick*, the ſame as *Thorough-baſs*; ſo call'd, becauſe it goes quite thro' the Compoſition.

Continued Proportionals. See *Diſcrete Proportion.*

Continued Quantity or a **Continuum**, is that whoſe Parts are inſeparably join'd, or united together, ſo that it cannot be diſtinguiſh'd where one begins, and another ends. See *Diſcrete Quantity.*

Continued Zocle. See *Zocle.*

Continuity, the Connexion, or Joining together of the ſeveral parts of a thing; as *The Continuity of Scenes in a Stage-play.* In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

Continuous or **Continued Body**, a Body whoſe Parts are no way divided.

Continuum. See *Continued Quantity.*

Contorſion, a wreſting, wrenching, or pulling awry: Alſo a Term us'd by *Surgeons*, when a Bone is ſomewhat diſjointed, tho' not entirely; a Sprain.

Contour, (*Fr.*) Circumference, or Compaſs: In *Painting* and *Carving*, *Contours* are the outward Lines of a Picture, or Figure.

Contra-Antiſtion, (in *Aſtrol.*) is the Degree and Minute in the *Ecliptick*, oppoſite to the *Antiſtion.*

Contraband or **Contrabanded Goods**, ſuch Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament, or Proclamation, to be brought into, or convey'd out of this into other Nations, as Bone-lace, Buttons, thrown Silk, Sword-blades, &c.

Contract, (*Lat.*) a Covenant, Bargain, or Agreement; a Deed, Inſtrument, or Articles in Writing: In *Common Law*, it is defined to be a Covenant, or Agreement, with a Lawful Conſideration, or Cauſe; as when a Sum of Money is given for the Leaſe of a Manour, &c.

To **Contract**, to make a Contract, to covenant, to article; to abridge, or ſhorten, to draw together; to get, or catch an ill Habit, or Diſeaſe.

Contractation-houſe, a Place where Contracts or Agreements are made for the promoting of Trade.

Contractile, a Term made uſe of by ſome *Phyſicians*, to expreſs ſuch Muſcles, and other parts of the Body as are contracted.

Contraction, drawing together, making ſhort, ſhrinking; as *A Contraction of Syllables, of the Nerves*, &c. In *Logick*, a Method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced; as The Arguments of Poems, or the Contents of Chapters.

Contracture, (in *Architect.*) the making ſmall of Pillars about the top: In *Surgery*, a Contraction, that is made by degrees, of any part of the Back, Hand, Foot, &c. by which the bending of it is hinder'd, or at leaſt cannot be performed without ſome Pain, or Force.

To **Contradict**, to oppoſe another's Aſſertion, to gainſay.

Contradiction, a Contrariety of Terms, Gainſaying.

Contradictious, full of Contradiction.

Contradictory, that contradicts it ſelf, or implies a Contradiction.

Contradictory Oppoſition, (in *Logick*) the Contrariety of two Propoſitions, both in Quality and Quantity: ſo that if one of them be Affirmative, the other ſhall be Negative; if one Univerſal, the other Particular; as *Every Man is Rational, ſome Man is not Rational*: Or elſe both the Propoſitions are Singular and Particular; one affirming, and the other denying the ſame thing; as *The Circle is ſquareable, the Circle is not ſquareable.*

Contradiſtinction, the Act of contradiſtinguiſhing.

To **Contradiſtinguiſh**, to diſtinguiſh on the other Side.

Contrafactio, (*Lat.*) an old *Law Word* for Counterfeiting; as *Contrafactio Sigilli Regis*, i. e. a Counterfeiting of the King's Seal.

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Contrafissure, a Counter-cleft: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture of the Scull-bone, when the Part struck remains whole, and the opposite part is cleft.

Contra formam Collationis, is a Writ that lies where a Man has given Lands in perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, *&c.* For if they alien the Lands, then the Donor, or his Heirs, may recover them by Virtue of this Writ.

Contra formam Feoffamenti, a Writ that lies for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed of certain Lands, or Tenements, by Charter of Feoffment of a Lord, to make certain Services and Suits to his Court; and afterwards distrained for more than is contain'd in the said Charter.

Contraindications, are divers Symptoms, or Signs in a Disease, the Consideration of which dissuades a Physician from using such a particular Remedy when other things induce him to it.

Contramandatio Placiti, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Leg. Hen.* 1. *Cap.* 59. which seems to signify a respiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to answer; an Impearlance or Countermanding what was formerly order'd.

Contramure, (in *Fortification*) a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the main Wall of a City, or Town, to strengthen it, so that it may receive no Damage from the adjacent Buildings, *&c.*

Contraposition, a putting against: In *Logick*, a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary; keeping both the same Quantity and Quality, but altering the Terms from Finite to Infinite: as *Every Man is a Living Creature; therefore every thing that is a Living Creature is not a Man.*

Contrarien, an old Word for Contradicted.

Contrariens, a Name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* against K. *Edward* II.

Contrariety, Opposition, Disagreement.

Contrary, opposite: Things are said *To be contrary*, whose Nature, or Qualities are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

Contraries, (a Term in *Logick*) when one thing is opposed to another; as *Light* and *Darkness*, *Sight* and *Blindness*, &c.

Contrast, (*Fr.*) a small Dispute, or Difference: In *Painting*, a different Disposition of the Objects and Parts of the Figures.

Contrate-wheel, is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches and others, which is next to the Crown-wheel, whose Teeth and Hoop lie contrary to those of other Wheels; whence it has its Name.

Contravallation or **The Line of Contravallation**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, or Breast-work, which the Besiegers usually cut round about a Place, without Musket-shot of it, to secure themselves on that Side, and to stop the Sallies of the Garrison; so that the whole Army which carries on a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **Contravene**, to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe, or break a Law.

Contravention, the Act of Contravening.

Contrayerva, a *West-Indian* Plant, much us'd by the *Spaniards* and others in Counter-poisons, and of which our Distillers make a kind of strong Water.

† **Contrectation**, a touching, or handling.

Contre-queue d'Hironde, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) the Counter-Swallows-tail, an Out-work in form of a single *Tenaille*, wider at the *Gorge*, or next the Place, than at the Head, or towards the Campaign; in which respect it is contrary to the *Queue d'Hironde*, or Swallows-tail, the latter being widest at the Head.

Contributary, (*Lat.*) that pays Contribution.

To **Contribute**, to give something with others, to conduce, to avail, to help.

Contribution, a contributing, a conferring of Money, or Supplies towards any Business of Importance: In *Military Affairs*, an Imposition, or Tax paid by Frontier-Countries, to save themselves from being plunder'd and destroy'd by the Enemy.

Contributione faciendo, a Writ that lies where several Persons are bound to one thing, yet the whole Burden is put upon one, to oblige all to bear an equal share of the Charge: Thus if Joint Tenants hold a Mill *pro indiviso*, and are equally to take the Profits of it, the Mill falling to decay, and one, or more of them refusing to contribute towards the Reparation, the rest shall have this Writ to compel them.

Contrite, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is very penitent, or sorrowful for his Sins, and Transgressions of the Divine Law.

Contrition, a true sincere Sorrow which a Penitent feels for having offended God, thro' the sole Consideration of his Goodness, without reflecting on the Fear of Punishment, which his Sins have deserved.

Contrivance, Device, Ingenuity in Contriving.

To **Contrive**, to design, to plot, to manage.

Controll, (*Fr.*) Contradiction, Censure, Check; properly a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

To **Controll**, to examine Accounts, to oversee, to disprove, to censure or find fault with.

Controller, an Officer that keeps a Roll of other Inferiour Officers Accounts; a Reformer of Manners, an Overseer.

Controller or **Clerk Controller of the King's House**, an Officer at Court, who has Power to allow, or disallow the Charges of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, *&c.* As also the Controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of the Inferior Officers.

Controller of the Hamper, an Officer in Chancery, who in Term-time daily attends on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, takes all things seal'd from the Clerk of the Hamper inclos'd in Leather-bags, notes down the number and effect of things so receiv'd, and enters them all in a Book, with the Duties belonging to the King, *&c.*

Controller of the Mint, an Officer who is to see, that the Money be paid to the just Assize, to overlook and controll the Officers, in case of any Defaults, *&c.* his Salary being 300 Pounds *per Annum.*

Controller of the Navy, an Officer, whose Business is to attend and controll all Payments of Wages, to know the Market-rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accounts; for which he has a Yearly Salary of 500 Pounds.

Controller of the Pell, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who keeps a Contrarollment of the Pell of Receipts, and goings out. See *Pells.*

Controller of the Pipe, another Officer of the Exchequer, who writes Summons to the Sheriff, to gather the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and also keeps a Controlment of the same.

Controller General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

To

To Controve, (old Word) to deviſe.

Controverſial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Controverſy.

Controverſy, Debate, Diſpute, Variance.

To Controvert, to diſpute of, to argue *pro* and *con*.

Controvor, (in Law-word) he that of his own Record invents and ſpreads abroad feigned Tales; a Forger of falſe News.

Contumacious, (*Lat.*) ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, obſtinate, rebellious.

Contumacy, Stubbornneſs, Rebellion, particularly in refuſing to appear in a Court of Juſtice, when ſummoned thereto.

Contumelious, Reproachful, Spiteful, Outragious, Affrontive.

Contumely, Reproach or Taunt, Affront or Abuſe, ſcurrilous Language.

Contuſion, properly a beating, battering, or bruiſing: Among *Chymiſts*, a reducing to Powder, by pounding in a Mortar. In *Surgery*, a Bruiſe, dividing the Continuity of Parts in the Fleſh, or Bones, either by a Fall, or Blow; ſo that the Fleſh is broken, tho' the Skin be whole.

Contuſion of the Scull, a kind of Fracture, when by a hard and blunt Inſtrument the Scull-bone is ſo hurt, that it appears ſound from without, but yet is ſeparated from the whole on the inſide.

Convaleſcence or Convaleſcency, a Recovery of Health, Strength, or Vigour.

Convenable, (old *Law-word*) convenient, fitting, agreeable.

To Convene, to call together, to aſſemble; to come together, or meet.

Convenience or **Conveniency**, Advantage, Eaſe; Fitneſs, Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs: In *Architecture*, *Convenience* conſiſts in ſo ordering and diſpoſing the ſeveral Parts of a Building, that they may not hinder, or ſhock one another.

Convenient, fit, ſuitable, agreeable, ſeaſonable.

A Convent, a Monaſtery, or Religious Houſe.

To Convent, (old Word) to ſummon to appear.

A Conventicle, a little private Aſſembly for Religious Exerciſes, a Name firſt given to the Meetings of *Wickliff*, above 200 Years ago, and ſince to thoſe of the Non-conformiſts.

Conventio, (*Lat.*) a Convention, a Meeting of People. It is alſo often us'd in Ancient and Modern Pleadings at Law, for a Covenant, or Agreement.

Convention, a Writ that lies for any Covenant in Writing not performed: Alſo a general Meeting of the Eſtates of the Realm; as that which was call'd upon the Abdication of King *James* II. and afterwards turn'd into a Parliament.

Conventional, belonging to a Convention, or Aſſembly; done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

A Conventioner, a Member of a Convention.

Conventual, belonging to a Convent, or Company of Religious Perſons; as *A Conventual Church*.

Conventuals, Monks, Friers, or Nuns, that actually live in a Convent.

Convergent or **Converging**, bowing together, a Term in *Optics*; as *Convergent Rays*, *i. e.* Thoſe Rays which going from divers Points of the Object incline towards one another till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then diverge or run off from each other. See *Divergent Rays*.

Converſant, that keeps Company with; alſo well verſed or skilled in. *Converſant* about, that treats of a thing; as *Mathematicks are Converſant about Greatneſs*.

Converſation, familiar Diſcourſe among ſeveral Perſons; Intercourſe, Society; Demeanour, Behaviour.

Converſe, turned, or tranſlated: In *Mathematicks*, one Propoſition is call'd the *Converſe of another*, when after a Concluſion is drawn from ſomething ſuppoſed in the firſt Propoſition, that Concluſion is likewiſe ſuppoſed, and then that which in the other was ſuppoſed, is now drawn as a Concluſion from it. Thus when two Right-lines are ſuppoſed to be parallel, and another croſſes them, it may be demonſtrated that the alternate Angles are equal; ſo 'tis equally true *Converſely*, that if the alternate Angles be equal, the Lines which are croſſed muſt be parallel.

Converſe Direction, a Term us'd by *Aſtrologers*, when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the Promittors, by the Motion of the higheſt Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

Converſe, (*Subſt.*) familiar Intercourſe, or Correſpondence.

To Converſe, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

Converſion, Turning, Alteration, Change, eſpecially of Manners: In *Divinity*, a turning to God, a remarkable Change of Mind, Heart and Life, wrought in every true Penitent: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame as *Apoſtrophe*.

Converſion of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is a particular manner of changing an Equation, when the Quantity ſought, or any Member or Degree of it is a Fraction; which is done by multiplying the whole by the Denominator of the Fractional Part; and this Method is call'd *Iſomeria* by *Vieta*.

Converſion of Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) is the changing of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, and the Predicate into the place of the Subject, yet always retaining the ſame Quantity of both Propoſitions; as *Every Right-lined Triangle has the Sum of its Angles equal to two Right ones*, *Every Right-lined Figure that has the Sum of its Angles equal to two Right ones, is a Triangle*.

Converſion of Reaſon, (in *Arith.*) is the Compariſon of the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Conſequent, in two equal Reaſons or Proportions: As if there be the ſame Reaſon of 2 to 3, as of 8 to 12; we conclude there is alſo the ſame Reaſon of 2 to 1, as of 8 to 4.

A **Convert**, (in *Divinity*) a Perſon turn'd to the true Religion.

To Convert, to turn, or change; to turn to, or apply to one's Profit, or Uſe.

Convertible, that may be turned, changeable; as *Convertible Terms*.

Convex, bending down on every ſide, like the Heavens or the outſide of a Globe or round Body: Thus Glaſſes are ſaid *To be Convex*, when they are thicker in the middle than at the Edges, or rather, when their Surface riſes up regularly above the Plane of the Baſe; as they are *Concave*, when the Surface ſinks down regularly, or with a regular Crookedneſs below it; ſo that the ſame thing may be, and often is *Convex* without, and *Concave* on the inſide.

Convexity, the crookedneſs and bending or bowing of a thing downward on the outſide, contradiſtinguiſh'd from *Concavity*, which is on the inſide.

To Convey, to carry, to ſend into another Place, or Country, to make over an Eſtate, &c.

Conveyance, carrying: In a Law-ſenſe an Inſtrument or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements are convey'd or made over from one to another.

Conveyancer, a Maker of or a Perſon well skill'd in making ſuch Writings.

Convict, one that is found guilty of an Offence.

Convict Recusant, one that has been legally presented, indicted and convicted, for refusing to come to Church to hear the Common Prayer, according to several Statutes; a Term generally apply'd to Papists, &c.

To **Convict,** to prove one guilty, as *To convict one of High-Treason or Felony*, &c.

Conviction, Convicting, full Proof: In *Divinity*, the first Degree of Repentance, by which a Penitent is convinced or made apprehensive of the evil Nature of Sin, and of his own Guiltiness: In Common Law, the proving of a Person guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man is outlawed, or appears and confesses the Fact.

Convictive, that tends to convict.

To **Convince,** to make one sensible of the Truth of any thing, or matter of Fact, by evident Reasons or Proofs, to perswade thoroughly.

Convocation, a Calling, or Assembling together: It is commonly taken for a general Meeting of the Clergy, to consult about Church-affairs in time of Parliament.

Convocation-House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that purpose, divided, as the Parliament is, into two distinct Houses, *viz.* the Upper *Convocation-house*, where the Arch-bishops and Bishops sit, and the *Lower*, where all the rest of the Clergy have their respective Seats. This *Convocation* or *Synod*, as it now stands for the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of a President, who is the Lord Arch-bishop, 21 Bishops, 22 Deans, 53 Archdeacons, 24 Proctors of Chapters, 44 Proctors for the Diocesan Clergy, 2 for each Diocess, and one *Præcentor*.

To **Convoke,** to call together, or assemble.

Convolution, a rolling, wrapping, or winding about. Among the *Herbalists*, a winding or turning Motion which is peculiar to the Trunks or Stems of some Plants; as the *Convolvuli* or Bind-weeds, and to the Claspers of Vines and of Briony.

Convolvulus, (*Lat.*) a little hairy Worm with many Feet that eats Vine-leaves, when they first shoot out; a Vine-grub: Also the Herb Withi-wind, or Bind-weed, also the twisting of the small Guts, a Disease.

Convoy, (*Fr.*) a Conduct, or Guard; a Supply of Men, Money, Ammunition and Provisions, convey'd into a Town, or to an Army; or the Body of Men that marches to secure any thing from an Enemy: Also one or more Men of War that accompany Merchants Ships, to defend them from Pirates; or a Company of Merchant Men with their Guard.

To **Convoy,** to convey, or guard after such a manner.

Conus, (*Gr.*) a Pine-apple, the Fruit of the Cypress-tree, a Top or Gig: Also a *Cone*, a solid Geometrical Figure, broad and round at bottom, with a sharp top like a Sugar-loaf.

Conus fusorius, a sort of Crucible, or Chymical Vessel, made to melt Iron, or any other Metal.

Conusance. See *Cognizance*.

Conusant, (*Fr.* Law-term) knowing, understanding, or being privy to; as *if the Son be Conusant and agrees to the Feoffment*.

Convulsio, (*Lat.*) a plucking or shrinking up; the Convulsion or Cramp, a pricking or shooting Ach or Pain. *Convulsio Canina*, a Disease in the Jaws, when the Mouth and one side of the Face is turn'd awry.

Convulsion, a Distemper by which the Nerves, Muscles and Members are drawn together, or loosen'd against or without the Will; as in the Falling-sickness, Cramp, &c.

Convulsive, belonging to Convulsions; as *Convulsive Motions*, which are sudden and swift Convulsions or Shakings that cease and return alternately or by turns.

Conyza, (*Gr.*) Flea-bane, an Herb; the Leaves of which strew'd, or burnt, kill Gnats or Fleas.

To **Coo,** to make a Noise as Turtles and Pidgeons do.

Cook, a Man or Woman that dresses Meat, &c. Proverbially, a bad Cook is call'd *The Cook of* Hesdin, *who poison'd the Devil*.

Cook-room, a particular Room in a Ship, where the Cook, with his Mate, dresses and delivers out the Victuals, according to the number of Messes.

Cookery, a Cook's Trade, the Art of dressing Meat.

Cooler, a kind of Vessel, or great Tub us'd by Brewers.

Coom, the Soot that gathers over an Oven's Mouth.

Coomb or **Comb,** a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels, or half a Quarter.

Coopee, (*Fr.*) a sort of Step in Dancing: Also a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Couped*.

To **Co-operate,** (*Lat.*) to work together, to act with another, in the producing of some Effect.

Co-operation, co-operating, joint-working.

Co-operator, one that co-operates, a Fellow-worker.

Coopertio Arborum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in some ancient Writers for the Bark of Trees. *Quercus discooperta*, an Oak debarked.

Coopertorium, a Cassock or upper Garment, a Cover for any thing; *Coopertorium ad lectum*, a Blanket, or Coverlet for a Bed.

Co-ordinate, that is of equal Degree, Order, or Rank.

Coot, a Water-fowl, otherwise call'd a Moor-hen.

Cop, the top of any thing, a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

Copal, a sort of hard Rosin of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from the *West-Indies*, which the Inhabitants use for a Perfume; and it is also burnt here against cold Diseases of the Brain.

Coparceners or **Parceners,** (in *Common Law*) are such as have an equal Portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor. See *Parceners*.

Coparceny or **Coparseny,** such an equal Division, or Share; as *To hold an Estate in Coparceny*.

Copartner, one that is join'd in Partnership with another.

Copaubas, a kind of *American* Plant, the Juice of which is a Balsam of admirable Virtue; insomuch that the brute Beasts bitten by Serpents, or wounded in Hunting, resort to it for Cure, by instinct of Nature; it being a Soveraign Medicine for all Wounds, and a singular Antidote against Poison.

Copayvæ Balsamum, a sort of Gum that distils like Turpentine from a Tree growing in *Brasil*.

Cope, a kind of Priests-Vestment, fasten'd with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels: Also a Tribute or Custom paid to the King, or to the Lord of the Manor out of the Lead-mines in the Wapentake of *Wicksworth* in *Derby-shire*. In *Doomsday* Record, *Cope* is taken for a Hill; and in *Chaucer*, for a Cloak.

To **Cope,** to jut out as a Wall does; also an old Word for to barter or truck: In *Falconry*, to pare a Hawk's Beak or Talons. To *Cope with one*, to oppose one, or to make Head against him.

Coper-

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Copernican System, (in *Astron.*) is that Hypothesis or Representation of the Universe; which places the Sun in the Center or middle of it, and supposes the Planets with the Earth to move round about the Sun; This System is so call'd from *Nicholas Copernicus* the Inventer, or rather Reviver of it. See *System of the World.*

Copes-mate, a Partner in Merchandizing.

Cophosis, (*Gr.*) a deaf'ning, or making deaf; also Deafness, a Disease by which the Sense of hearing is wholly lost, or much impair'd.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lies in Case, where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the Hands of an Ecclesiastical Judge.

Copiades or **Cupiades,** (*Gr.*) a kind of dainty Eels.

Coping, (in *Architect.*) the top of a Building, or the brow of a Wall made sloping.

Coping-irons, (among *Falconers*) Instruments us'd for the coping or paring of a Hawk's Beak, Pounces, or Talons, when over-grown.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentiful, abounding.

Copland, (*Sax. qu.* Head-land) a piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot.

Copos. See *Copus.*

Coppa, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Grass, Hay, or Corn, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

Copped, sharp-topped.

Coppel or **Cuppel,** (*Fr.*) the Pot in which Goldsmiths melt, or fine their Metal. Among Chymists, *Coppels* are certain Vessels made of Ashes well wash'd, or burnt Bones in shape of a Cup, to be us'd in the trying and purifying of Gold and Silver.

Copper, a Metal that abounds in Vitriol and Sulphur, and may more easily be hammer'd out than Gold or Silver.

Rose-Copper, a Copper melted several times, and separated from its gross and earthy Parts.

Copper-bridge. See *Bridge.*

Copperas, a sort of Mineral. See *Vitriol.*

Coppice or **Copse,** a little Wood consisting of Underwoods, which may be cut at the Growth of Twelve or Fifteen Years.

Coprocritica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that purge away the Excrements or Ordure in the Guts.

Coprophoria, a Purgation, or purging.

Coprostacia, Costiveness, or binding of the Belly.

Copula, (*Lat.*) a coupling or joining together, a Fetter or Shackle, a Band or Tie: In *Logick,* the Verb that joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *God is good,* where *(is)* is the Copula; *Riches alone make not a Man happy,* where *(make)* is the Copula.

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a coupling, or joining together; carnal coupling between Male and Female.

Copulative, (in *Grammar*) that serves to couple, or join; as *A Conjunction Copulative.*

Copulative Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those that include several Subjects, or several Attributes join'd together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *viz. and, not,* or *neither*: As if one should say, *That Knowledge and Riches do not make a Man happy*; here Knowledge and Riches are united, and is affirmed of both, that they do not make a Man happy.

Copus or **Copos,** (*Gr.*) Labour, Trouble, Weariness occasion'd by Labour: Also a Weariness of the Limbs, when the Muscles or their Fibres are loaded, and clogged with such clammy Humours, that they are render'd unfit for Motion.

Copy, (*Fr.*) the Original of a Book, a printed Book, a Pattern to write after: In a *Law-sense,* the Duplicate, Example, or Transcript of an Original Writing; as *The Copy of a Charter, of a Court-roll,* &c.

Copy-hold, (in *Common Law*) a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew, but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Steward of the Lord's Court, who among other things enrolls and keeps a Register of such Tenants as he admits to any parcel of Lands or Tenements belonging to the Manor. This Tenure is call'd a *Base Tenure,* because it holds at the Will of the Lord, and formerly *Tenure in Villenage.*

Copy-money, a Sum of Money paid by a Bookseller to an Author, for his Manuscript Copy. Also a Consideration allow'd by a Master Printer to every Work-man, instead of so many Printed Copies which they claim when the Book is finish'd.

To **Copy out,** to write after an Original; as, *To Copy out a Will,* &c.

Coquelucho, (*Ital.*) a kind of violent Cough.

Coquetry, (*Fr.*) Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Effeminacy; Wantonness. See *Coquet.*

Cor, (*Lat.*) the Heart, a principal Member of the Body, whose Office is to receive and distribute the Blood to all the Parts: Its Substance is fleshy and fibrous, made up of several Muscles and Tendons. Among Herbalists, *Cor* is taken to signify, the inward, soft, pithy and spungy part of any Tree or Plant, which they also call *Medulla* and *Matrix Arboris.*

Cor Caroli, a single Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Ursa Major*; so call'd in Honour of King *Charles* II.

Cor Hydræ, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude or Light, in the Constellation of *Hydra*; its Longitude is 142 *Deg.* 49 *Min.* Latitude 22 *Deg.* 23 *Min.*

Cor Leonis, a fixed Star otherwise nam'd *Basilicus* and *Regulus.* See *Basilicus.*

Cora, (*Gr.*) the Apple, Sight, or Black of the Eye.

Coracia, the *Cornish* Chough, or Killegrew, a sort of Bird.

Coracinus, a black Fish, peculiar to the River *Nile*; the Crow-fish.

Coracle, a small Boat us'd by Fisher-men on the River *Severn,* and made of split Sally-twigs, cover'd with Leather, or Horse-hides; so that one Man seating himself in it, rows with one Hand very swiftly, and with the other can manage his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-tackle.

Coracobotane, (*Gr.*) a Shrub call'd Butchers-broom.

Coracobrachialis or **Coracobrachiæus,** (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which arises from the end of the *Processus Coracoides* of the Shoulder-blade, and is inserted to the middle of the inner part of the *Os Humeri* or Shoulder-bone: When this Muscle acts, the Arm is moved upwards and turned somewhat obliquely outwards.

Coracohyoides, are Muscles which take rise from the Process of the Shoulder-blade nam'd *Coracoides,* and go as far as the Bone *Hyoides*; their Use being to move obliquely downward.

Coracoides, a Process of the Shoulder-blade, which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a Crow's Bill.

Coral, a Plant turn'd to Stone, or rather a Shoot from a Rock that has renew'd the Form of a Plant: It grows under deep hollow Rocks in many Places of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and elsewhere,

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where, being of several Colours; as white, red, black and Sky-blue; some are also found of two Colours, red and black.

Coral-wort, an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Sussex*, good for the Stone, and to ease Pains in the Sides and Belly: It is also call'd *Tooth-wort*, from the resemblance its Root bears to Teeth.

Corallachates, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-stone, the Spots of which are like Coral.

Coralline, a sort of Moss that sticks to Rocks, and is otherwise call'd Coral-moss, or Sea-moss.

Corallis, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like Sinoper or red Lead.

Corallium or **Coralium**, Coral that grows on Rocks in the Sea.

Coram non Judice, (*Lat.* i. e. before no Judge) a Law Expression us'd when a Cause is brought in a Court, of which the Judges have not any Jurisdiction.

Corax, (*Gr.*) the Raven or Crow, a Bird; also the Crow, or Raven-fish.

Corban, a *Hebrew* Word us'd in Scripture for a Gift, or Offering made on the Altar; properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple, or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

Corbeil, (*Fr.*) a Basket, a wide Basket: In Fortification, *Corbeils* are little Baskets about a Foot and an half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being fill'd with Earth are often set one against another on Breast-works or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Covert; without being discover'd by them.

Corbel, **Corbil**, or **Corbet**, (in *Masonry*) a Shouldering-piece, or jutting out in Walls, to bear up a Post, Summer, or other Weight.

Corbel or **Corbetel**, a Nich in the Wall of a Church, or other Building, in which an Image was plac'd for Ornament or Superstition.

Corbel-stones, certain smooth polished Stones that were laid in the Front and out-side of the Corbels or Niches.

Corchorus, (*Gr.*) the Herb Pimpernel, or Chick-weed.

Corcioulness, (old Word) Corpulency, or Grossness of Body.

Corculus, (*Lat.*) a little Heart; also the Water-bettle, an Insect shap'd like a Heart.

Cord, a Rope, or Line: Also a straight Sinew in the Fore-legs of an Horse, which comes from the Shackle-Vein to the Gristle of his Nose; or a couple of Strings that lie above the Knee, and run like small Cords through the Body to the Nostrils, which causes a Horse to stumble and sometimes fall. For *Cord* in *Geometry*, see *Chord*.

Cords or **Chords**, (in *Musick*) properly signify the Strings of a Harp, Viol, Violin, Lute, or any other Musical Instrument: But the Term is also apply'd to denote the Sounds that proceed from such Instruments, even from those that have no Strings.

Cord of Wood, a parcel of Fire-wood containing in Measure four Foot in Breadth, as many in Height, and eight Foot in Length.

Cordage, the Rigging or Tackle of a Ship; also all kind of Stuff for the making of Ropes.

Cordeau, (*Fr.*) a Cord, or Line: In *Fortification*, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. for the marking of Out-works on the Ground.

Cordelier, a Gray Friar of the Order of St. *Francis*, so call'd because he wears a Cord full of Knots about his middle.

Cordial, (*Lat.*) good for the Heart, hearty, sincere, free, open.

A **Cordial**, a sort of Physical Drink to comfort the Heart.

Cordon, (*Fr.*) the Twist of a Rope, a String: In *Architecture*, a Plinth, or Edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. In *Fortification*, a row of Stones made round on the out-side, and set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies aslope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work, and ranging round about the Place.

Cordovan-Leather, a sort of Leather made of Goat-skins in *Corduba* or *Cordova*, a City of the Province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Cordwainer or **Cordiner**, a Shoe-maker, so call'd from the Skins of Cordovan-Leather, which were formerly brought over hither for Boots and Shoes, as now chiefly for Gloves.

Cordyla, (*Gr.*) the Fry, or Spawn of the Tunny-fish.

Coriago, (*Lat.*) a being clung, or hide-bound; a Disease in Cattle, when the Skin sticks so close to their Sides, that it cannot be stirr'd.

Coriander, (*Gr.*) the Herb Coriander somewhat like Parsley, but of a very strong Scent, the Seed of which is useful in Physick.

Corinth, a very famous but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus* or the *Morea*, whose ancient Glory and Riches drew Envy, and was the Cause of its utter Destruction by the *Romans*.

Corinthian Brass, a certain Compound of Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixt together upon the burning of that City, when many fine Statues and Vessels of those three Metals were melted down, and so imbodied.

Corinthian Order, one of the five Orders of *Architecture*, in which the height of the Pillars contains nine of their Diameters; so nam'd, because Columns were first made of that Proportion at *Corinth*: It is much the same with the *Ionick*, except in the Capital, and the Flourishing is also somewhat different.

Corion or **Coris**, (*Gr.*) the Herb St. *John's*-wort, or Ground-pine; also the Chinch, a kind of Insect.

Coritani, (*Lat.*) a People who inhabited that part of *Great Britain* which contains *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire* and *Derby-shire*.

Cork-tree, a Tree of divers sorts; but two are chiefly remarkable, *viz.* one bearing a narrower less jagged Leaf and perpetual, the other a broader and falling in Winter, the former is to be seen in the Physick Garden at *Chelsea*.

Cormorant, a Water-fowl resembling a Raven, with a Beak as long as the Tail, and flat Feet; figuratively taken for a Glutton, by reason of its greedy devouring of Fish.

Corn. See *Grain*.

Corn-flag, a Plant fit for By, or Out-borders in Gardens, by reason of its rambling with broad, long and stiff Leaves; its Flower being of several Colours, *viz.* red, white, and ash-colour'd.

Corn-flower or **Blue-bottle**, a Flower of which there are many sorts raised from Seeds, and differing in Colour.

Corn-rose or **Wild-Poppy**, a kind of Flower.

Corn-Sallet, a loosening and refreshing Herb, the Top-leaves of which are a Sallet of themselves seasonably eaten with other Salleting the whole Winter, and early in the Spring.

Cornachine-Powder, a purging Powder, sometimes call'd the Earl of *Warwick's* Powder, and by Foreign Writers *Pulvis Comitis*; as being made

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made of equal parts of *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*.

Cornage, (in *Common Law*) a kind of grand Serjeanty or Tenure, whereby ſome Lands in the Northern Parts of *England* were formerly held; which was to blow a Horn, to give notice of any Invaſion by the Northern Enemy: Alſo a certain Impoſition, or Tax upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which ſome take to be the ſame as *Corneol*.

Cornavii, (*Lat.*) People who in old Times poſſeſs'd part of this Iſland, comprehending thoſe Countries which are now call'd *Warwick-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Shrop-ſhire* and *Cheſhire*.

Cornea Luna, a Chymical Term. See *Luna Cornea*.

Cornea Oculi Tunica, (in *Anat.*) the ſecond Coat of the Eye, otherwiſe nam'd *Tunica Dura* and *Sclerotes*; proceeding from a Membrane, or Skin in the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx*: It is tranſparent forward, in order to ſend forth the viſible *Species*, and contains the *aqueous Humour*.

Cornel or **Cornel-berry**, a ſort of Fruit of a red Colour, and ſharp Taſte.

Cornel-tree. See *Cornus*.

Cornelian, a precious Stone of a red Colour, like that of Water, in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd.

Cornelian Law, a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla* the *Roman* Dictator, that any Perſon who would follow him in his Warlike Expeditions, ſhould be capable of bearing Offices, before they had attain'd to the Age appointed.

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Men, taken from the Horn of War.

Cornemuſe, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bag-pipe, a Muſical Inſtrument.

Corneol, the ſame with the Cornelian-ſtone, which is very fit to be engraven, and much us'd for the making of Seals.

Corneous, belonging to, or like Horn, horny.

Cornet, a Shell-fiſh ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling a Horn: Alſo a kind of Shawm, a Muſical Inſtrument formerly us'd in Cathedrals, being the Treble to the Sackbut: Alſo a Farrier's Inſtrument to let a Horſe blood; or a ſort of Linnen Head-dreſs for Women: Alſo ſuch a piece of Paper as Grocers and other retailing Traders wrap up ſmall quantities of Wares in, wound about in ſhape of a Horn, and commonly call'd *A Cornet of Paper*.

Cornet, is alſo a kind of black Taffety, which Doctors of Phyſick, or Law, us'd to wear on the Collar of their Robes, as a Badge of their Degree: Alſo the Standard or Colours of a Troop of Horſe, ſo term'd becauſe it was uſually made of that Stuff; or the Commiſſion-Officer that bears ſuch a Standard, and is of equal Poſt with the Enſign among the Foot.

Cornice or **Cornish**, (in *Architecture*) the third and higheſt part of the *Entablature*, and commonly us'd to ſignify the uppermoſt Ornament of any Wainſcot, &c. the Creſt, or flouriſhing Work at the upper end of a Pillar, which is different according to the ſeveral Orders: Alſo an Ornament in Joiners-work ſet round the top of a Room or Bed, or for the Roof of a Coach, &c.

Cornice-ring of a piece of Ordinance, (in *Gunnery*) is that which lies next the *Trunnion-ring*, or next from the *Muzzle-ring* backwards.

Cornicula, (*Lat.*) a little Crow, a Chough, Daw, or Jack-daw.

Cornicularis Processus, (in *Anat.*) the Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, reſembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak; the ſame as *Acyroides*.

Corniculate Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as after each Flower produce many diſtinct and horned Seed-pods, or *Siliquæ*, whence they are alſo termed *Multiſiliquous*; as Columbines, Houſeleek, Lark-ſpur, &c.

Cornix, (*Lat.*) a Crow, a Rook, a Chough.

Cornoceraſum, a wild hard Cherry, growing in *Italy*.

Cornu, the Horn of a Beaſt, a Cornet, Horn or Trumpet to blow with.

Cornu Cervi, Harts-horn; Among *Chymiſts*, the Mouth of an Alembic or Still; alſo the Herb Bucks-horn.

Cornu-Copiæ, the Horn of Plenty, which, according to the Fable, afforded good ſtore of all things that could be wiſh'd for, by a peculiar Privilege that *Jupiter* gave his Nurſe *Amalthæa*: Whence it is figuratively taken for great Plenty, or abundance of all things.

Cornua Uteri, (in *Anat.*) two Side-parts of the *Matrix* in ſome brute Beaſts, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c. which Parts are likewiſe attributed by ſome Authors to the Womb in Women, from ſomething that reſembles them there, but a Woman's Womb is rarely *bipartite*, as it is in Brutes.

Cornus, the Cornel-tree of both Sexes; the Female call'd Dog-tree, or the wild Cherry-tree. The Wood of this Tree is commendable for its Durableneſs and Uſe in Wheel-work, Pins, Wedges, &c. in which it laſts like the hardeſt Iron.

Cornuta, a Sea-fiſh call'd a Gurnard.

Cornute, horned, or having Horns; a Cuckold: Alſo a kind of Chymical Still, or luted Matraſs cover'd with Earth or Loam an Inch thick, having a crooked Neck, to which the Receiver ſet in Water is join'd; and ſerving to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and other things that require a ſtrong Heat.

To **Cornute one**, to make him a Cuckold.

Cornutum Argumentum, (among *Logicians*) a ſophiſtical or ſubtil Argument, as it were horned.

Corocotta, a kind of mungrel Beaſt in the *Indies*, bred of a Lion and a Panther, or of a Dog and a She-wolf.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for exacting a Corody out of any Abby or Religious Houſe.

Corody, (in *Common Law*) a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, heretofore due to the King from an Abbey, or Monaſtery, of which he was the Founder, towards the Maintenance of any one of his Servants on whom he thought fit to beſtow ſuch a Gratuity. *Corodies* alſo ſometimes belong'd to Biſhops from certain Monaſteries.

Corollaria, (*Lat.*) the Coronets, or Rewards which the old *Romans* uſually gave to Stage-players, Champions, or Fencers, above their due; But the Word *Corollary*, is now taken to ſignify a conſequent Propoſition, or Inference.

In *Mathematicks*, **Corollary**, is an uſeful Conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been already advanced, or demonſtrated; as if from ſuch a Propoſition, *viz. That a Triangle which has two equal Sides, has alſo two Angles equal*, this Conſequence ſhould be inferr'd, *That a Triangle which has the three Sides equal, has alſo its three Angles equal*.

Corona, (*Lat.*) a Crown, a Coronet, a Garland: Alſo a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, Moon, or any other bright Star: In *Architecture*, the flat and moſt advanced part of the Cornice, which among the *French* is call'd *Larmier*,

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Larmier, and by us the *Eaves* or *Drip*, because it defends the rest of the Work from Wind and Weather; but it is often taken by *Vitruvius* for the whole Cornice.

Corona or **The flat Crown**, is also a particular Member in the *Dorick* Gate, made by so extraordinary an Enlargement of the Larmier, or Drip, that it has six times more Breadth than Projecture.

Corona Borealis or **The Northern Garland**, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of about 20 Stars.

Corona Castrensis & Vallaris, (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold and Silver, with Pales round about like so many Rays; which was granted to those that forc'd the Pallisadoes, or Camp of the Enemy, and beat them out of their Trenches.

Corona Meridionalis, a Southern Constellation made up of 13 Stars.

Coronale, (in *Anat.*) the Coronal Bone, or the Bone of the Forehead, the same as *Frontis Os*; which see.

Coronalis Sutura, a Seam, or Cleft in the upper part of the Scull, shap'd like a Crown, or Comb; which joins as if the Teeth of two Saws were closely fasten'd one into another, and reaches from one Bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronare Filios, a Phrase us'd in some ancient Writers. Thus Tenants in Villenage were heretofore forbid *Coronare Filios*, i. e. to cause their Sons to receive the first Tonsure, or Shaving, which was in form of a Crown of Thorns, in order to make them Priests; because Ordination chang'd their Condition, and gave them Freedom, to the Prejudice of their Lord, who could before claim them as his Natives, or born Servants.

Coronaria Vasa, (in *Anat.*) are the Veins and Arteries which encompass the *Basis* of the Heart like a Garland, and serve to nourish it.

Coronation, the crowning of a Soveraign Prince; as *The Coronation of the King of* England.

Coronatore eligendo, a Writ, which after the Death, or Discharge of any Coroner, is directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Free-holders of the County, for the Choice of a new Coroner, and to certify into the Chancery both the Election and Name of the Party elected, and to give him his Oath.

Corone, (*Gr.*) a Crow, Chough, or Daw, a Bird: In *Anatomy*, an acute Process of the lower Jaw-bone, which takes Name from its resembling a Crow's Beak, and is therefore otherwise call'd *Rostriformis*.

Coroneola, the Musk-rose, or rather the Canker-rose, a Rose that grows in *Autumn*.

Coroner, an ancient Officer of the Realm, so call'd, because he acts altogether for the King and Crown, and his Office chiefly concerns Pleas of the Crown: He is usually assisted by a Jury of Twelve Men, and sits upon the Bodies of such as are found dead, to enquire whether they dy'd a violent, or a natural Death, &c. There are four of these Officers in every County, and they are chosen by the Freeholders of the same.

Coroner of the Verge or **of the King's House**, an Officer that has Jurisdiction within the *Verge*, or Compass of the King's Court.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Coronis, (*Gr.*) the peak, or top of a Hill, the Conclusion of a Book, or a Mark set at the end of it: In *Architecture*, the Cornice, or Top-ornament of a Pillar, or other Member of Building.

Coronopus, the Herb Buck's-horn, or Dog's-tooth, Swine-cresses.

Corpora Cavernosa Penis, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are two *Capsulæ* or little long Bags in the Yard, fenc'd every where on the outside with a thick Skin: They spring with two distinct Originals from the lower side of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and are join'd to each other by a *Septum transversum*, which the nearer it comes to the *Glans* is the more diminished.

Corpora Glandulosa. See *Prostatæ*.

Corpora Pyramidalia, are certain Protuberances, or bunching out Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are about an Inch in length.

Corpora Striata, are Protuberances on the *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ*. See *Crura*.

Corporal, belonging to the Body, bodily.

Corporal Oath, is so call'd, because the Party that takes an Oath, is oblig'd to touch with his Hand the Bible, or some part of the Holy Scriptures.

A **Corporal**, an inferior Officer of Foot-Soldiers, who has the Charge of one of the Divisions of a Company, places and relieves Sentinels, and keeps good Order in the *Corps de Garde*.

A **Corporal**, (at Sea) an Officer who is oblig'd to look to all the small Shot and Arms, to keep them fixed and clean, with due Proportions of Match, &c. and to exercise the Musketeers on Board the Ship.

A **Corporal**, is also a Communion-cloth us'd in the Church of *Rome*, being a square piece of fine Linnen, on which the Chalice and Host are plac'd by the Priest officiating at Mass.

Corporate, united into one Body, in a *Political Sense*; as *A Corporate Body*, i. e. a Community of the Inhabitants of a Town, or Village; a Company of Tradesmen, &c.

Corporation, (in *Common Law*) a Company of Men united and join'd together into one Fellowship, of which one is Head, and the rest are the Body; being impower'd by the King's Charter to have a Common Seal, and able by their common Consent to grant, or receive in Law, any thing within the Compass of their Charter: These are constituted either by Prescription, by Letters Patent, or by Act of Parliament; and are either Spiritual, or Temporal,

Corporation Spiritual, and of dead Persons in the Law, a Corporation consisting of an Abbot and Convent, heretofore Establish'd by the King and Pope. *Corporation Spiritual, and of able Persons in Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College, or Hospital; and this had beginning from the King only.

Corporation Temporal by the King, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty. *Corporation Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King the Head, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons the Body.

Corporature, the Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

Corporeal, belonging to a bodily Substance.

Corporeity, the School-term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of such or such a Substance.

Corporification, a making into a Body: In *Chymistry*, it is a giving a Spirit the same Body, or one very like to that it had before Spiritualization.

Corps, a dead Body, or Carcass.

Corps de Bataille, (*Fr.* in the Art of War the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battel.

Corps de Garde, a Post in an Army sometimes under Covert, and sometimes in the open Air, to receive a Number of Men set to watch in their Turns, for the Security of some more considerable Post; it is also often taken for the Men themselves that are plac'd in such a Post.

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Corps de Reserve. See *Line of Battle*, and *Wing*.

Corporations or **Bodies Politick**, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

Corpulency, bigness, bulkiness, or grossness of Body.

Corpulent, big-bodied, gross, fat, bulky.

Corpus, (*Lat.*) a Body, all manner of Substance.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body, and the Record relating to the Cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, &c. there to continue till he has satisfy'd the Debt.

Corpus Callosum, (in *Anat.*) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joining together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brain. This Space forms the three Divisions, call'd *Ventricles*, and the *Foramen Ovale*.

Corpus Christi, a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *Anno Dom.* 1516. There is also in *Cambridge* a College of the same Name, founded by *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in 1344.

Corpus Christi Day, a Festival appointed in Honour of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: It is mention'd, 32 *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 21. According to which Statute, *Trinity Term* is always to begin the *Friday* next after this Feast.

Corpus Varicosum or **Pampiniforme**, a Term in *Anatomy*. See *Varicosum Corpus*, & *Pampiniforme Corpus*.

Corpuscles, (in *Natural Philosophy*) signify the Particles, smallest Parts, or Physical Atoms of a Body.

Corpuscular, belonging to such Atoms; as *The Corpuscular Philosophy*, i. e. is the most ancient Method of Philosophizing, which endeavours to explain things, and to give an Account of the *Phænomena*, or Appearances of Nature by the Figure, Situation, Motion, Rest, &c. of Corpuscles, or very small Parts of Matter, according to the Principles of *Leucippus*, *Epicurus*, *Democritus*, and others.

Corr, a certain Measure containing two Quarts.

Corrago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Corage, or Bugloss.

To **Correct**, to amend, or mend the Faults, to reclaim, or reform, to reprove or check, to chastise or punish, to temper or allay.

Correctio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one unlays what he has said, and says somewhat instead of it more fit. It is otherwise call'd *Epanorthosis*, which see.

Correction, the Act of Correcting, or Mending; Amendment, Punishment, Reproof. In *Pharmacy*, or the *Apothecaries Art*, 'tis when Salt, or some other thing is added to a Medicine, to quicken it; or when it is mended, or made better, that some of the Ingredients may not prove hurtful.

Corrective, that serves to correct, temper, or allay; as *A Corrective Medicine*.

A Corrective, such a sort of Remedy.

Corrector, one that corrects, or amends.

Corrector of a Printing-house, a Man of Letters, who takes care that all literal Faults, and other Errors in the composing of every Sheet, be duly mended, before it is wrought off at the Press.

Corrector of the Staple, a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that records the Bargains of Merchants made there.

Correctorium, (in the Art of *Physick*) any thing that serves to correct, or improve Medicines.

Correlative, that has mutual Relation one to another: Thus the Terms, Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Master and Servant, among *Logicians*, are said *To be Correlatives*. There are also other Correlatives, which are consider'd with respect to their contrary Effects; as *To gain and to loose, to bind and to set free, to gather and to scatter abroad*, &c.

Correptio, (*Lat.*) a Correcting in Words, a Rebuking, or Checking; Reproof, Punishment: Also a Grammatical Figure, otherwise call'd *Syllepsis*; which see.

To **Correspond**, to answer, or agree; to make suitable Returns to one's Friendship, or good Offices.

Correspondence, holding Intelligence, Intercourse; mutual Commerce, or Familiarity.

Correspondency, Agreement, Answerableness, or Proportion of one thing to another.

Correspondent, corresponding, suitable, or agreeable.

A Correspondent, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept. In the way of Trade, when two Men hold a mutual Familiarity, or Intercourse by Letters, Invoices, &c. they are said *To be Correspondents*.

Corridor, (*Fr.*) a kind of Gallery that surrounds a Building: In *Fortification*, the *Covert-way* above the *Counterscarp*, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the Pallisadoes.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) that may be corrected, or amended.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governour, or Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, (properly one that drinks of the same Stream with another) a Competitor, one that makes Suit in the same Business, or courts the same Mistress.

Corroborantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that strengthen, and comfort the Parts.

To **Corroborate**, to strengthen a feeble, or diseased Part, to confirm, or make good an Evidence, or Argument.

Corroboration, the Act of corroborating, strengthning, or making firm.

Corroborative, that serves to corroborate, or strengthen.

To **Corrode**, to eat through, to gnaw; to fret, or gall.

Corrodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that eat away, or consume proud Flesh.

Corrodible, that may be corroded.

Corrodibility, (among *Chymists*) is the Power, or Faculty of being corroded, eaten, or dissolved by any corrosive *Menstruum*, or Liquor.

Corrosio, (*Lat.*) a corroding, or gnawing. *Corrosio Chymica*, a dissolving of mixt Bodies by corrosive *Menstruums*.

Corrosion, a Gnawing, or Fretting.

Corrosive, that has a gnawing, or fretting Quality.

A Corrosive, a corroding Medicine.

Corrosiveness, a being corrosive, the Quality that some Liquors, which are call'd *Menstruums*, have of corroding, or dissolving Bodies.

Corruda, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Wild Speerage.

Corrugant Muscles, (according to some *Anatomists*) are those that help to knit the Brows when one frowns; but they seem to be only a part of the *Frontal Muscles*, which have their Fibres

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bres in this Place, running somewhat obliquely.

† **Corrugation,** a wrinkling, or drawing into wrinkles.

Corrugator Supercilii, a Muscle of the Eyebrow. See *Corrugant Muscles.*

Corrupt, stark nought, rotten, tainted, vicious, bribed.

To **Corrupt,** to marr or spoil, to destroy or waste, to debauch or defile, to infect or taint, to pervert or bribe; also to become corrupt, to putrify.

Corruptibility, the State of that which is corruptible, Aptness, or Proneness to be corrupted.

Corruptible, that may be corrupted, or subject to Corruption.

Corruption, a corrupting, marring, tainting, *&c.* a spoiling of Morals, or Manners; the Falsification of a Passage in a Book: Also Rottenness, the corrupt, or rotten Matter of a Sore: In *Philosophy,* it is defined to be the Destruction, Extinction, or at least the Cessation for a Time of the proper Mode of Existence, or Being of any Natural Body.

Corruption of Blood, (in a *Law-sense*) is an Infection that happens to the Blood, Issue and Estate of a Man Attainted of Treason, or Felony, whereby he forfeits all to the King, or other Lord of the Fee, and both he and his Children are made Ignoble; besides that his Issue cannot be Heirs to him, or to any other Ancestor, of whom they might have claim'd by him.

Corruptive, apt to corrupt.

Corsair, (*Fr.*) a Courser, Pirate, or Robber by Sea, such as scour the Seas with armed Vessels, to plunder and rob Merchants Ships.

Corse-present, (*Law Term*) an offering of the best Beast belonging to a deceased Person, anciently made to the Parish-Priest, and so call'd, because the Beast was presented with the Body at the Funeral.

Corselet or **Corslet,** a kind of Armour for a Pike-man, or a Pike-man so armed; also a sort of broad Girdle.

Corsned, (*Sax.*) Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread; a superstitious way of Purgation among our *Saxon* Ancestors, when the Party accused of any Crime eat a piece of Bread, Consecrated to that Use by a Priest, with Solemn Oaths and Wishing of Curses, That it might prove Poison to him, or his last Morsel, if what he then asserted, or deny'd, were not punctually true.

Corsoides, (*Gr.*) a certain Stone, in Colour like the hoary Whiteness of an old Man's Hair.

Cortex, (*Lat.*) the Bark, or Rind of a Tree, *&c.* a Shell, or Pill.

Cortex Peruvianus, the Jesuit's Bark. See *Quinquina.*

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinnamon, brought first from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter.*

Corticalis Substantia Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Cortical, or outward barky Substance of the Brain; full of turnings and windings on the outside. It is cover'd with a thin Skin, and is of an Ash, grisly Colour: Its Use is thought by some to be the breeding of Animal Spirits; and the Seat of the Memory and Sleep is plac'd there by many *Anatomists.*

Cortin. See *Courtin.*

Cortularium or **Cortarium,** (in old *Latin* Records) a Court, or Yard adjoining to a Country Farm.

Corvet. See *Curvet.*

Corus, an *Hebrew* Measure of thirty Bushels, as much as a Camel can carry. See *Choner.*

Corus or **Caurus,** (*Gr.*) the North-West Wind.

† **Coruscant,** (*Lat.*) shining, bright.

Coruscation, a Lightning, Flashing, or Glittering: According to the *Cartesians,* it is an Exhalation, or Vapour spread under a Cloud, which rushing downwards, is set on Fire, and flashes.

Corvulus, (*Lat.*) the Crow-fish.

Corvus, the Raven, or Crow, a Bird; also a Fish, call'd a Cabot: Also a Southern Constellation in the Heavens, consisting of seven Stars.

Corvus Eversor, the Demolish-crow, an Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans* to beat down Walls, *&c.*

Corydalus, (*Gr.*) the Lark, a Singing-bird.

Corylus, the Hasel-tree, or Filberd-tree.

Corymbia or **Corymbe,** climbing Ivy, an Herb, often us'd outwardly upon Issues, and for Pains in the Ears.

Corymbiferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have a compound discous Flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, Tansy, Yarrow, *&c.*

Corymbites, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Corymbus, a Bunch, or Cluster of Ivy-berries; the Head, Tuft, or round top of an Artichoke, Thistle, Leak, Onion, *&c.* Some confound the Word with *Umbella,* i. e. the flowery Top of such Plants as have their Branches and Flowers spread round in form of what our Women now call an *Umbrella:* But among Modern *Herbalists,* it is us'd for a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in Down.

Coryphe, the Crown of the Head; also the inner end of the Fingers near the Nails.

Coryza, the Pose, the falling down of a sharp salt and thick Humour out of the Head upon the Nostrils, Mouth, Lungs, *&c.* the Snick, a Stuffing in the Head, a Rheum, or Running at the Nose.

Cos, (*Lat.*) a Whet-stone, a Hone, a Grind-stone.

Cos Vinum, a sort of Wine, excellent for Colour, Smell and Taste.

Coscinomancy, (*Gr.*) a kind of Divination, or Sooth-saying by a Sieve.

Cosecant, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) is the Secant of an Arch, which is the Compliment of another to 90 Degrees.

To **Cosen.** See to *Cozen.*

Cosenage or **Cognattone,** a Writ that lies where the *Tresayle,* or Father of the great Grandfather, holds Lands and Tenements to him and his Heirs for ever, and at his Death a Stranger enters and abates, or intrudes; in which Case, his Heir shall have this Writ of Cosenage. See *Besayle.*

Cosh or **Cotterel,** (old Word) a Cottage, or Hut.

Coshacks, a sort of Girdles worn by *Turkish Women.*

Coshering, (in the *Feudal Laws*) a Prerogative that some Lords of Manors had to lie and feast themselves, with their Followers, at their Tenants Houses.

Cosier, (old Word) a Botcher, otherwise call'd a *Sowter.*

Cosine, (in *Geom.*) the right Sine which is the Complement of another to a Quadrant, or 90 Degrees.

Cosmeticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that whiten and soften the Skin, or in general any thing that helps

to

to promote the Comelineſs, or good Appearance of the Perſon that uſes it; particularly Womens Ornaments, or Waſhes, as Waters, *Pomatums*, Paſtes, &c. Which ſerve to beautify the Skin, and keep the Complection freſh.

Coſmical, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to, or according to the Courſe of the World: Thus a Star is ſaid *To riſe Coſmically*, when it riſes together with the Sun, or with that Degree of the *Ecliptick* in which the Sun then abides; and the *Coſmical Setting*, is when a Star ſets, or goes down in the Weſt, at the ſame Inſtant that the Sun riſes in the Eaſt.

Coſmographer, a Perſon skill'd in *Coſmography*.

Coſmographical, belonging to that Science.

Coſmography, a Deſcription of the viſible World; a Science which ſhews the Frame of the Univerſe, or whole World, examining its Figure, Bigneſs and Diſpoſition of all its Parts, with their reſpective Diſtances, Motions, and other Properties. The two Branches of this Science are *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*.

Coſmometry, a meaſuring of the World by Degrees and Minutes, being a part of *Coſmography*, or *Geography*.

Coſſacks, a certain Militia, or Body of Soldiers ſet up in *Poland* by King *Stephen Bathorius*: They were formerly Volunteers of *Ruſſia*, *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, that made it their Buſineſs to Exerciſe Piracy upon the Black Sea.

Coſſe and **Coſſick**, the old Word for *Algebra*; to which the *Italians* gave the *Latin* Name of *Regula Rei & Cenſus*, i. e. the Rule of the Root and the Square, calling the Root *Res*, and the Square *Cenſus*; ſo that the Term *Coſſick* is deriv'd from *Coſa*, the *Italian* Word for *Res*, or the Root; and ſome Writers call the Powers of Numbers, as the Root, the Square, the Cube, &c. *Coſſick Numbers*.

Coſſet, a Lamb, Colt, Calf, &c. fallen and brought up by hand without the Dam.

Coſſick, belonging to *Algebra*, as *Coſſick Quantities*, Numbers, or Powers. See *Coſſe*.

Coſſis, (*Lat.*) an Inſect that breeds in Wood, a Timber-worm.

Coſt, Charge, Price: In *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a *Bend*, or the half of a *Garter*, which in the Plural Number is expreſs'd *Coſtiſes*.

Coſtmary or **Coſt-weed**, a Garden-herb, otherwiſe call'd Ale-coſt, or Maudlin.

Coſtæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Ribs, or thoſe Bones, which with other Parts make the *Thorax*, or Cheſt; being join'd backward with the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and forward with the Cartilages or Griſtles of the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-bone: They are twelve in number on each Side; of theſe the ſeven upper are call'd *Coſtæ veræ*, or *true Ribs*, becauſe their griſtly Ends are receiv'd into the *Sinus*, or Hollow of the *Sternum*; and the five lower bear the Name of *Spuriæ*, or *Baſtard ones*, upon account of their being ſhorter and ſoftſ.

Coſtard, a kind of Apple.

Coſtard-monger, a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

Coſtera, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coaſt, or Sea-coaſt.

Coſtive, ſubject to be bound in Body.

Coſtons. See *Chards of Artichokes*.

Coſtrel, (old Word) a Wine-pot, or a kind of Bottle.

Coſtus, (*Gr.*) a Shrub that grows in *Syria* and *Arabia*, having a Root of a moſt pleaſant ſpicy Smell and Taſte. Alſo a Drug brought from the *Indies*, of which there is the ſweet and the bitter ſort; alſo an Herb, commonly call'd *Coſt-mary*.

Cot, an old Word for a Cottage.

Cot or **Cot-gare**, a kind of refuſe Wooll, ſo clung, or clotted together, that it cannot be pull'd aſunder.

Co-Tangent, (in *Geom.*) is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

Cotarius. See *Coterellus*.

Cotemporary. See *Contemporary*

Coterelli, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a ſort of ſtraggling Thieves and Plunderers, who ſeem at firſt to have been Cotagers and Country-fellows, like the Moſs-troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*.

Coterellus, was alſo a kind of ſervile Tenant that held Lands in meer Villenage, having his Perſon, Iſſue and Goods diſpoſed of at the Pleaſure of his Lord; in which reſpect ſuch a Tenant was diſtinguiſh'd from *Cotarius*, who had a free Soccage-Tenure, and paid a ſtated Rent in Proviſions, or Money, with ſome occaſional cuſtomary Services.

Coteria, a Cottage, Cot, Houſe, or Homeſtall.

Cotes-wold, (old Word) a ſet of Sheep-coats, or a Flock of Sheep feeding on Hills; whence a part of *Worceſter-ſhire* took its Name.

Cotinus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Olive; alſo Curriers, or *Venice Sumach*, a Shrub.

Cotland or **Cotſethland**, (*Sax.*) Land held by a Cottager.

Cotonea or **Cydonia Malus**, (*Lat.*) the Quince-tree, the Fruit of which is of a binding Quality, and very agreeable to the Stomach.

Cotquean, a Man that is too buſy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

Cotſethla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cotſettle, little Manſion, or Seat belonging to a ſmall Farm.

Cotſethus, a Cottager, or Cottage-holder, who by ſervile Tenure was bound to work for his Lord.

Cotta, the Coot, a kind of Water-fowl. See *Cottum*.

Cottage, a little Houſe in the Country, properly ſuch a one as is without any Land; or that has but four Acres belonging to it.

Cottager, one that lives in a Cottage.

Cottanum. See *Coſtanum*.

Cotterel, a Word us'd for a Cottage in Doomſday Book, and other ancient Records.

Cottiſes, (in *Heraldry*) certain Subdiviſions from the *Bend*, of which they make but two third Parts, and take up no more than a fourth, or fifth Part of the Eſcutcheon.

Cotton, a ſort of Stuff contained in the Fruit of the Tree of the ſame Name, a Shrub that grows in *India*, *Arabia* and *Egypt*: Alſo the woolly Down, or Moſſineſs of ſome Fruits.

To **Cotton**, to friz, or wear nappy, as ſome Stuffs do; to ſucceed, to hit, to agree.

Cotton-weed or **Cud-weed**, a ſort of Herb.

Cottum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Cot or Dag-wooll, of which *Cotta*, or coarſe Blankets were anciently made: Hence in making Hats, To *Cotton well*, is when the Wooll, and other Materials work well, and imbody together.

Cotuchan, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book for Boors, or Husband-men.

Cotula, (*Lat.*) a little Whet-ſtone: *Cotula fœtida*, the Herb ſinking May-weed; a ſort of Camomile.

Coturnix, the Quail; a Bird.

Cotyla, (*Gr.*) a Saucer, a Diſh; alſo a ſort of

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Herb, or Weed, Mother-wort, Cover-few, May-weed, Dog-fennel. Also a kind of ancient Measure for Liquids, the same as the *Roman Hemina*, much about an *English* Pint.

Cotyla Attica, a dry Measure among the *Athenians*, containing nine Ounces.

Cotyle, the same as *Cotyla*: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone; also the hollow part of the Hand.

Cotyledon, the same with *Cotyle*; also an Herb, call'd great Penny-wort, Wall Penny-wort, *Venus*-navel, or Navel-wort.

Cotelydones or **Acetabula Uterina**, certain Glandules, which take Name from the resemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Penny-wort; and are dispersed up and down the *Chorion*, or outermost Membrane that covers the *Fœtus*; their Use being to separate the Nutritious Juice from the Womb to nourish the *Fœtus*, or Young: But these Glands are only found in some Creatures, and the *Placenta* in the Womb supplies their Place in Women. The gaping Meetings of the Veins in the Womb are also call'd *Cotelydones* and *Acetabula*.

To **Couch**, to comprehend, or comprise, to lie down; to take off the Web of an Eye, as Oculists do, to set a Lance on the rest.

Couch-weed, Couch-grass, or **Dutch-grass**, a kind of Herb.

Couchant, (*Fr.*) lying, or squating close to the Ground; a Term more especially us'd in *Heraldry* for a Lion, represented in a Coat of Arms lying on his Belly, but with his Head upright.

Coucher, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in *Gascoigne* to buy Wines; also a Setter, or Setting-dog. In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, &c. register their particular Acts.

Couching, the *Huntsman*'s Term for a Boar's Lodging, as the dislodging of that wild Beast is call'd *Rearing the Boar*.

Coubee, (*Fr.*) a Cubit, or Elbow; also a Term in *Fortification*. See *Traverses*.

Convenable or **Couvenable**, (old *Law-word*) convenient, suitable, or fit; as *Convenably endowed*, i. e. endowed as is fitting.

Covenant, a Bargain, or Agreement: In *Divinity*, a particular Dispensation whereby Almighty God deals with Mankind; as *The Covenant of Works* under the *Levitical* Law, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

In **Common Law**, Covenant is the Consent of several Parties to one thing, as to do, or give somewhat; being either *Real*, or *Personal*: The former is that by which a Man ties himself to pass a real Thing, as Lands or Tenements, to levy a Fine, &c. and a Covenant meerly Personal, is where a Man agrees with another to build him a House, or to do him any Service, &c.

Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intends to be made, though it be not express'd in Words; and *Covenant in Fact*, is that which is expressly agreed upon between the Parties.

Covenant, is also the Name of a Writ that lies for the Breach of Covenants.

The **Covenant** or **The Solemn League and Covenant**, a particular Association, or Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the time of K. *Charles* I. which was voted Illegal and Irreligious by Parliament, *Anno Domini* 1661, and suppress'd by *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2.

To **Covenant**, to make a Covenant, or Agreement.

Covenanter, one that took the Solemn Covenant during the Civil Wars of England.

Covent or **Convent**, a Monastery, or Religious House: In a *Law-sense*, it is also taken for the Society, or Members of an Abby, or Priory.

Coventry, a noted City in Warwickshire, so call'd from a Convent of Monks, anciently there settled: The first Lord of it is said to be one *Leofrick*, who laying heavy Taxes upon the Inhabitants, remitted them at last at the earnest Intercession of his Wife *Godiva*, upon Condition she would ride naked through the chief Street of the City; which she perform'd, but had her Body so cover'd with her long Hair, that it could not be easily discern'd.

Coventry-Bells, a kind of Flower.

Covercle or **Coverkil**, (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.

Coverlet, a Covering for a Bed.

Co-versed Sine, (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the Versed Sine is taken from it.

Covert, (*Fr.* Law-term) cover'd by, or under the Power of an Husband; as *Femme Covert*, i. e. a Marry'd Woman.

A **Covert**, a Thicket, or shady Place for Deer, or other Beasts; a Hiding-place, or Shelter.

Covert-way, (in *Fortif.*) a Space of Ground level with the Field on the edge of the Ditch, which is three or four Fathom broad, and has a Parapet, or Breast-work with its *Banquets and Glacis* ranging quite round the Half-moons, and other Works towards the Country. This *Covert-way* is usually pallisado'd in the middle, and sometimes call'd the *Counterscarp*, from its being situated on the Edge of it.

Covertute, (*Fr.*) a Cover, Covering, or Coverlet, any thing that covers; as Apparel, &c. In a *Law-sense*, it is particularly apply'd to the State, or Condition of a Marry'd Woman, who by the Laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, i. e. under the Power, or Protection of her Husband, and therefore is disabled to act, or make any Bargain without his Consent and Privity.

To **Covet**, to desire eagerly, to lust after.

Covetable, that is to be coveted, or desired.

Covetous, very desirous; also stingy, griping, close-fisted, niggardly.

Covin or **Covine**, (*Law-word*) a deceitful Agreement between two or more Persons, to the prejudice of another.

Coul, a kind of Tub, or Vessel with two Ears, to be carry'd between two Persons with a Coul-staff.

To **Coul**, (in *Archery*) to shear, or cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

Coulxay, (old Word) a Grove of Hasel-trees.

Coulter, (*Lat.*) a Plough-share.

Council, a general Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation, or particular Province, to determine Matters of Religion: Also an Assembly of Counsellors, to deliberate upon weighty Affairs of State, &c.

Common-Council, a Meeting of a Select Number of the principal Citizens of *London*, chosen out of every Ward, to manage Publick Affairs within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common-Council Man, a Member of that venerable Assembly.

Council or **Counsel**, a Counsellor or Advocate, one that pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

Counsel,

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Counsel, Advice.
To **Counsel,** to give Council, or Advice.

Counsellor, an Adviser, especially, a Person well skill'd in the Law, who is consulted in weighty Matters, or takes upon him to plead his Client's Cause.

Privy Counsellor, a Counsellor of State, one of the King's most Honourable Privy Council.

Count, a foreign Earl; as *A Count of the Empire of Germany*: Also a Law-Term signifying the original Declaration in a Process chiefly in real Actions; as Declaration is more frequently apply'd to Personal ones.

Count of Holt. See *Cloacarius.*

To **Count,** to reckon, to account or esteem.

Count-Wheel, a Wheel in the striking part of a Clock that moves round in 12 or 14 Hours, and is by some call'd the *Locking-Wheel*; because it has commonly two Notches in it set at unequal Distances one from another, in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Countee, an old Law-word for a Count or Earl, which before the Conquest was the highest Title of Dignity next to a Duke: The *Countee* had also the Charge and Custody of the County, and is now succeeded in that Authority by the Sheriff.

Countenance, (*Fr.*) Visage, Face, Looks; Encouragement, Protection, Support. In a Law-sense, Estimation or Credit.

To **Countenance,** to favour, to encourage, to aber.

Counter, a Counting-board in a Shop; also a piece of Brass, or other Metal, to count withal: Also the Name of two Prisons in the City of *London.* In a Ship, there are two sorts of Counters, *viz.* the upper and the lower; the latter being that hollow part of the Ship's Stem which resembles an Arch, and lies between the Transom and the lower part of the Gallery: And the upper *Counter* reaches from the Gallery to the lower part of the straight Piece of the Stern.

Counters or **Counsors,** such Serjeants at Law as were retain'd to defend their Clients Cause as Advocates, and were anciently call'd *Serjeant-Countors.* These were distinguish'd from *Plaidurs,* who being of the nature of Attorneys, us'd to speak in behalf of those that were present themselves.

Counter, is also a Particle signifying Opposition or Contrariety, often made use of in the compounding of *English* Words, and sometimes by it self; as *To write Counter, to run Counter.*

Counter-Approaches, (in the *Art of War*) are certain Lines or Trenches carried on by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approaches of the Enemy, and to attack them in form.

To **Counter-ballance,** to weigh one thing against another, to make of an even Weight, to make an equal amends for.

Counterband. See *Contraband.*

Counter battery, (in *Fortif.*) a Battery rais'd to play against another.

Counter-bond, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

Counter-Break-work. See *False Bray.*

Counter-change, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

Counter-changed, a Term us'd by *Heralds,* when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field, and Charge in an Escutcheon, by means of one or more Lines of Partition; as *He bears Party per Pale Argent and Gules; a Bend Counter-changed.*

Counter-charge, a Charge brought against an Accuser,

Counter-charm, a contrary Charm, a Charm made use of to spoil the force of another.

Counter-check, a Censure made upon a Reprover.

Counter-componed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to a Bordure, or any Ordinary that has only two Rows of Checkers of two different Colours set contrariwise; but if there be three, or more, 'tis call'd *Checky.*

Counter-cunning, Subtilty us'd by the adverse Party.

Counter-distinction or **Contradistinction,** a distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

Counterfeit, (*Fr.*) imitated, false, feigned, dissembled.

A **Counterfeit,** a deceitful Person, a Cheat.

To **Counterfeit,** to imitate, to forge, to feign or dissemble, to disguise.

Counter-foil or **Counter-stock,** that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other part call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the King any Money upon such Account.

Counter-forts, (in *Fortif.*) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another, which advance as much as is possible in the Ground, and are join'd by Vaults to the height of the *Cordon*: They serve to support the way of the Rounds, and part of the Rampart, as also to fortify the Wall, and strengthen the Ground; nevertheless they are not much us'd at present, except in large Fortifications.

Counter-fugue, (in *Musick*) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another.

Counter-guard, (in *Fortif.*) a large heap of Earth in form of a Parapet raised above the Moat, before the Faces and the Point of the Bastion, to preserve them, or to cover some other part of the Body of the Place: It is otherwise call'd *Conserve* and *Envelope.*

Counter-lath, (in *Building*) a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters.

Counter-line. See *Contravallation.*

Countermand, a recalling a former Command: In a *Law-sense,* it is where a thing formerly executed, is afterwards by some Act or Ceremony made void by the Party that first did it: As if a Man having made his last Will devises his Land to *A. B.* and afterwards enfeoffs or makes over the same Land to another, there this Feoffment is a Countermand to the Will, and the Will as to the Disposal of the Land is void.

Counter-march, (in *Military Discipline*) a particular manner of drawing up Soldiers, so as to change the Face, or the Wings of the Battalion: Thus *the Files Counter-march,* to bring those that are in the Front to the Rear; which is proper, when a Battalion is charg'd in the Rear, and the Commander would have the File-leaders take the Place of the Bringers up: And *Counter-march by Ranks,* is when 'tis requir'd, That one Wing, or Flank of the Battalion should change Ground with the other.

Counter-mine, (in *Fortif.*) is a Well, or Passage under ground, which the Besieged make in search of the Enemies Mine, to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by any other means to hinder the Effect of it.

To **Counter-mine,** to sink such Mines; also in general, to prevent, or hinder another's Design from taking Effect.

Counter-mure, a Wall, or Bank raised opposite to the Town-Wall.

Counter-pain or **Counter-point,** a Coverlet for a Bed.

Counter-

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Counter-part, the Duplicate, or Copy of any Inſtrument, Indenture, or Deed, ſo that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and the other by the other: Alſo a Term in *Muſick*, only importing one Part to be oppoſite to another; as the *Baſs* is ſaid to be the Counter-part of the *Treble*.

Counter-paſſant, (in *Heraldry*) is when two Lions are borne in a Coat of Arms, and one appears to be paſſing, or walking quite the contrary Way to the other.

Counter-plea, (in *Common Law*) a croſs, or contrary Plea, particularly that which the Demandant alledges againſt a Tenant in Courteſy, or in Dower, who prays in Aid of the King, or him that has the Reverſion, for his better Defence; a Replication to *Aide priet*.

Counter-plot, a Plot contriv'd to overthrow another; a ſham Plot, a Fetch, or Wile againſt another.

Counter-point, a Quilt, or Coverlet for a Bed: Alſo a Term in Needle-work, the ſame with Back-ſtitch, or Quilt-ſtitch: In *Muſick*, it is the old Method of compoſing Parts by ſetting Points or Pricks one againſt another to expreſs the ſeveral Concords, the Length or Meaſure of which was according to the Words or Syllables to which they were apply'd; the different Notes now in Uſe not being then found out: And becauſe at this Day, in Plain-ſong *Muſick*, we ſet Note againſt Note, as the Ancients did Point againſt Point, thence it is that this kind of Compoſition ſtill retains the Name of *Counter-point*.

Counter-poiſe, an equal Ballance; as when one thing is weigh'd againſt another.

To **Counter-poiſe**, to weigh one againſt another.

Counter-poiſon, an Antidote, to hinder the effect of Poiſon.

Counter-rail, a row of Rails, or Balliſters, ſet oppoſite to another Row.

Counter-roll, (*Law-word*) a Counter-part, or Copy of the Rolls, relating to Appeals, Inqueſts, &c. which is kept by the Sheriffs and Coroners.

Counter-round, (in the Art of *War*) a certain number of Officers going to viſit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-ſalient, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when two Beaſts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a poſture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

Counterſcarp, (in *Fortif.*) is properly that outward Side, or Slope of the Moat which is next the Campaign, and faces the Body of the Place; altho' by this Term the *Covert-Way* with its *Glacis*, or Slope and Parapet is generally underſtood: In this Senſe tis ſaid, *The Enemy attack'd the Counterſcarp, or lodg'd themſelves on the Counterſcarp.*

Counterſcarp-Ditch. See *Avant foſſé*.

Counter-ſecurity, Security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

To **Counter-ſign**, to ſign a Patent, or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more authentick: So the King's Orders are ſign'd by the Secretary of State, the Orders of Council, by the Clerk of the Council, &c.

Counter-Sophiſter, a Diſputant in an Univerſity, that holds an Argument againſt another Sophiſter.

Counter-Swallows-tail, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Contre-queue d' Hironde*.

Counter-tally, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood on which any thing is ſcor'd; ſo that one Party keeps one Piece, and the other the other Piece.

Counter-Tenor, one of the mean, or middle parts of *Muſick*, ſo call'd as if were oppoſite to the Tenor.

Counter-tripping, (in *Heraldry*) when two Stags, or other Beaſts are repreſented in a Coat of Arms *tripping*, *i. e.* in a walking poſture, and the Head of one is to the Tail of another, they are ſaid *To be Counter-tripping*.

To **Countervail**, to be of equal Value, or amount to as much in Compariſon of another thing; to be a ſufficient Recompence for.

Counter-vallation. See *Contra-vallation*.

To **Counter-work**, (in the *Art of War*) is to raiſe Works, in order to oppoſe and ruin thoſe of the Enemy.

Counteſs, the Wife of a Count, or Earl.

Counting-Houſe of the King's Houſe-hold, commonly call'd *the Court of the Green Cloth*, becauſe the Table always ſtands cover'd with a green Cloth: Here ſit the Lord Steward, Treaſurer of the King's Houſe, Controller, Maſter of the Houſhold, Cofferer and other Officers, to take the Accounts of all Expences of the Houſhold, to order Matters relating to the good Government of the King's Servants, and to pay the Wages of thoſe below Stairs.

County or **Shire**, one of the Circuits, or Parts, into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice. Theſe Counties in *England* and *Wales* are 52 in Number, and every one of them is govern'd by an Officer yearly appointed, whom we call a *Sheriff*. **County**, is alſo ſometimes taken in a *Law-ſenſe*, for the *County-Court*; which ſee: Alſo a foreign Earldom: as *The County of Burgundy, the Franche County*, &c.

Counties Corporate, are ſeveral Cities, or ancient Boroughs, upon which the *Engliſh* Monarchs have thought fit to beſtow extraordinary Liberties and Privileges, annexing to them a particular Territory, Land, or Juriſdiction. The chief of theſe is the famous City of *London*, *York*, *Canterbury*, *Cheſter*, *Briſtol*, &c.

Counties Palatine, are four in Number, *viz.* *Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter*, and *Ely*, whoſe Juriſdiction was heretofore very great; ſo that the chief Governours of them ſent out Writs in their own Name, and acted in all things, relating to Juſtice, as abſolutely as the Prince himſelf in other Counties; but their Power is much abridg'd by *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *Pembroke* and *Hexam* were alſo anciently Counties Palatine, which laſt belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*, was ſtript of its Privileges in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and made a part of the County of *Northumberland*.

County-Court, is divided into two ſorts, *viz.* one retaining the general Name; as the *County-Court* kept every Month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the under Sheriff; and the other call'd the *Turn*, held twice every Year, which ſee in its proper Place.

Couped or **Coupee**, a Term apply'd by *Heralds* to Trees cut from the Trunk, or to any part of a Member, or to any other thing in an Eſcutcheon that is borne cut clear and evenly off, in oppoſition to its being torn off, which they call *Eraſed*; as alſo to another manner of cuting diſtinguiſh'd by the Term *Caleſed*; which ſee.

Couple, two things of the ſame kind ſet together; a Pair: Thus *A Couple of Conies*, or *Rabbets* is the proper Term for two of them; ſo it is alſo taken by Hunters for two Hounds, and *A Couple and a Half* for three. *Couple* is alſo a ſort of

of Blind to the Dogs with.

To Couple, to join together, to do the Act of Generation.

Couple-clofe, (in *Heraldry*) a Term that ſignifies the fourth part of a *Cheveron*, and theſe are generally borne in Pairs.

Courage, (*Fr.*) Valour, Stoutneſs, Boldneſs, Mettle.

Courageous, full of Courage, Stout, Reſolute.

Courant, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Dance; alſo the Title of ſome News-papers. See *Curranto*.

Courap, a kind of *Indian* Itch, a Diſeaſe like a Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Courtine, (old Word) fine Heart.

Courier, a Meſſenger that rides Poſt to bring Expreſſes.

Courtier, (*Fr.*) an old Law word for a Horſe-courſer.

Courſe, thick, rough, homely; clowniſh, rude, ſorry, mean.

Courſe, (*Subſt.*) Running, Race, Order, Turn, Cuſtom; Way, or Means; alſo a Service of Meat to be ſet on the Table: Alſo a Term in *Husbandry*, ſignifying every fleece or turn of Hay laid on the Cart: In *Navigation*, it is a Ship's Way, *i. e.* that point of the Compaſs, or Coaſt of the *Horizon*, on which the Ship is to be ſteer'd from Place to Place.

Clerks of the Courſe. See *Curſiters*.

Courſer, a Diſputant in Schools, alſo a Horſe of Service.

Courſes, the Monthly Terms, or Flowers in Women: Among *Sailors*, the Main-ſail and Foreſail of a Ship; ſo that when the Ship ſails under them only, without lacing on any *Bonnets*, or *Tops*, they ſay, *She goes under a pair of Courſes*.

Courſey, (*Fr.*) a Space, or Paſſage in a Galley, about a Foot and a half broad, on both Sides of which the Slaves are plac'd.

Court, a Yard belonging to a Houſe, a ſpace of Ground before a Church-gate, a narrow Street: Alſo the King's Palace, or Manſion; the Prince with his Retinue of Courtiers; or the Attendance that is paid to a Prince, or great Man: Alſo the Hall, or Place where Juſtice is adminiſter'd, or the Judges themſelves that ſit there.

Court of the Admiralty, a Court firſt eſtabliſh'd by K. *Edward III.* for the deciding of Cauſes relating to Sea-affairs. See *Admiralty-Court*.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Manour, anciently call'd a *Baron*, holds within his own Precinct for the Cuſtomary Tenants, in which Admittances and Grants of Land are made to the Copy-holders, Surrenders are accepted, *&c.* There is alſo a Court of Free-holders call'd the *Court-Baron*, wherein the Suitors, *i. e.* the Free-holders are Judges; whereas in the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of Chancery. See *Chancery*.

Court of Chivalry, or **The Marſhal's Court,** a Court which is the Fountain of Martial Law, where the Lord High Conſtable of *England*, and the Earl Marſhal ſit as Judges; the latter being alſo oblig'd to ſee Execution done.

Courts Chriſtian, Spiritual Courts, in which Matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially handled, and ſuch as cannot well be determin'd without good Skill in Divinity, and therefore the Judges are Divines, as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Arch-Deacons, *&c.*

Court of Common Pleas. See *Common Pleas*.

Court of Delegates. See *Delegates*.

Court of Faculties. See *Faculty-Court*.

Court of the Green Cloth. See *Houſhold, Houſe of the King's Houſehold*.

Court-Leet. See *Leet*.

Court of the Legate, a Court obtained of Pope *Leo* X. by Cardinal *Wolſey*, to prove Wills, and diſpenſe with Offences againſt the Spiritual Laws; but it was of ſhort Continuance, and fell with that haughty Prelate.

Court of Peculiars, a Spiritual Court, held in ſuch Pariſhes as are free from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops, and peculiarly belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Province there are 57 ſuch Peculiars.

Court of Pie-powders. See *Pie-powder Court*.

Court of Requeſts, a Court of Equity, of the ſame nature with the *Chancery*, but inferior to it; chiefly appointed for the help of ſuch Petitioners, as in conſcionable Caſes ſhould deal with the King by Supplication: But this Court growing burdenſome and grievous, was taken away with ſome others by *Stat.* 16 and 17 *Car.* 1.

Court of Wards and Liveries. See *Ward*.

To **Court,** to woe, or to make Love to, to importune, or deſire earneſtly; to ſue, or ſtand for.

Court Bouillon, (*Fr. i. e.* ſhort boiling) a Term in *Cookery*; a particular way of boiling Fiſh in Wine, Verjuice and Vinegar, with all ſorts of Spice.

Court-Days, thoſe Days when the Courts of Judicature are open and Pleas held.

Court-lands, Demeans, or Lands which the Lord of the Manour keeps in his own Hands, to ſerve his Family, and for Hoſpitality.

Court-roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number and Nature of the ſeveral Lands that depend on the Juriſdiction of the Lord of the Manour, with the Names of the Tenants, or Copy-holders that are admitted to any parcel of Land, *&c.*

Courtaud, (*Fr.*) a ſhort, thick-ſet Man, a Dur-gen, a ſhort-arſe; alſo a Crop, or cropped Horſe, a Bob-tail: Alſo a ſhort Baſſoon, a Muſical Inſtrument, or a kind of ſhort piece of Ordnance us'd at Sea.

Courteous, civil, affable, gentle, kind.

Courtelan or **Courtezan,** a Court Lady, a Lady of Pleaſure, a fine Miſs, a topping Strumpet.

Courteſy, Civility, Kindneſs, a good Turn; a Curſy, or Reverence done by a Woman.

Courteſy of England, (*Law Term*) a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heireſs poſſeſs'd of Lands in Fee-Simple, or Fee-tail General, *&c.* if he have a Child by her which comes alive into the World, tho' the Mother and the Child die immediately; yet if ſhe were in Poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the Land during his Life, under the Title of *Tenant per Legem Angliæ*, or Tenant by the Courteſy of *England*; becauſe this Privilege is not allow'd in any other Country, except *Scotland*, where 'tis call'd *Curialitas Scotiæ*.

Courtilage. See *Curtilage*.

Courtin or **Courtain,** (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) the Front of the Wall, or Rampart, lying between two Baſtions: Or it is the longeſt ſtraight Line that runs about the Rampart, drawn from one Plank to the other, and border'd with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work five Foot high; behind which the Men may fire upon the *Covert-way* and into the Moat.

Courtlaſs, a Hanger, a kind of ſhort Sword, that only cuts on one Side.

Courtly, gallant, airy, ſpruce, nice.

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Courtſhip, Courteſy, Civility, fine amorous Speech, or Carriage.

Couthe, (*Sax.*) known.

Coutheutlaughe, (old *Law-word*) one that knowingly entertains, cheriſhes, or hides an outlawed Perſon; in which caſe he was in ancient time ſubject to the ſame Puniſhment that the Outlaw himſelf was.

Covy of Partridges, a Flock of thoſe Birds.

Cow, a well known Beaſt, the Emblem of a cowardly faint-hearted Fellow, and of a droniſh beaſtly Wench.

To **Cow one**, to put one out of Heart, to keep him in awe.

Cow-blakes. See *Caſings*.

Cow-quake, a ſort of Herb.

Cow-wheat, a ſmall flowering Weed that grows amidſt Corn.

Coward, one that has no Heart, or Courage: In *Heraldry*, when a Lion is borne in any Coat of Arms with the Tail doubled, or turn'd in between the Legs, 'tis call'd *A Lion Coward*.

Cowde, (old Word) a Gobbet.

Cowl, a kind of Hood, ſuch as Monks wear: Alſo a Word us'd in *Eſſex* for a Tub; whence *Cowler*, a kind of Brewing-Veſſel, now pronounc'd *Cooler*.

Cowneer, the hollow, or arched part in a Ship's Stern.

To **Cowr**, to kneel, to fall, or ſquat down.

Cowring, (in *Falconry*) the quivering of young Hawks, that ſhake their Wings, in token of Obenience to the old ones.

Cowſel Baſhaw, the ſame with the *Perſians*, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, *i. e.* a ſort of compleat armed Horſemen, that attend the *Shawbander*, or chief Governour of a Town or Port, at the Reception of an Ambaſſador, or any other great Solemnity.

Cowſlip, a Flower, of which there are ſeveral kinds; as that Hoſe in Hoſe, the double Cowſlip, double and ſingle green one, the tufted, the red, the Orange-colour'd, *&c.*

Cowſlip-wine, a ſort of Wine made of Cowſlip Flowers bruiſed, Syrup of Citron, Sugar, ſliced Lemons, with White or *Rheniſh* Wine, and ſome other Ingredients.

Coxa, (*Lat.*) the Hip, or Haunch, the Joint of the Hip, the Huckle-bone.

Coxæ Os, (in *Anat.*) the Hip-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Innominatum*, *i. e.* the nameleſs Bone, and *Ilium Coxendicis*, becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*; and it is join'd to the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*: In Infants it conſiſts of three Bones, *viz.* *Ilium*, *Iſchium*, and *Os Pubis*, which are united together by Cartilages, or Griſtles, 'till ſeven Years of Age, and then it is diſtinguiſh'd by a Triple Line; ſo that it grows into one continued Bone in Adult Perſons.

Coxendix, the ſame with *Coxa* and *Os Iſchium*, is the third and lower of the *Oſſa Innominata*, or nameleſs Bones, having a large Cavity, or Hollow nam'd *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone; and the Circumference of this Cavity is tipt with a Griſtle call'd its *Supercilium*.

Coxcomb, a ſilly Fellow, a conceited Fool, a Block-head, or Fop.

Coy, that pretends to much Modeſty, ſhy, finical.

Coy or **Coyen**, (old Word) nice, dainty; alſo to quiet, to flatter.

To **Cozen**, to bubble, cheat, chouſe, or gull.

Cozenage, Cozening, or Cheating.

Crab, a kind of Sea-fiſh; alſo a Wilding, or wild Apple: Alſo a wooden Engine with three Claws plac'd on the Ground, for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabs-eyes, a Stone found in a Crab-fiſh, which reſembles an Eye.

Crabro, (*Lat.*) a kind of great Waſp, a Hornet.

Crabbat, (old Word) handſome, comely.

Crabbed, ſow'r as unripe Fruit; rough, uneven, ſurly.

Crabbing, a Term in the Art of *Falconry*, which ſignifies Hawks ſtanding too near, and fighting one with another.

Crack-berry, a ſort of Herb.

Cracker, a Squib, a kind of Fire-work; Alſo Paper rolled up to buckle up Hair, or keep it in the Curl; a Term in Uſe among Periwig-makers.

Cracknels, a ſort of Cakes made in ſhape of a Diſh, and bak'd hard, ſo as to crackle under the Teeth.

Cracht Boiling of Sugar, (in the *Confectionary Art*) To know whether the Sugar has attain'd to this Degree, dip the tip of your Finger into cold Water, and having dext'rouſly run it into the boiling Sugar, dip it again immediately into the Water: Thus keeping your Finger in the Water, rub off the Sugar with the other two; and if it break, making a kind of crackling Noiſe, 'tis come to the point of boiling call'd *Cracht*.

Cradle, a kind of Bed for a young Child: Among Ship-wrights, a Timber-frame rais'd along the out-ſide of a Ship or Galley by her *Bilge*, or Flooring, for the more Eaſe and Safety in Launching: In *Husbandry*, a wooden Frame fixt to ſome ſort of Scythes for the mowing of Corn, and the better laying it in order; and then 'tis call'd a *Cradle-Scyth*: A Surgeon's *Cradle* is a kind of Engine made of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly ſet, ſo as to keep the Bed-clothes, *&c.* from preſſing it.

Craft, Craftineſs, Subtilty, Cunning, Sly neſs; Wile or Trick: Alſo a Sea-word ſignifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, and other Tackle that ſerve for Fiſhing; whence Hoys, Ketches, Smacks, and ſuch like little Veſſels, us'd in the Fiſhing Trade, are commonly call'd *Small-Craft*.

Craft or **Handy-craft**, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

Crafts-Maſter, one that is skilful in Handy-Crafts, or in his Trade; an Artiſt.

Crafty, ſubtil, cunning, ſly, ſharp.

Crag, the Nape of the Neck, or the Top of a Rock.

Cragged or **Craggy**, rough, uneven, high, ſteep.

Craiera, (in old *Latin* Records) a Veſſel of Burden; a Hoy, or Smack.

To **Cram**, to thruſt cloſe, to ſtuff.

Crama, (*Gr.*) a Mixture of things, as of Elements, Medicines, *&c.*

Crambe, a kind of Colewort-plant.

Crambe or **Cramho**, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a Word that was ſaid before.

Crambling-rocket, a kind of Herb.

Cramp, a Diſtemper caus'd by a violent wreſting or ſtretching of the Nerves, Muſcles, *&c.* Alſo a Diſeaſe that happens to Hawks in their Soarage, by taking cold, and lies in the Wing.

Cramp-fiſh. See *Torpedo*.

Crampern or **Cramp-iron**, an Iron that faſtens Stones in a Building; alſo a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

Crampoons, pieces of Iron hooked at the ends, which are faſten'd to great pieces of Timber, Stones,

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Stones, &c. to pull them up, or draw them along.

Cranage, (*Law-Term*) Liberty to use a Crane for the drawing up of Wares at a Creek or Wharf, and to make Profit of it; also the Money taken and paid for the same.

Crane, a known sort of Fowl, also an Engine that serves to draw up any Weight or Burden: Also a kind of crooked Pipe made of Metal, for drawing up Liquors out of a Vessel. See *Sipbon.*

Crane-fowl, a Bird in *America*, about the bigness of a large Duck, cover'd with Feathers, very hideous to the Eye, and having under the Neck a Bag capable of holding two Gallons of Water: They live by Fishing, and can discern a Fish above a Fathom under Water.

Crane-lines, (in a *Ship*) certain Lines that go from the upper end of the Sprit-sail Top-mast to the middle of the Fore-stays: They serve to keep the Sprit-sail Top-mast upright and steady in its place, and strengthen it, so that it may bear its Yard and Sail the better.

Cranes-bill, an Herb so call'd from the Shape of its Seed resembling the Beak or Bill of a Crane: Also a sort of *Forceps*, or pair of Pincers, us'd by Surgeons, which likewise takes Name from its Figure.

Cranium, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Skull comprehending all the Bones of the Head, which, as it were a Helmet, defends it from outward Injuries; its upper Part is double, and some call it *Calva*, or *Calvaria*: The particular Bones of the *Cranium* are properly six in Number, *viz.* the *Os Frontis*, making the Front or Fore-part of the Skull; the *Os Occipitis*, which makes the Hinder-part; the *Ossa parietalia & Temporum*, that constitute the Sides; and two common Bones; as the *Os Sphenoides*, and the *Os Ethmoides*, or *Cribriforme*; all which see under those Words.

Crank, lusty, brisk, jolly; also the Draw-beam of a Well. Among Sea men, a Ship is said *To be Crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides.

Crank-sided, a Term apply'd to a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or is capable of bearing but small Sail, for fear of over-setting.

To **Crankle,** to go in and out, to go winding about.

Crannock or **Cennock,** an old Measure of Corn.

Cranny, a little Chink, Rift, or Cleft.

Crap, a Country-word us'd in some Places for Darnel, and in others for Buck-wheat.

Crape, a sort of Stuff.

Crapula, (*Lat.*) a Surfeit by too much eating or drinking; an Head-ache, Dizziness, or Surcharge of Stomach, proceeding from Intemperance, Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

Crash, a great Noise, a Quarrel or Scuffle.

Crasis, (*Gr.*) a Mixture, especially of Wine and Water: In *Grammar*, the same as *Synæresis*, a Contraction or Drawing together of two Syllables into one, as *Vement*, for *Vehement*: In a *Physical-Sense*, a proper Constitution, Temperature, or Mixture of Humours in an Animal Body: Also a convenient Mixture of Qualities, either Simple or Compound; Simple, when one Quality exceeds the rest; as *hot, cold, moist, dry*, &c. Compound, when more Qualities exceed, as *hot and dry, hot and bitter, salt and sharp*, &c.

† **Crass,** (*Lat.*) fat, gross.

Crassitude, a *Philosophical* Word for Thickness.

Crassula or **Crassula major,** the Herb Orpine, Lib-long, or Love-long. *Crassula minor*, the Herb Prick-Madame, Worm-grass, or Stone-crop.

Cratægonon, (*Gr.*) Arse-smart, Cudweed, or wild Cow-wheat.

Cratæonum, Stitch-wort, an Herb good for the Eyes.

Cratch, a Rack for Hay or Straw.

Cratches or **Rats-Tails,** a stinking Sore that rises in a Horse's Heels.

Crater, (*Gr.*) properly a Vessel in which Wine is mingled, a great Cup or Bowl made of Plate; a Goblet: Also the Name of a Southern Constellation, consisting of Eleven Stars. In *Falconry*, the Line on which Hawks are fasten'd, when reclaim'd, of what sort soever they be.

Craterites, a precious Stone very hard, of Colour between the Chrysolite and Amber.

Craticula, (*Lat.*) a little Grate, a Grid-iron, a Roaster; also a kind of Grate us'd in *Chymists* Furnaces to keep up the Coals.

Cravat, a kind of Neck-cloth, said to be first us'd by the *Croats*, a sort of Troopers in the *German* Wars.

To **Crave,** to desire earnestly, to beseech, to demand.

Craven or **Cravent,** an old Word for a Coward: It was anciently us'd as a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a Tryal by single Combat, yielded and cry'd *Cravant*, &c.

Cray, a Disease in Hawks that hinders their muting, and is almost the same with the *Pantas*, proceeding from ill Diet, and long feeding with cold stale Meat.

Cray-fish or **Crevice,** a sort of River-fish.

Crayer, a kind of small Sea-Vessel or Ship mention'd in *Stat.* 14 *Car.* II.

Crayon, (*Fr.*) a small Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff, made up into Paste and dry'd, to be us'd for drawing in dry Colours, upon Paper or Parchment.

Crazy, distemper'd, sickly, weak.

Cream, the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk, of which Butter or Cheese is made; whence it is figuratively taken for the Prime, or Best of a thing.

Cream of Tartar, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees boil'd in a great deal of Water, to dissolve it as much as possible, and then the Liquor is pass'd hot through a Woollen Bag; so that about half of it being steam'd out in Vapours, the Remainder is set in a cool Place; where the Tartar will shoot into Crystals, and some of it be like a Cream on the top of the Liquor.

† **Creance,** (*Fr.*) Confidence, Trust, Credit; also a Term in *Falconry*. See *Criance*.

Creansour, (old *Law-word*) he that trusts another with any Debt, whether it be Money or Wares; a Creditor.

Create, a Pleat or Fold.

Creast. See *Crest*.

To **Create,** (*Lat.*) to make out of nothing; to form, frame, or fashion; to ordain, or appoint; to procure; or cause.

Creation, the making or being made out of nothing; also the appointing of a Magistrate.

Creator, a Person that creates; as *God is the Creator of all things.*

Creature, a created Being: Also one that owes his Rise and Fortune to the Favour of a great Man.

Credence, Credit or Belief; Name or Reputation.

Credentials, Letters of Credence or Recommendation, especially for the authorizing, or giving Power to an Ambassadour, Plenipotentiary, &c.

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Credibility, Credibleness, Probableness, Likelyhood.

Credible, that is to be believed, worthy of Belief.

Credit, Belief; Trust; Name, Esteem, or Reputation; Authority, Power, or Interest.

To **Credit**, to give Credit to, trust, to grace, or set off.

Creditable, that is of fair Credit; also that brings Credit or Honour.

Creditor, one that gives Credit, one that lends or trusts another with Money or Goods.

Credulity, Readiness, or Aptness to believe.

Credulous, that is easy, light, or rash of Belief.

Creed, a Summary or short Account of the chief Articles of the Christian Faith, so call'd from the first Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, *i. e.* I believe: Of this Form of wholsome Words, there are Three sorts generally receiv'd in the Church of *England*, *viz.* 1. The Apostles *Creed*, which was either compos'd by the Apostles themselves, or by Apostolical Men. 2. The *Athanasian Creed*, made by St. *Athanasius*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church. 3. The *Nicene Creed*, set forth by the Bishops and other Clergy assembled in the Council of *Nice*, under the Emperour *Constantine* the Great, *A. C.* 314.

Creek, a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where Wares are unloaded.

To **Creek**, to make a Noise as a Door does, when its Hinges are rusty.

Creeper, one that creeps or crawls, a creeping Creature; also a kind of low Andiron: Also an Apple so call'd from the Tree that grows low, trailing its Branches near the Ground.

Creeping Index. See *Brachiolum*.

Creese, a broad, sharp, and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two Foot long, sharp-pointed, and desperately poison'd; the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or Metal, according to the Quality of the Owner, and carv'd in the Figure of some deform'd Idol.

Creliance. See *Criance*.

Cremaster, (*Gr.*) a Hook to hang Flesh on in a Cook's Shop, or a Larder; a Pot-hook, or Pot-hanger. In *Anatomy*, a Muscle otherwise call'd *Suspensor Testiculi*, both Names being taken from its Use; which is to keep the Testicles from hanging down too much, and also to raise them up in Coitu.

Crementum comitatus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Improvement of the King's Rents, above the ancient Vituallel Rents, for which Improvements the Sheriff answer'd under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*, or *Firmæ de cremento Comitatus*.

Cremium, small dry Sticks, or a Brush-wood for Fuel; such as *Bavins*, Chat-wood, Spray-wood, &c.

Cremona, a rich and strong Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, noted for the Violins made there, which are counted the best musical Instruments of that kind in the World.

Crena, the Notch of an Arrow, the Nib or Slit of a Pen; a Notch or Score in a Tally. Also a Dent, Jag, or Nock in the side of a Leaf.

Crenated Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) such Leaves of Plants as are jagged or notched.

Crenelle, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) embattled, or indented like the Battlements of a Wall.

Crengles, (in a Ship) small Ropes spliced or let into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails that belong to the Main and Fore-Mast. They are fasten'd to the Bowling-Bridles, and are also to bridle in, when the Bonner-Sail is taken off.

Crepatura, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Apothecaries*, for the boiling of Barley, or any other thing, till it crack.

Crepida, a kind of Shooe made use of among the old *Romans*, like Slippers without a Heel; also a Sandal, a Shooemaker's Last.

Crepine, (*Fr.*) Fringe. In Cookery, a kind of Farce or stuft Meat wrapped up in a Veal-caul.

† **Crepitation**, (*Lat.*) a rattling, or crackling.

Crepitus, a Bounce, a Din or Noise, a rattling, crashing or creeking: Also a Vast, a Deity worshipped by the *Egyptians* under an obscene Figure, which is to be seen in some curious Collections of Antiquity.

Crepitus Lupi, (*i. e.* Wolfs-fart) a kind of spungy Mushroom, or Puff, which, when dry, is us'd by *Surgeons* to stanch Blood.

Crepusculum, the Twilight, in the Evening after Sun-set; or in the Morning, before Sun-rising.

Crescent, (*i. e.* encreasing, or growing) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for the Figure of a Half-moon, which is usually the distinguishing Mark of the Second Brother, or Family, and is sometimes borne in Coat-Armour; more especially in that of the Grand Seignior, or Emperour of the *Turks*.

Crespina, the Barberry-tree, a Shrub.

Cressan or **Bergamot-Cressan**, (*Fr.*) a Fruit of the Nature and Colour of the Butter-pear, but different in Shape, which grows ripe in *November*.

Cresses, an Herb commonly call'd Nose-smart, of which one kind grows generally in Gardens, and bears a fine yellow Flower.

Cresset or **Cresset-light**, a great Lanthorn hanged on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

Crest, anciently signify'd an Imagery, or carved Ornament on the top of Wainscot-work, &c. like our modern Cornice; But it is now commonly taken for a Cop, Tuft, or Comb on the Head of a Bird, the Main of a Horse, or the top of an Helmet: In *Heraldry*, 'tis a Device representing a Living creature, Plant, or other artificial thing set over a Coat of Arms, on the Wreath, in the uppermost part of the Escutcheon.

Crest fallen, dispirited, cast down, out of Heart: A Horse is said *To be Crest-fallen*, when the Crest, or upper part of the Neck which the Main grows on, hangs either to one side or other, not standing upright; as it ought to do.

Crest-marine, an Herb otherwise call'd Rock-samphire.

Crest-tile, a Roof-tile to be laid on the ridge of a House.

Crested, (in *Heraldry*) that has a Crest; as *Pallas* had a Head-piece *crested* with the Head of a Horse.

Creta, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Fullers-clay: Also a sort of white Paint us'd by Women.

Crete or **Candia**, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, much celebrated by the Poets, as the Place where *Jupiter* was brought up.

Cretinos or **Crethmos**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Herb with Leaves like Purslain.

Cretinus or **Cretena**, (in some ancient Writers) a sudden Torrent, Land-flood, or Stream of Water.

Cretism or **Cretism**, a telling of Lies, Perfidiousness, Falshood, in imitation of the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities; as St. *Paul* observ'd out of *Epimenides*, one of their own Poets.

Crever or **Cruset**, a Goldsmith's Melting-pot.

Crevice,

Crevice, a Cray-fish; also a Chink, or Cleft.

Crew, Company, Gang; as *A Crew of Rogues, a Ship's Crew*, &c.

Crewel, a sort of Worsted.

Crewet or **Cruet**, a little Vial, or narrow-mouth'd Glass, to hold Oil, Vinegar, &c.

Crex, (*Gr.*) the Daker-hen, a sort of Bird.

Criance or **Criants**, (*Fr.* in *Falconry*) a fine long Line of strong even-wound Pack-thread, fasten'd to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first lured: It is also written *Creance* and *Creiance*.

Crib, a Cratch, or Manger for Cattel.

Cribbage, a sort of Game at Cards.

Cribble, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn.

Cribration, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Chymists* for passing any Powder through a fine Sieve, or Hair-cloth.

Cribriform Os. See *Ethmoides*.

Cribrum, a Sieve, or Sierce. *Cribrum farinarium*, a bolting, or ranging Sieve.

Cribrum benedictum, (in *Anat.*) a certain Membrane, or thin Skin full of little Holes like a Sieve, which the Ancients fancy'd to be in the Reins, and through which they would have the Humour, call'd *Serum*, strain'd into the *Ureters*, the good Blood staying behind for the Nourishment of the Reins: Whence they term'd it *Colatorium*, i. e. a Strainer, and *Cribrum benedictum*, a blessed Sieve.

Crick, a kind of Cramp, or Pain in the Neck: Also a Disease in a Horse, that cannot turn his Neck any manner of ways, but holds it fore-right, neither can he take Meat from the Ground, but with great Trouble and Pain.

Cricket, an Insect like a Grass-hopper: Also a low Stool, such as Children usually sit on; also a Sort of Play! with a Ball.

Cricoarytænoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Muscles that arise from the Cartilage, or Gristle call'd *Cricoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytænoides*, which whilst they draw side-ways and outwardly, the *Rimula*, or Chink of the *Larynx* is widened.

Cricoides, the Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe shap'd like a Ring.

Cricothyroides, a pair of Muscles which take rise from the fore-part of the *Cricoides*, or Ring like Gristle, and end in that which is call'd *Scutiformis*.

Crime, (*Lat.*) foul Deed, Offence, or Fault; great Sin.

Criminal, guilty of some Crime, or high Misdemeanour, condemnable, contrary to the Laws; also that relates to the Tryal of such Offences.

A Criminal, a Malefactor, or Offender.

Criminalty, criminal Case.

Crimmoides or **Crimnodes**, (*Gr.*) Urine with a thick Settlement at the bottom, like coarse Flower, or Bran.

Crimson, a sort of fine red Colour.

Crined, (*Lat.*) having Hairs; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Crinets or **Crinites**, (among *Falconers*) are small black Feathers in Hawks, like Hair about the Sere.

To **Cringe**, to make low Congees, or Bows; to shew great Submission, to fawn upon.

Crines, (*Lat.*) Hair of the Head, a Bush of Hair.

Crinite Stella, a Comet, or Blazing-Star.

Crinites. See *Crinets*.

To **Crinkle**, to go in and out, to run in Wrinkles, or Holes.

Crinon, (*Gr.*) the Lilly, a Flower.

Cripple, a helpless lame Man or Woman, that has lost the Use of his or her Limbs.

Cripplings, (in *Architect.*) short Posts or wooden Piles on the side of an House.

Crisima, (*Gr.*) Signs by which one may discern and judge, with respect to a Disease.

Crisis, the Act of Judging, a Sentence or Verdict; Judgment in discerning any thing. In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for Judgment pass'd upon a Distemper: Also the Conflict between Nature and the Disease, or its sudden Change, tending either to Recovery or Death: Also a sudden settling of Humours, which happens in Diseases, and whereby they are usually brought to an end. **Crisis**, is also distinguish'd by Physicians into Perfect and Imperfect.

A **Perfect Crisis**, is that which absolutely frees the Patient from the Distemper, and is either healthful or deadly.

An **Imperfect Crisis**, is that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Disease, but leaves room for another *Crisis*; and this likewise is twofold, either *for the better*, or *for the worse*: The former is that which does not quite take away the Disease, but enables the Patient to bear it better; and the latter is when the Disease becomes more violent and dangerous.

Crisp, turned brown, by frying, or roasting.

To **Crisp**, to frizzle, or curl.

St. **Crispin's Lance**, an Awl so call'd from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of the Shoemakers.

Crispins, (*Lat.*) the Raspis-tree.

Crista, a Crest, a Tuft, a Plume, a Top, or Comb on the Head of a Bird: Also an Herb so call'd, because it has Leaves like a Cock's Comb; yellow Rattle-Grass. **Crista**, are also certain Knobs of Flesh that grow about the Fundament, and proceed from the filthy Act of Sodomy; the Roots of them being often chapt and cleft.

Crista Galli, a Cock's Comb; also the Herb Cock's-comb, or Yellow-Rattle: In *Anatomy*, the inner Process of the *Ethmoides*, or Sieve-like Bone in the Nose, so nam'd from its Figure. It arises between the Olfactory Nerves, and has the end of the third Cavity of the hard Skin of the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx* implanted in it.

Criterium or **Criterion**, (*Gr.*) a Judgment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, or about the Nature or Qualities of any Effect, &c.

Crithe, Barley, a sort of Grain: Also a small Push, or Swelling that grows above the Hair, on the Eye-brows, and is so call'd from its resembling a Barley-corn.

Crithmum, **Crithmus**, or **Crithamum**, Sea-Fennel, or Samphire; an Herb which being pickled, is very agreeable to the Stomach, and stirs up the Appetite.

Critical, that judges, or gives Signs to judge by, that is of a nice Judgment, censorious, or apt to find fault with.

Critical Days, those Days wherein a Disease comes to its *Crisis*; during which Physicians observe Signs of Life or Death, and judge of the Issue of a Distemper.

Critical Signs, such Signs as are taken from a *Crisis*, either towards Death, or a Recovery.

Critical Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Criticism, nice Judgment, critical Discourse, or Reflection.

To **Criticize upon**, to play the Critick, to examine nicely, to censure.

A Critick, a profound Scholar, a Person of an extraordinary Judgment and Learning; also an over-nice Censurer, a Fault-finder.

Criticks or **Criticus**, the Art of Criticizing, a Skill that consists in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro! See *Croy*.

Croats, properly the People of *Croatia*; but in *France* there is a Regiment of Horse so call'd, because at first they were of that Nation: These *Croats* are commanded upon all desperate Service, and therefore in Battle are posted on the Wings, a little advanc'd, before the other Squadrons.

Crocards, a sort of Money with which *Pollards*, *Scalding*, *Eagles*, *Leonines*, and *Steepings*, were some time current in *England*, but long since disus'd.

Croce, (old Word) a Shepherd's Staff, or Crook.

Crochets, (among *Hunters*) the little Buds that grow about the top of a Deer's or Hart's Horns.

Crocei, (*Lat.*) a Word sometimes us'd by *Herbalists* for the *Apices*, or small Knobs on the tops of Flowers. See *Apices*.

Crocia, (in old *Records*) the Crosier, or Pastoral Staff which Bishops and Abbots had the Privilege to bear, as the common Ensigns of their Religious Office, and were usually invested in their Prelacies by the Delivery of it: Whence *Crocium* and *Crocia*, was sometimes taken to signify the Collation, or Disposal of Bishopricks and Abbeys, by the giving of such a Staff.

Crociatus, the Crociary, or Cross-bearer, that us'd to carry the Cross, or Crosier-staff before a Bishop.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a kind of earthen Pot; as *A Crock of Butter, or of Venison*.

Crocodile, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Beast shap'd like a Lizard that lives both on Land and Water; especially in *Africa*, about the River *Nile* and elsewhere, growing to a prodigious Bigness, even sometimes to the length of 20 or 30 Foot. See *Allligator*.

Crocomagma, Dregs of the Oil of Saffron and other Spices, which were anciently made up into Balls and so kept; a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron.

Crocotta, a kind of mungrel Beast in *Ethiopia*. See *Corocotta*.

Crocus, Saffron, a Plant bearing a very yellow Flower, whose Flame-colour'd Threads are the Saffron sold in the Shops, and of so great Use in Physick: Among *Chymists*, a Powder of the Colour of Saffron; as *Crocus Martis*, *Crocus Veneris*, *Crocus Metallorum*.

Crocus Martis, Saffron of Steel, a Chymical Medicine so call'd from its red Colour; of which there are several kinds, and divers ways prepared.

Crocus Martis aperiens, opening Saffron of *Mars*, among other Processes, is made by washing Iron-plates, and then exposing them to the Dew, 'till they have gather'd a Rust; which Rust being the *Crocus*, may be scraped off, and the Plates washed again, and exposed for more.

Crocus Martis Astringens, binding Saffron of Steel, is the Filings of Iron depriv'd of their more saline or salt Parts, by washing them five or six times in strong Vinegar, and then calcining them for five or six Hours with a strong Fire, in a Pot, or upon a Tile.

Crocus Metallorum, is a kind of impure and dark Glass of Antimony, of a Liver-colour, and thence often call'd *Hepar*, or Liver of Antimony: It is made by firing equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Salt-petre well mixt in an Iron Mortar cover'd with a Tile; 'tis kindled by dropping in a Coal of Fire, whereupon a great Detonation, or Crackling Noise ensues, which when over, strike the Mortar to make the Matter fall to the bottom: The shining Part is the *Crocus*, or Saffron which must be separated from the Dross, wash'd and kept for Use.

Croc or Crome, an Iron-bar, or Lever, with a flat End: Also a Notch in the Head of a Cask, or Tub, where the Head-pin goes in.

Croft, a little Close adjoining to a House, either for Pasture or Tillage.

Croisado, or **Croisade**, the Expedition of Christian Princes for the Conquest of the Holy Land; a Holy War formerly undertaken against the Infidels out of Devotion, upon Encouragement of the Pope's Bulls promising immediate Entrance into Heaven to all that dy'd in the Service; for which those Warriours were distinguish'd by wearing the Figure of the Cross of several Colours.

Croisiers, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims; both so call'd from the Badge of the Cross, which they us'd to wear on their upper Garments.

Crok, (old Word) the turning up of the Hair into Curls; whence crook, crooked, &c.

To **Croke**, to make a Noise like a Frog, Raven; to rumble with Wind, as the Guts do.

Crome. See *Croc*.

Crommyon, (*Gr.*) the Onion, a known Plant.

Crone, (Country-Word) an old Ewe, or Female Sheep.

Crony, an intimate Companion, or Bosom Friend.

To **Croo** or **Crookal**, to make a Noise like a Dove or Pigeon.

To **Crool**, (old Word) to mutter or growl.

Croy, the gathering of Corn or Hay, or the whole Stock that the Ground affords; the Craw of a Bird, the Handle of a Coach-man's Whip. In *Sussex* Darnel is call'd Cro; and in *Worcestershire* Buck-wheat goes by the same Name.

To **Crop**, to cut off, to gather.

Croppa or **Croppus**, (in old *Latin Records*) a Crop of Corn, or the Product in general.

Croquet, (*Fr.*) a thin and hard piece of Ginger-bread that crunches in one's Teeth. In Cookery *Croquets* are a certain Compound made of delicious stuff'd Meat, some of the Bigness of an Egg, and others of a Walnut; the former serving for a Side-dish, and the others for Garnishing.

Crosier, (among *Roman* Catholicks) the Bishop's Staff, one of the Badges of his Dignity, made in shape of a Shepherd's Hook, because Bishops are Spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Crosiers, four Stars resembling the Figure of a Cross, which shew the Antarctick Pole to those that sail in the Southern Hemisphere.

Croslet, a Frontlet or Forehead-cloth.

Cross, a Gibbet of several Figures, on which the Ancients used to hang their Slaves and Malefactors, who were ty'd thereto with Ropes or Nails, and always dy'd upon it after having their Bones broke to dispatch them the sooner: but since our Lord's Crucifixion, the Emperours ordain'd, That no Criminal should be put to Death on the Cross. The Word is figuratively taken to signify Affliction, Trouble, Misfortune.

In *Heraldry*, **Cross** is one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there are a great many in its Form, according to the Lines that compose it: Thus for a plain *Cross* 'tis said, *Argent, a Cross Sable*.

Cross Avellane, a Cross whose Ends shoot forth like the Husk of a Filbert.

Cross-Pointed, a Cross pointed at both ends, to hinder from boring as it were fixed in the Cap of a Mill-End.

Cross Fleury, a Cross with a Flower-de-luce at each end.

Cross Fourchet, a forked Cross.

Cross Fretting, a Cross whose Ends are clamp'd and turn'd again like the Miltine that carries the Mill-stone.

Cross Potent and **Cross Potence**. See *Potent* and *Potence*.

Cross Quarter, is when there are Lines drawn parallel to the Out-lines of the Cross, and the Field is supposed to appear through; as *He bears Argent a plain Cross voided.*

Cross-bar Shot, (in *Gunnery*) a round Shot, having a long Iron-spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

Cross Battery. See *Battery*.

Cross-bill, a sort of Bird.

Cross-bite, Disappointment.

Cross-caper, a kind of Leap; an unlucky Accident or Misfortune.

Cross-grain'd, that goes against the Grain, stubborn, perverse, humoursome.

Cross-Jack-Yard, (in a Ship) a small Yard slung at the upper end of the Misen-mast under the Cap. It is otherwise call'd the *Cross-tree-yard*, and its Use is to spread and hale out the Misen Top-sail Sheats.

Cross-matches or **Cross-marriages**, are when a Brother or Sister inter-marry with two Persons that have the same relation one to another: Or when a Widower and a Widow having Children, unite themselves and their Children in the Bond of Matrimony.

Cross-piece or **Cross-beam**, a Beam laid a-cross another. In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-cross two other Pieces call'd *Bitts*; and to which the Cable is fasten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor.

Cross-purposes, nonsensical Devices, or Designs; also a kind of Sport.

Cross-staff, a Mathematical Instrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Sea-men to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude; as also sometimes in Surveying, to take Angles. It is commonly call'd the *Fore-staff*, from taking forward Observations, and may also be made a *Back-staff*, by adding a fourth Vane and Sight.

Cross-trees, (in a Ship) are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let one into another at the Head of the Masts; so that they serve to keep and bear the Top-masts up; but some that are more nice, only give this Name to those two of these Timbers which go a-cross the Ship, and call the other *Tressel-trees*.

Cross-tree-yard. See *Cross-Jack-Yard*.

Cross-trip, a Term us'd in Wrestling, when the Legs are rolled one within the other.

Cross-wort, an Herb whose Leaves and Flowers both grow in the shape of Crosses.

Crosset or **Crosslet**, (in *Heraldry*) a little plain Cross, whose Ends also have the form of a plain Cross; and these are often borne *Fitchee*, *i. e.* pointed at bottom.

Crotaphick Artery, a Name that some falsly give to the Tendon of the Muscle nam'd *Crotaphites* or *Temporalis*.

Crotaphites, a Muscle of the Temples. See *Temporal*.

Crotaphium, a Pain in that Part of the Head.

Crotch, the forked part of a Tree, which serves for several Uses in Husbandry.

Crotchet, a Fancy or Whim, a Trick or Device: Also a kind of musical Note, which is half the Measure of a Minim; also a Mark in Printing thus express'd [ ].

Crotels or **Crotesing**, (among *Hunters*) the Ordure or Dung of a Hare.

Croton, (*Gr.*) the Tike or Teek, an Insect. Also a kind of Herb call'd *Jonas's* Ground, the Seed of which is like that Vermin.

Crouch, (old Word) a Cross.

Crouchmas or **Crouchmas-day**, a Festival kept by *Roman Catholicks* in Honour of the Holy Cross.

To **Crouch**, to bow down, to squat or lie squat.

Croutade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular manner of dressing a Loin of Mutton.

Crow, a well-known Bird; also the Name of a Southern Constellation, or Company of Stars.

Crow-foot, a Flower being a kind of *Anemone*. See *Ranunculus*.

Crow-net, a sort of Net for the taking of wild Fowl in Winter.

Crow-toes, a kind of Flower.

Crows-bill, an Instrument us'd by Surgeons to draw Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.

Crows-feet, (in a Ship) small Lines or Ropes which are divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley call'd a *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts, and are left hanging to make a shew of small Rigging: They are plac'd at the bottom of the Back-stays of the Fore-top-mast, Misen-top mast and Top-gallant mast, and there also goes a Rope divided into two or four Partitions from the upper end of the Sprit-sail Top-mast to the Fore-top-mast Stay, which is termed the Sprit-sail Top-sail *Crow-foot*.

Crows-feet or **Caltrops**, (in *Fortif.*) are Irons so made with four Points, of two, three, or four Inches long, that which way soever they fall, one Point may be uppermost: The shorter are usually strew'd on Bridges, and the longer on the Ground, to gall the Feet of a Body of Horse.

Crowd, Throng, or Press; also an old Word for a Fiddler.

Crowing, a Distemper in Cattle call'd by some the crying and fretting of the Guts; the Signs of which are the Flux of the Belly and great abundance of Phlegm.

Crown, a Cap of State which Kings and Sovereign Princes sometimes wear on their Heads, in token of their absolute Power: Whence it is figuratively taken for Kingdom, Empire, or Dominion; as the *Northern Crowns*, *i. e.* the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, &c. The ancient *Romans* made use of several sorts of Crowns to honour Virtue, and reward great Actions; as the *Civick*, *Mural*, *Naval*, *Obsidional*, *Oval*, *Triumphal*, which see under those Articles.

Crown, is also a Coin, or Piece of Money of five Shillings Value. A *Crown* current at *Florence* in *Italy*, is worth 5 Shillings 3 Pence Sterling: The *French* Crown 4 Shillings 6 Pence; their Gold-Crown 8 Shillings 6 Pence. The Gold-Crown at *Genoa* and *Milan* 5 Shillings 5 Pence.

In *Geometry*, **Crown** signifies a plain Ring included between two Concentrick *Perimeters*, and is generated, or made, by the Motion of some part of a Right-line, round a Center; the said moving Part not being contiguous to the Center.

To **Crown**, to set a Crown on one's Head, to reward, to finish honourably, to make perfect.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, an Officer, that attends the Lord-Chancellour, or Lord-Keeper, for special Matters of State, *viz.* Commissions of Lieutenancy, of Justices of Assize, of Goal-delivery,

delivery of the Peace, &c. Also all general Pardons granted at the King's or Queen's Coronation, or in Parliament, and other special Pardons, with the Writs of Parliament, are returned into his Office.

Clerk of the Crown-Office in the King's Bench, one that draws up, reads, and records all Indictments against Traytors, Felons, and all other Offenders that are arraign'd.

Crown glass, the finest sort of Glass for Windows, &c.

Crown Imperial, the largest and most beautiful kind of Daffodil, having long, stained green Leaves, with a Tuft of small ones at the top, and under them eight, or ten Flowers of an orange, or yellow Colour; the in-side of them being fill'd with sweet-tasted, and Pearl-like Drops of clear Water.

Crown-scab, a white, or mealy Scurf that grows on Horses Legs, and if not timely prevented, runs almost from the Knee to the Hoof. It is caus'd by a yellow and malignant Matter that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair, where it sticks to the Skin; makes its frizzle, and at last scalds it quite off.

Crown-thistle or **Friers Crown-thistle,** a sort of Herb.

Crown-wheel of a Watch, is the upper part next the Ballance, which by its Motion drives it; and this, in Royal Pendulums, is call'd the *Swing-Wheel.*

Crown-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, consisting of a spacious Gorge, and two Wings, or Sides, made to cover a large Spot of Ground, to secure some Hill, or Rising-ground, or to defend the Head of the Camp, when it is intrench'd.

Crowned Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

Crowned Top, the first Head of a Deer, so call'd by *Hunters,* because the *Croches,* or Buds are rais'd in the form of a Crown.

Crowner. See *Coroner.*

Crop or **Cro,** (*Scotch* Law-term) a Satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the neareſt of Kin to a Man that is kill'd, in case he do not administer Justice as he ought.

To Crown, to cry as Fallow-deer do at Rutting-time.

Crucial Incision. See *Incision.*

Cruciata, (*Lat.*) Cross-wort, one of the chief Wound-herbs, either inwardly taken, or outwardly apply'd to the diseased Part.

Cruciatus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh that lies under the *Vasti,* so call'd by some Writers.

Crucible, a Goldsmith's Melting-pot: Also a Chymical Vessel made of Earth, so temper'd and bak'd as to endure the strongest Fire: They have a flat Bottom, and a large Top, either round or triangular, and are us'd for the melting of Metals, Minerals, Oars, &c.

Crucifeti, (*Lat. i. e.* Cross-bearers) the same as *Crouched Friers,* an Order of Monks that came into *England, A. D.* 1244. and had a Monastery at *Colchester.*

Crucifix, an Image or Figure that represents our Saviour hanging on the Cross.

Crucifixion, the Act of Crucifying.

To Crucify, to nail or fasten to a Cross.

Crude, raw, indigested.

Crudity, Rawness: In Diseases, it is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence; as it happens in continued Fevers.

Crudity of the Stomach, an ill Digestion, when the Meat, for want of Nourishment, or some other Cause, is not brought to a right Ferment, and turn'd into the Juice, call'd *Chyle;* and it is threefold, *viz. Apepsia, Bradypepsia,* and *Dyspepsia;* which see in their proper Places.

Cruel, fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous, grievous, hard, painful.

Cruelty, Barbarousness, Fierceness, ill Usage, Rigour, inflexible Temper.

Cruet. See *Crewet.*

Cruise, a Word us'd in the Practick of *Scotland* for a Hog-fly; it is also call'd *Oestrus.*

Cruise or **Cruising,** (*Fr.*) the Course of a Ship.

To **Cruise,** (*Sea*-Word) is when a Fleet, or Squadron of Men of War are sailing up and down for the Guard of the Seas, with a design to fight and take the Enemy's Ships.

Cruiser, a Ship that is appointed to cruise.

To **Crumple,** to put out of the Folds, to ruffle or towse.

To **Crunk,** to cry like a Crane.

Cruor, (*Lat.*) Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. *Van Helmont* makes a Distinction between *Cruor* and *Sanguis,* taking the former for the Blood in the Veins, and the latter for that in the Arteries.

Crupper, (*Fr.*) the Buttocks of a Horse, the Rump: Also a Roll of Leather put under a Horse's Tail, and drawn up by Thongs to the Buckle behind the Saddle, so as to keep the Horse from casting the Saddle forwards, or on his Neck.

Crupper-Buckles, are large square Buckles fixt to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Crupper; each Buckle having a Roller or two on, to make it draw easily.

Crura Medullæ oblongatæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are the two Heads, or Beginnings of the marrowy Substance of the Brain, gather'd together, as it were, into two Bundles.

Crural, belonging to the Leg.

Crural Artery, the Artery of the Thigh, that spreads itself among the Muscles: It is a Continuation of the *Iliack Artery,* which passes out of the lower Belly, and enters into the Thighs; where it loses its former Name, and is call'd *Cruralis.*

Crural Vein, a Vein, whose Trunk receiving the greater and smaller *Ischia,* the *Musculo-Poplitæa,* and the *Saphæna,* goes up to the Groin, and ends in the *Iliaca.*

Crureus or **Femoræus,** a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh, like the *Brachiæus* on that of the Arm: It is continu'd from between the greater and lesser *Trochanter,* forwards to its lower Part, and is inserted to a Prominence, or Knob at the upper and fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Tibia;* which it helps to stretch out.

Crus, the Shank, the Leg, from the Knee to the Ankle. *Crus,* or *Magnus Pes,* is also taken by *Anatomists,* for all that part of the Body, which reaches from the Buttocks down to the end of the Toes; comprehending the Thigh, Leg and Foot.

Crusade. See *Croisade.*

Cruse, a little Vial to hold Oil, &c. Also a kind of Water-pot, as 1 *Sam.* 26. 12.

To **Crush,** to break, or squeeze to pieces; to oppress or ruin.

Crussel, an old Word for a Gridle.

Crust-drying or **Soil-binding,** is an hard sticking together of the Earth, so as that nothing will grow on it.

Crusta, (*Lat.*) a piece of Ice frozen: also a piece of Wood or Stone finely engraven and inlaid in Walls, Floors, Vessels, &c. Also the Shell

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Shell of a Lobster, Cray-fish, &c. In *Surgery*, an Eſcar of an Ulcer, after the Cautery is taken off, the Scurf and Scab of a Sore.

Cruſta lactea, a Scurf, or cruſty Scab that ſpreads over the Head, Face, and other Parts of an Infant at the time of its firſt ſucking: It differs from an *Achor*, which only infects the Head, and alſo in this reſpect, that it turns white, whereas *Achor* having only one Colour.

Cruſta vermicularis, (in *Anat.*) the Velvet-covering, or Skin of the Guts, the ſame as *Velamentum bombycinum*.

Cruſtaceous, covered with, or hard like a Cruſt, cruſty.

Cruſtaceous Shell-fiſhes, are ſuch as Lobſters, Crabs, Cray-fiſh, &c. cover'd with Shells, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces and Joynts, being alſo generally ſofter than thoſe of the *Teſtaceous Shell-Fiſhes*, which are all entirely of one Piece, much harder, thicker and ſtronger than the former; as the Cockle, Oyſter, Scallop, &c.

Cruſtula, (*Lat.*) a little Cruſt, an in-laid piece of Marble in a Wall; alſo a ſmall Scab, or Scar of a Sore: Alſo a Blood-ſhot in the Eye, occaſion'd by a Blow, Wound, or otherwiſe; the ſame with *Ecchymoma*.

Crutched-Friers, the ſame as *Crouched*, or *Croſſed-Friers*.

Cruzade. See *Croiſade*.

Cruzado or **Cruzate**, a *Portugueſe* Gold-Coin, worth four Shillings Sterling.

Crymodes, (*Gr.*) a cold, ſhivering Fever, or Ague, often accompany'd with an Inflammation of the inner Parts.

Cryptæ, Grotto's, Caves, or hollow Places under Ground; Vaults ſet a-part for the Burial of particular Families: The Graves of the Martyrs were more eſpecially ſo call'd, where the Primitive Chriſtans us'd to meet for the performing of Divine Service: Whence *Crypta* came alſo to ſignify a Church under Ground, like that of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s.

Cryptography, the Act of ſecret Writing; as by particular Characters, or Ciphers.

Cryptology, a Speaking, or Diſcourſing in ſecret; a whiſpering privily.

Cryptorchis, (in *Anat.*) is when the Teſticles lie hid in the Belly.

Cryſtal, a very bright and tranſparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the cleareſt ſort of Glaſs: In *Chymiſtry*, that part of a *Lixivium*, or Lie made of any Metal, or Mineral, which remains congealed after ſome part of the Moiſture is evaporated, or flown off in Vapours.

Cryſtal Mineral. See *Mineral Cryſtal* and *Sal Prunellæ*.

Cryſtals of Copper. See *Vitriol of Venus*, or *Copper*.

Cryſtals of Silver or **Vitriol of the Moon**, a *Chymical Operation*, by which the Body of Silver is open'd and reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the ſharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: Theſe Cryſtals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Eſcar, by touching any Part with them; and being given inwardly in Dropſies, ſerve as a gentle Purge.

Cryſtals of Tartar. See *Cream of Tartar*.

Cryſtals of Venus made by Vinegar. See *Verdegreaſe*.

Cryſtalline, belonging to Cryſtal, bright, or clear as Cryſtal.

Cryſtalline Heavens, two Spheres, ſuppos'd by the ancient *Aſtronomers*, that receiv'd the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, one of which ſerv'd to explain the ſlow Motion of the fixed Stars, cauſing them (as they thought) to move one Degree Eaſtwards in about Seventy Years: And the other help'd to ſolve a Motion, which they call'd the *Motion of Trepidation*, or *Libration*, by which they imagin'd the Sphere to ſwag from Pole to Pole.

Cryſtalline or **Ice Humour**, a white, ſhining Humour of the Eye, which is thicker than the reſt, and the firſt Inſtrument of Sight.

Cryſtalloides, the Cryſtalline Tunick. See *Arachnoida* and *Aranea Tunica*.

Cryſtallization, (in *Chymiſtry*) is an Operation by which the Salts of Metals, or other mix'd Bodies, diſſolv'd in any Liquor, are made to ſhoot into little prettily-figur'd Lumps, or Pieces, call'd *Cryſtals*, from their being tranſparent, or clear, like the Stone of that Name.

To **Cryſtallize**, to reduce to, or to grow into ſuch Cryſtals.

Cryſtallus or **Cryſtallum**, Cryſtal, a kind of Glaſs, or precious Stone. *Cryſtalli* are alſo taken for certain Puſhes, or Wheals ſpread all over the Body, of the bigneſs of a Lupine, or Kidney-bean, which are white and tranſparent like Cryſtal.

Cub, a young Bear, or Bear's Whelp: Among *Hunters*, a Fox and Martern of the firſt Year are alſo call'd *Cubs*.

Cubature, (in *Geom.*) is a finding exactly the ſolid Content of any propos'd Body; as *The Quadrature of a Surface*, is finding the *Area*, or Content of that Surface.

Cubbridge-head, (*Sea-Term*) a Partition made of Boards, &c. a-croſs the Fore-caſtle and half Deck of a Ship, one being termed the *Cubbridge-head before*, and the other the *Cubbridge-head behind*; but in other Places, ſuch Partitions are call'd *Bulk-heads*.

Cube, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a ſolid regular Figure, bounded by ſix equal Sides, which are all Squares, like a Die: In *Algebra*, the third Power in a *Series*, or Rank of Geometrical Proportionals continued, is call'd a Cube; as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

Cube or **Cubick Number**, (in *Arithm.*) is that which ariſes from the Multiplication of any Number firſt by itſelf, and then by the Product: So 125 is a Cube-number, produced by 5, firſt multiplied by itſelf, and then by 25 the Product.

Cube-Root, is the ſide of a Cube-Number; ſo 3 is the Root, or Side of the Cube 27, and 5 is the Root of the Cube 125.

Cube-Square, is the Biquadrate, or fourth Power, which proceeds from the Root, or Side thrice multiply'd by itſelf: Thus taking 2 for the Side, 4 is the Square, 8 the Cube, and 16 the Biquadrate, or Cube-Square.

Cubebs, a kind of *Indian* Fruit, that grows and taſtes like Pepper, claſping about the Tree like Ivy; they hang in Cluſters, and the Flowers are very ſweet-ſcented.

Cubical or **Cubick**, belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

Cubical Artery, (in *Anat.*) is taken by ſome Writers for a Branch of the Axillary Artery.

Cubical Foot, a Meaſure of ſolid Bodies which are a Foot every way.

Cubick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are ſuch whoſe higheſt Power conſiſts of three Dimenſions, or is a Cubical Quantity; as $aaa - 3bba = 2ccc$; where the higheſt Power of *a*, the unknown Quantity, is a Cube.

Cubick Number. See *Cube Number*.

Cubiforme Os. See *Cuboides*.

Cubit,

Cubit, (*Lat.*) a Measure properly counted from the Elbow to the end of the Middle-finger, of which there were anciently three kinds, *viz.* the Great one which was nine Foot long, the Middle one of two Foot, and the Small one of a Foot and a half.

The **Cubit** or the **Ulna**, (in *Anat.*) is a long hard Bone with a Hollow in its middle, which lies in the in-side of the Arm, and reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist: But some make it to consist of two Bones, one call'd *Ulna*, and the other *Radius*.

Cubitæus externus, a Muscle that serves to extend, or stretch out the Wrist: It arises from the outward Knob of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-bone, and is inserted to the upper and outward part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubitæus internus, is a Muscle which helps to bend the Wrist, and springs from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone; whence passing along the *Ulna*, it comes to its Implantation in the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubital Muscle. See *Anconæus*.

Cubo-Cube or **Cubus Cubus**, (in *Mathem.*) the sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed-Cube, rais'd from the Root 2, five times multiply'd into itself.

Cuboides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the seventh Bone of the *Tarsus* or the Foot; which is joyn'd behind to the *Os Calcis*, before to the two outer Bones of the *Metatarsus*, and on its in-side to the *Os Cuneiforme*: It is also call'd *Os Cubiforme* and *Grandinosum*.

Cuchenéal. See *Cochineal*.

Cucherus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coucher, Setter, or Setting-dog.

Cucking-stool or **Tumbrel**, an Engine now us'd for the Punishment of Scolds and brawling Women; as in former times, for that of Brewers and Bakers transgressing the Laws; who being set in such a Stool, were plung'd over Head and Ears in *Stercore*, or stinking Water.

Cuckold, one whose Wife's lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

Cucko, a well-known Bird.

Cucko-flower. See *Ladies-smock*.

Cucko's-pindle, an Herb otherwise call'd *Wake-Robin*, which purges tough Humours out of the Breast and Lungs.

Cucquean, a Wench, or Whore.

Cucujus, the *Indian* Glow-fly. See *Cucuyos*.

Cucullaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, so nam'd, because in covering the Back with its Fellow, it resembles a Monk's Cowl, or Hood: It arises from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Ligamentum Colli*, and the top of the Spine of the last *Vertebra* of the Neck; as also from the eight upper ones of the Chest; and is inserted to the *Clavicula*, and to the *Spina Scapulæ*: It is also call'd *Trapezius*.

Cucullate Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) are such as resemble the Figure of an Helmet, or Monk's Hood; being otherwise termed *Galeate* and *Galericulate Flowers*.

Cucullus, (*Lat.*) a Hood that Men or Women use, to cover their Heads with when it rains, a Frier's Cowl; a Cornet of Paper that Apothecaries and Grocers make use of to put their Drugs or Spice in.

Cuculus, the Cuckoo, a Bird; also the Gournet, or gray Gournet, a Sea-fish; also the Herb Night-shade.

Cucumer or **Cucumis**, the Cucumber Plant, whose Seed is one of the greater cold Seeds.

Cucupha, a Cover for the Head, made of sweet-scented cephalick Spices beat to Powder, and stitched between two pieces of Silk, or quilted in a Cap, against Rheums and other Diseases of the Head.

Cucurbita, a Gourd, a Cupping-glass.

Cucurbite or **Body**, a chymical pointed Vessel made of Earth, Glass, or Copper; so call'd, because its Shape somewhat resembles a Gourd, and most commonly us'd in Distillations, or for the rectifying of Spirits, &c.

Cucurbitini Lumbrici, broad Worms that breed in the Entrails, like the Seed of a Gourd.

Cucurbitula or **Cucurbita**, a Cupping-glass; a hollow Vessel made of Glass, or Tin, which is apply'd to the Body, either with Scarification, or without it, to divert, or drive the Blood into some other Part, or to let it out when corrupt: If it be us'd without Scarification, 'tis call'd *Cucurbita cæca*, or *ventosa*, and is generally set on the most fleshy Parts, where the large Vessels and Nerves cannot be hurt.

Cucuyos, a kind of Fly in *America*, which gives such a Lustre in the Night, that one may not only travel, but also write and read by the Light of it: The Native *Indians* go a hunting at Mid-night by the help of these Insects, fastening them to their Hands and Feet.

Cud, the inner part of the Throat in Beasts.

To **Chew the Cud**, to chew again, as a Cow does; to reflect, to think, or muse upon.

Cud-weed or **Cud-wort**, an Herb whose Leaves are so soft, that they are sometimes us'd for Cotton; whence it is also call'd *Cotton-weed*.

Cudden or **Cuddy**, a Changeling, a Nizy, or silly Fellow.

Cuddy, (in a *First Rate Man of War*) is a Place lying between the Quarter-deck and the Captain-Lieutenant's Cabbin under the Poop; which is divided into Partitions for the Master and the Secretary's Officers.

Cude or **Cude-cloth**, (old Word) a Face-cloth for a young Child, which heretofore us'd to be the Priest's Fee at the baptizing of it.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players, what, or when to speak; also a Mood, or Humour: *A merry Cue*.

Cuerpo, (*Span.*) a Body: Whence the Phrase *To walk in Cuerpo*, *i. e.* to go without a Cloak.

Cui ante divortium, (*Lat.*) a Writ that a Woman, divorced from her Husband, may have to recover Lands or Tenements from him to whom her Husband alienated them, during the Marriage.

Cui in Vita, a Writ of Entry that a Widow has against him to whom her Husband alienated, or made over Lands, &c. in his Life-time; which must contain this Clause, *That during his Life-time She could not withstand it.*

Cuinage. See *Cuynage*.

Cuirass, (*Fr.*) a defensive Armour made of Steel, or Iron-plates beat thin, so as to cover the Body, from the Neck down to the Waste both behind and before.

Cuirassier, a Horse-man armed with a Cuirass.

Cuisses, an Armour for the Thighs.

Culage, (in *ancient Deeds*) the laying up of a Ship in the Dock to be repaired.

Culdeys, a sort of religious People that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culeus,

Culeus, (*Lat.*) a Measure containing near two Hogsheads, being the biggest Measure for Liquors among the *Romans*, and made of Leather, or baked Earth: Also a Sack into which such as murder'd their Parents were put, with a Dog, Ape, Cock and Viper, and thrown into the Sea.

Culex, the Gnat, or Midge, a little Fly.

Culinary, belonging to the Kitchen.

To **Cull,** to pick and chuse, to pick out.

Cull-fish, a sort of Fish.

Cullander, a Kitchen-Vessel to drain off Liquor from any thing that is boil'd.

Cullers, Sheep that are pick'd, or drawn out of a Flock, as not being good for Meat.

Cullions, the Testicles, or Stones; also an Herb of the nature of Dog-stones: Among Gardiners, *Cullions* or *Stone-roots*, are the round Roots of Plants, whether single, double, or treble.

Cullion-head, the same as a Bastion, Sconce, or Block-house.

Cullis, (in *Cookery*) a strained Liquor made of any sort of dress'd Meat, or other things pounded in a Mortar, and pass'd through a Hair-sieve: These Cullises are usually pour'd upon Messes, and into hot Pies, a little before they are serv'd up to Table.

Cullot, a Cushion to ride Post with.

Cully, a Milk-sop, one that may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon.

To **Cully one,** to make a Fool of him.

Culm, (old Word) Smoak, or Soot.

Culmen, (*Lat.*) the top, peak, or Height of a thing, the Ridge of an House, Hill, *&c.*

Culmen Cœli, (in *Astrol.*) the highest Point of Heaven, that a Star can rise to in any Latitude; commonly taken for the Tenth House.

Culmiferous Plants, (among *Herbalists*) such as have a smooth, joynted, hollow Stalk, which is wrapt about at each Joynt, with a single, long, narrow, and sharp-pointed Leaf; and their Seeds are contain'd in chaffy Husks; as Wheat, Barley, Rie, Oats, and most kinds of Grasses.

To **Culminate,** to rise to the top: Thus among *Astronomical Writers*, the Sun, or a Star is said *To Culminate*, or *to be Culminant*, when it comes to the Meridian of any Place, or to the greatest Height that it can have that Day.

Culmus, (*Lat.* in *Botanicks*) is properly the Stem, or Stalk of Corn, or Grass, distinguished from that of all other Plants, which is termed *Caulis*.

Culpable, guilty, faulty, blame-worthy.

Culpon that Trout, *i. e.* cut it up, a Phrase us'd by those that are skill'd in the Art of Carving.

Culrach or **Coilach,** (in the Practick of *Scotland*) one left as a Pledge for the Appearance of a Man from one Court to another.

Culrage, an Herb otherwise call'd Arse-smart, or Water-pepper.

Culch, the Bottom of the Sea, where Oisters spawn.

To **Cultivate,** (*Lat.*) to manure, till, or husband the Ground; to improve, to manage.

Cultivation, the Act of cultivating, tilling, or improving.

Culture, Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education.

Culver, (old Word) a Dove, or Pidgeon.

Culverin, (*Fr.*) a piece of Ordnance, so named from its shape, somewhat resembling a Culver, or Dove, of three sorts, viz.

Culverin of the least Size, which weighs 4000 Pounds, is 9½ Inches Diameter at the Bore: It takes up a Charge of 10 lb. Powder, and carries a Ball of 4½ Inches Diameter, and 26 lb. 9 *Ounces* Weight; its Random-shot being 180 Paces.

Culverin Ordinary, is a great Gun of 5½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, weighing 4500 Pounds, and taking a Charge of 11 Pounds 6 Ounces of Powder, with a Ball of 5 Inches Diameter, and 17 Pounds 5 Ounces Weight.

Culverin Extraordinary, weighs 4800 Pounds, being 13 Foot long, and its Diameter at the Bore 5½ Inches: It has for its Load 12 Pounds 8 Oun. of Powder, and carries a Shot of 5¼ Inches Diameter, and 20 Pounds Weight.

Culvertage, an old *Norman* Law-Term, signifying the Escheat, or Forfeiture of a Vassal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

Culver-tail, (in *Carpentry*) a particular manner of fastening Boards, or any Timber, by letting one Piece into another: Among *Shipwrights*, it is the fixing of the Carling-timbers in the Beams.

To **Cumber,** to stop, to croud, to trouble.

Cumbersome or **Cumbrous,** troublesome, inconvenient, unweildy.

Cuminum, (*Gr.*) Cummin, an Herb like Fennel, but less, the Seed of which disperses Wind, and is good in the Cholick; as also for a Tympany, Dizziness in the Head, *&c.*

† **Cunctation,** (*Lat.*) prolonging of Time, Delay.

Cuneiforme Os, (in *Anat.*) a Bone of the Head, situated in the midst of the *Basis*, or bottom of the Brain, and so nam'd from its Figure resembling a Wedge.

Cuneiformia Ossa, certain Bones of the *Tarsus* of the Foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and sixth, and these also take Name from their Shape, as being large above, and narrow below, like Wedges.

Cuneus, a Wedge, one of the six Principles of *Mechanicks*. In some ancient Deeds, it is taken for a Mint, or Place to coin Money in.

Cuniculus, the Coney, or Rabbet, one of the Beasts of Chace: Also a Hole or Passige under Ground.

Cunila, an Herb, of which there are three sorts, viz. Savoury, Marjoram with the small Leaf, and Penny-royal with the broad Leaf.

Cunilago, the Herb Flea bane, or Moth-mullein; or a kind of Savoury, or Organient.

To **Cunn** or **Cond,** (*Sea-Term*) to direct, or guide; as *To Cunn a Ship*, *i. e.* to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. See *To Cond.*

Cunner, a sort of Fish.

Cunning, Ingenuity, Skilfulness, Subtilty, Craftiness.

A **Cunning-Man,** one skill'd in Astrology; a Diviner, a Conjurer.

Cuntey-Cuntey, (old *Law-Term*) a kind of Tryal; which seems to be the same with that of the ordinary Jury, or Tryal by the Country.

Cuntur or **Condor,** a strange sort of Bird in *Peru*, a Province of *Southern America*, which the Natives worshipped as one of their Deities: Some of these Birds are five or six Ells long, from one end of the Wing to the other, and 16 Rankes that several *Spaniards* have been kill'd by them? They have very hard and sharp Beaks, that will pierce a Hide, and two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull: Their Feathers are black and white like those of a Magpy, with a Crest on the Head in shape of a Razor; and when they fly, they make a most terrible Noise. One of the Talons of this Bird is kept in the Treasury of St. *Stephen's* Chappel at *Paris* in *France*.

Cup,

Cup, a Vessel to drink out of; also the Pommel of a Bed; Among *Herbalists*, *Cups* are taken for those Sort Husks, in which Flowers grow; some being pointed into two, three, four, five, or six Leaves.

To **Cup**, to apply a Cupping-glass.

Cup-shot or **Cup-shotten**, that is in his Cups, over-loaded with Drink, fuddled.

Cupella, (*Lat.*) a Cuppel, or Coppel; a kind of Vessel us'd by *Chymists*.

Cupidity, Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Sensuality, Lust.

Cupido or **Cupid**, the fabulous God of Love, whom the Ancients us'd to represent like a Boy naked and winged; having a Veil over his Eyes, carrying a Quiver upon his Shoulder, and holding a Torch in one Hand, and a Bow with some Darts in the other; to give desperate Wounds to the Hearts of Lovers.

Cupola, (*Ital.*) a round Loover, or arched Tower in a Building, made in Form of the Bell of a Watch, or of a Cup turn'd upside down; as that of St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*.

Cuppel. See *Coppel*.

Cupping-glass, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Glass Vial apply'd to the most fleshy Parts of the Body, with burning Tow, to draw out corrupt Blood, or windy Matter. See *Cucurbitula*.

Cupressus, (*Lat.*) the Cypress-tree.

Cuprum, Copper, a Metal so call'd from the Island of *Cyprus*, some time noted for the best sort of it.

Curable, that may be cured.

Curacy or **Curateship**, the Office of a Curate.

Curate, a Parson or Vicar, one that serves a Cure, or has the Charge of Souls in a Parish.

Curatio, (*Lat.*) a taking care for, or looking to a thing; Management, Over-sight, Provision; an Office, Cure, or Charge. In the Art of *Physick*, a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, and Indications, proper Remedies for any Disease, in order to the Recovery of Health; Healing, Physicking, a Cure.

Curative Indication, a Sign relating to the Disease to be cured. See *Indication*.

Curator, (*Lat.*) one that has the Charge to oversee and provide things necessary, or that has the Management of a Business; a Commissioner, Trustee, Guardian, Overseer, Surveyor, &c.

Curatores Alvei Tiberis & Cloacarum, were Commissioners appointed by the Emperor *Augustus*, for cleansing the River *Tiber*, and the Common-Shore of the City.

Curatores Calendarii, certain Officers, who put out the publick Cash to Interest, which was paid at the Calends, or the first Day of the Month.

Curatores Denariorum Flaviorum, the Wardens of the Mint, or Overseers for the melting and coining of Money, who were otherwise call'd *Viri Monetales*.

Curatores annuum Tribuum, the Protectors or Governors of the several Quarters of the City of *Rome*, like the Aldermen of the Wards in *London*.

Curatores Operum Publicorum, were the Overseers or Surveyors of publick Works.

Curatores Viarum extra Urbem, Commissioners for the High-ways, Causeys and Bridges about the City of *Rome*.

Curb, Part of a Bridle: Also a long Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof, in the great Sinew behind, above the Top of the Horn, which makes him halt and go lame.

To **Curb**, to restrain, or keep under, to give a Check to.

Curculio, (*Lat.*) the Weesand, or Wind-pipe: Also a little Worm that eats out the Pith of Corn; a Mite, or Weevil.

Curcuma, an *Indian* Root of a Saffron colour, commonly call'd Turmerick.

Cure, the healing of a Distemper, or Wound; a Remedy: Also a Spiritual Living, or Benefice, with the Charge of Souls.

Curebulli, tanned Leather; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by K. *William* the Conqueror, That all People should put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the eight o'clock Bell; which was call'd in *French*, *Couvre-feu*, *i. e.* covering, or raking up the Fire: Whence, in several Places at this Day, where a Bell is usually rung towards Bed-time, it is said to ring *Curfew*.

Curia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) an Assembly of Senators, Counsellors, or Priests; also the Council-house, State-house, or Hall, where they meet; also one of the thirty Wards of the City of *Rome*. See *Curiæ*.

In our Common Law, *Curia* signifies a Court of Judicature, and was also sometimes particularly taken for the Company of Tenants that did their Suit and Service at the Court of their Lord.

Curia advisare vult, a Law Phrase made use of to express a Deliberation that the Court intends to take upon any Point, or Points of a Cause, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

Curia claudenda, a Writ that lies against a Man, who being under an Obligation to fence and close up his Ground, refuses, or delays to do it.

Curia Canonicorum, was the Court-lodge, or Manour-house in a Lordship, belonging to some religious Order.

Cur Domini, the Lord's House, Hall, or Court, where all the Tenants, if need required, were bound to give their Attendance every three Weeks; but more especially at *Lady*-Day and *Michaelmas*-Day.

Curia Domini Regis. See *Christianitatis Curia*.

Curia Militum, a Court anciently held in *Carisbrook*-Castle in the Isle of *Wight*.

Curia Pentiariarum, a Court kept by the Sheriff of *Chester* in a Place commonly call'd the *Pentice*, which probably had that Name, because it was held at first under a Pent-house, or Shed cover'd with Boards.

Curia Personæ, the Parsonage, or Parson's Mansion-house.

Curiæ, the *Roman* People were at first divided into three Tribes, and those Tribes were subdivided into ten *Curiæ*, or Wards, every one of which had its peculiar *Curio*, or Priest, who took care of the Sacrifices and Feasts proper to each *Curia*.

Curiæ Generales, (in our Common Law) those general and solemn Courts that were held by the Lord of the Manor twice a Year, *viz.* on the Festivals of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Michael* the Archangel.

Curiæ Advenus, the Duty of coming to do Suit and Service at the Court of such a Lord.

Curialitas Scotiæ, the same Tenure in *Scotland*, as that which we call the *Courtesy of England*; which see.

Curio. See *Curia*.

Curio Maximus, the Chief of all the *Curio*, or Priests of the thirty *Curiæ*, or Wards of ancient *Rome*; who was chosen by a general Assembly of those Priests, and afterwards confirmed by the Senate and People.

Curionia, or **Curialia Sacra**, the Sacrifices of the

the *Roman Curiæ*, at which every individual Perſon was bound to be preſent, like the Parſimoniouſneſs of the Modern Church of *Rome*.

Curioſity, over-much Care, a Paſſion or Deſire of ſeeing or knowing; alſo Delicateneſs, or Niceneſs; a curious Thing, or Rarity.

Curious, deſirous to ſee and know every thing, inquiſitive, prying: Alſo excellent, rare; neat or delicate, or nice, exact, wary.

Curlew, a kind of Water fowl of a gray Colour, with red and black Spots, having a long and crooked Bill.

Curlings, (among *Hunters*) the little ſpotted Curls with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is pearled.

Curmudgeon, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly cloſe-fiſted Fellow.

Curnock, four Buſhels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Curopalates, (*Gr.*) the *Major-domo*, or Maſter of the Houſhold to the *Greek* Emperours.

Curranto or **Courant**, (*Ital. & Fr.*) a running *French* Dance: Alſo a Muſical Air which runs in a Mood call'd the *Imperfect of the more*, conſiſting of triple Time.

Currency, (*Lat.*) Currentneſs, Courſe; as The *Currency of Coin*.

Current, that goes, that is eſtabliſhed, or received; as *Current Money*, *the Current Price*, *a Current Opinion*, &c.

A **Current**, a running Stream.

Curricutt, a kind of *East-India* Barge.

Curriedow, (old Word) a Curry-favour, or Flatterer.

Currier, one that dreſſes, liquors, and colours tanned Leather, ſo as to make it gentle, and ſerviceable for many Uſes.

Currifh, Cur-like, doggiſh, churliſh, ill-natur'd.

Currucca, (*Lat.*) a Bird that hatches the Cuckoo's Eggs; an Hedge-ſparrow, or a Titling; alſo a Cuckold, or Wittal.

To **Curry**, to dreſs Leather, to rub down a Horſe, to make Suit to one, to get into one's Favour.

Curry-comb, an Iron-tool to comb, or dreſs Horſes with.

Curſer, (in old *Records*) a Courier, or expreſs Meſſenger of Meſſe.

Curſitor or **Curſitor**, an Officer, or Clerk belonging to *Chancery*, who makes out Original Writs for that County, or Shire which is allotted to him. In *Stat.* 18 *E.* 3. they are called *Clerks of the Courſe*, and are 24 in number, being a particular Corporation.

Curſory, ſlight, or haſty.

Curſt, curſed, fierce, ſhrewd.

Curſtneſs, Fierceneſs, a crabbed Humour; Severity, Rigour.

Curtail, a Drab, or naſty Slut.

Double Curtail, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, ſerving as a Baſs to the Haut-bois.

To **Curtail**, to dock, or cut off a Horſe's Tail; to diſmember, to diminiſh.

Curtain. See *Courtin*.

Curtation of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is a little Part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Diſtance from the Sun.

Curtein of England, See *Courtefy of England*.

Curtein or **Curtana**, the Name of K. *Edward* the Confeſſor's Sword without a Point; the firſt Sword that is uſually carry'd before the King or Queen Regent of *England*, at his or her Coronation, as an Emblem of Royal Clemency and Mercy.

Curtine, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Truncated Pyramid and Cone*.

Curtilage, (*Law-word*) a piece of Ground, Garden plot, or Yard, belonging to or lying near a Houſe.

Curtiles terræ, (among the *Engliſh*) Cottages, Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court or Houſe of the Lord of a Manour.

Curtlaſs, or **Curtleax**, a kind of Weapon.

Curvature, bowing, or bending, Crookedneſs.

A **Curve**, (in *Geom.*) is a crooked Line.

Curves or **Curvilineal Figures**, thoſe that are bounded by curved, or crooked Lines; as Circles, Ovals, Conick Sections, Spherical Triangles, &c. and theſe are either *Regular*, or *Irregular*.

Regular Curves, ſuch *Curves* as the *Parameters* of the Conick Sections, which are always curved, or bent after the ſame regular Geometrical manner.

Irregular Curves, are ſuch as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themſelves a contrary Way; as the *Cyſtoid* and the Solid *Parabola*.

Curvet, a certain Motion, Gate, or Pranſing of a managed Horſe.

Curvilineal or **Curvilineary**, (in *Geom.*) crooked-lined; as *Curvilineal Figures*.

Curvity, Crookedneſs.

Curulis Sella, (*Lat.*) a Chair of State made of Ivory, carv'd and plac'd in a Chariot, in which the chief Magiſtrates of *Rome* were anciently carry'd.

Cuſcuta or **Caſſuta**, a Weed with a red Stalk winding about Herbs, and call'd Dodder, or Withwind.

Cuſp, (in *Aſtrol.*) the firſt Point, or Beginning of every one of the Twelve Houſes, in a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens.

Cuſpinatum, See *Frontatum*.

Cuſpis, (*Lat.*) the Point of a Weapon, a Spear-head, or Arrow-head; alſo a kind of Bandage us'd by Surgeons.

Cuſtode admittendo & **Cuſtode amovendo**, are Writs for the admitting, or removing of Guardians.

Cuſtodes, (among the ancient *Romans*) certain Officers appointed to prevent Deceit, in the delivering of Tickets for the Choice of Magiſtrates.

Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ authoritate Parliamenti, *i. e.* Keepers of the Liberties of *England* by Authority of Parliament; the Style in which Writs, and other Proceedings at Law, run during the Times of Trouble, from the Death of King *Charles* I. till the Uſurpation by *O. Cromwel*.

Cuſtody, Ward or Keeping, ſafe Hold or Priſon.

Cuſtom, (*Fr.*) Habit, Way, or Faſhion; Uſage, or Uſe; the Practice of a Tradeſman's Shop: Alſo a certain Duty paid by the Subject to the King, Queen, or State, upon the bringing in, or carrying out of Commodities, for protecting them in their Trade, &c.

Among our Common-Lawyers and Civilians, **Cuſtom** is counted a Part of the Law, and defined to be a Law, or Right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long Uſe and the Conſent of Anceſtours, has been, and is daily practis'd, for the Proof of which, an hundred Years Commeaſure is at leaſt requiſite; and it is either *General*, or *Particular*.

General Cuſtom, is that which is allowed throughout the whole Kingdom of *England*. A *Particular Cuſtom* is that which belongs to this, or that County, as *Gavelkind* to *Kent*, or to ſuch a Lordſhip, City, or Town.

Cuſtoms and **Services**, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Conſuetudines & Servitia*.

Cuſtom-houſe, a particular Houſe or Publick Building in ſeveral Cities and Sea-port Towns of

of *England*, especially *London*, where the King's Customs are received, and all Business manag'd relating to that Affair.

Customable, that is according to Custom.

Customary, accustomed, common, ordinary, usual.

Customary Tenants, such Tenants as hold by the Custom of the Manour; as when a Tenant dying, and the Hold being void, the next of Kin is admitted upon Payment of the Customary Fine of two Shillings for an Acre, &c.

Customed, that has Customers; as *A well Customed Shop*.

Customer, one that buys any thing of another; also an Officer of the *Custom-house*.

Custos, (*Lat.*) a Keeper or Preserver, an Overseer, a Warden or Guardian; a Controller, a Tutor.

Custos Brevium, the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and to put them upon Files, every Return by its self; and at the end of every Term to receive from the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, call'd the *Postea's*.

Custos Oculi, a Surgeon's Instrument to preserve the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

Custos Placitorum Coronæ, an Officer mention'd in some old Law-writers, that seems to be the same with him whom we now call *Custos Rotulorum*.

Custos Rotulorum, an Officer that has the keeping of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions of Peace, and, as some think, of the Commission it self: He is always a Justice of Peace, and of the *Quorum*, in the County where he has his Office.

Custos Spiritualitatis vel Spiritualium, &c. Keeper of the Spiritualities, he that exercises Spiritual, or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in any Diocese, during the Vacancy of the See; the Appointment of whom by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter, but according to our Custom in *England*, to the Archbishop of the Province.

Custos Temporalium, *i. e.* Keeper of the Temporalities, a Person to whose Custody the Profits of a vacant See, or Abbey were committed by the King, as Supreme Lord: This Officer being as a Steward of the Goods and Profits, was to give Account to the Escheator, and he into the *Exchequer*: His Trust continu'd till the Vacancy was supply'd by a Successor, who obtain'd the King's Writ for the restoring of the Temporalities.

Custrel, (old Word) the Servant to a Man at Arms, or of a Prince's Life-guard, in the Time of K. *Henry* VIII.

To **Cut the Sail**, (in *Sea-language*) is to unfurl it, and let it fall down, *The Sail is well Cut*, i. e. well fashioned.

To **Cut a Feather**, a Term us'd by *Sailers*, when a well bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire: In the same Sense, a Ship is also said *To carry a Bone in her Mouth*.

Cut Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Cut-throat, a Murderer, a Villain, or Ruffian. *Cut-throat Place*, an Inn, or Tavern, where People are exacted upon.

Cut-water, (*Sea-term*) that Sharpness of a Ship, which is underneath the Beak-head; so call'd, because it cuts and divides the Water e'er it comes to the Bow: It is also termed the *Head* of the Head.

Cutaneous, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Skin; as *Cutaneous Distempers*, i. e. those Diseases that affect the Skin; as the Itch, Scab, &c.

Cutcheneal. See *Cochineal*.

Cute, new Wine that has not fermented, or work'd.

Cuthbert, (*Sax.* i. e. famous Knowledge) a Proper Name of Men, particularly of that Renowned *English* Saint, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

Cuticle, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Scarf-skin, or outmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body, and is full of innumerable Pores, or very small Holes, for the Passage of Vapours, Sweat, &c.

Cutis, the inner Skin, which lies under the former, and is somewhat thick, abounding likewise with Pores: It consists of several Filaments, or Strings of the Veins, Arteries, Nerves and Fibres interwoven one with another, and full of Glandules, Lympheducts, &c.

Cutlets, (*Fr.* i. e. little Ribs) a Term in *Cookery*, a dainty Dish made of the short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton.

Cutted, scolding, brawling, quarrelsome; as *A Cutted Housewife*.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provides Wood for the Tallies, and having cut Notches upon them, for the Sum payable, casts the same into the Court, to be written upon.

Cutting the Neck, (a Term us'd by *Reapers*) a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn; which being done, they give a Shout, and fall to Merry-making; it being the end of such a Man's Harvest for that Year.

Cuttings or **Slips**, (in *Husbandry*) are the Branches, or Sprigs of Trees, or Plants cut, or slipped off to set again; which is done in the Earth from the middle of *August* to the middle of *April*.

Cuttings off. See *Retrenchment*.

Cuttle or **Cuttle-Fish**, a kind of Sea-fish, which throwing out a black Juice like Ink into the Water lies hid in that Obscurity, and so escapes the Fisher.

Cutts, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly us'd in the Channel for transporting Horses.

Cuva, (in old *Latin* Records) a Keeve, or Keever; a Tub or Vessel for Brewing.

Cuvet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dish of an Oval Form.

Cuvette, a Cistern for a Dining-room. In *Fortification*, a little Trench, 18 or 20 Foot broad, usually sunk by the Besieged in the middle of a great dry Moat, till they meet with Water; its Use being to keep off the Enemies, and to prevent their Mining.

Cuynage, (in *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7.) the making up of Tin into that Fashion as it us'd to be fram'd, for the better Carriage of it into other Places.

Cyamus, (*Gr.*) the Bean, a sort of Pulse.

Cyanus, a kind of Jasper-stone of an Azure-colour; some take it for a Turcois, others for the Lazul-stone, which being beaten to Powder, makes an admirable Blue: Also the Blue-bottle, or Corn-flower, the Distilled Water of which is good for Inflammations in the Eyes, &c.

Cyathus, a Cup, or Glass, with which the Ancients us'd to take Wine out of larger Vessels, containing an Ounce and a half of Liquor, a little

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tle Pot, or Glass to drink but of: Also a kind of Weight of ten Drams.

Cychramus, a sort of Bird that always accompanies the Quails at their leaving the Country.

Cyclaminus or **Cyclaminum**, an Herb, of which there are two sorts, one call'd Sow-bread, and the other our Lady's Seal.

Cycle, (from a Circle, or Round) an *Astronomical Term* for a continual Revolution, or rolling about of certain Numbers, which successively go on without any Interruption, from the first to the last, and then return again to the first: These *Cycles* are chiefly three, *viz.* The Solar, the Lunar, and that of Indiction.

Solar Cycle or **Cycle of the Sun**, is a Revolution of 28 Years, for finding out the Dominical, or *Sunday-letters*; which being expired, they all return in the same Order, as before.

Lunar Cycle or **Cycle of the Moon**, otherwise call'd the *Golden Number*, is a Period, or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar: So that at the end of it, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month, and the Moon begins again her Course with the Sun: This Circle is also sometimes call'd *Ennedecateris*, *Circulus Decennovennalis*, and *Metonicus*, from *Meton* of *Athens*, the Inventer of it.

Cycle of Indiction, a Revolution of three *Lustrums*, or 15 Years, after which those who us'd it began it again. This Cycle was establish'd by the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, instead of the *Olympiads*, A. C. 312. and was so nam'd, as some say, because it denoted the Year that Tribute was to be paid to the Common-wealth. See *Indiction*.

Cyclisicus, a little Circle, or round Ball: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, made in form of a Half-moon, to scrape away corrupt Flesh, &c.

Cyclois, (in *Geom.*) a Figure made by the upper end of the Diameter of a Circle turned about a Right Line.

Cycloidal Space, is the Space contained between the Curve, or crooked Line, and the *Subtense* of the Figure.

Cyclopædia. See *Encyclopædia*.

Cyclophoria Sanguinis, the Circulation of the Blood.

Cyclus, a Circle, or Round; a Cycle, as of the Sun, or Moon.

Cyclus Paschalis, a Table to find out the Festivals of *Easter*.

Cydonia Mala, Quinces, a sort of Fruit, so call'd from *Cydon*, a City of *Crete*, or *Candia*.

Cydonites, a Compound made of stew'd Quinces, Pears and Honey; or a kind of Drink made of Quinces.

Cydonium, Quiddany, Conserve, or Marmalet of Quinces.

Cyema, (*Gr.*) the same with *Embryo*.

Cygnet, a young Swan, which being well fatted, makes a noble Dish at great Entertainments.

Cygnus, a Swan: Also the Swan a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 35 Stars.

Cylinder, a Roller, or Rolling-stone, a round Stake or piece of Wood to break Clods of Earth, or to make Garden-walks even and smooth: In *Geometry*, a solid Body, made by the turning of a retangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides; so that it be extended in Length equally round, and its Extremities or Ends are equal Circles: Among *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, a Plaister made up into a long Roll.

Charged Cylinder, (in *Gunnery*) is the Chamber of a great Gun, or that part which receives the Charge of Powder and Shot.

Concave Cylinder, all the hollow Length of a piece of Ordnance.

Vacant Cylinder, that part of the Hollow which remains empty, when the Gun is charged, or that part of it which is between the Trunnions, and the Muzzle, or Mouth.

Cylindrical, that belongs to, or is in form of a Cylinder, Cylinder-like.

Cylindroid, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Figure, having Elliptical, or Oval Bases, parallel and alike situated.

Cyllosis, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) Lameness, Crookedness, as when a Leg is put out of Joynt outwardly.

Cyma, a Surge, or Wave; also the young Sprout of Coleworts, or other Herbs, a little Shoot, or Branch: But it is more especially taken by *Herbalists* for the top of any Plant.

Cymatium, a little Wave: In *Architecture*, a Member, or carved Work, whose Figure resembles a rolling Wave, one half of it being *convex* or arched on the out-side, and the other *concave* or hollow on the in-side.

Cymbal, a Musical Instrument, anciently made of two hollow Plates of Copper, or Brass, like a Porrenger; but it is now taken for a Sort of Wind-musick.

Cymbalaria, the Herb Penny-wort.

Cymbiformis Os. See *Naviculare Os*.

Cyminus, a Night-hawk, an Enemy to the Eagle.

Cyminum, the Herb Cummin. See *Cuminum*.

Cymraecan Language, the *Welsh*, or old *British* Tongue.

Cyna, a Tree in *Arabia*, with Leaves like the Palm-tree.

Cynanche, the Squinancy, or Quinsey, an Inflammation of the inner Muscles of the Throat, accompany'd with difficulty of Breathing, and a continual Fever: This Disease is so call'd, because it often happens to Dogs and Wolves.

Cynanthemis, the Herb May weed, or Stinking Camomile.

Cynanthropia, a kind of Frenzy, caus'd by the venomous Bite of a Dog, Wolf, &c. So that the Patient shuns the Light, and every thing that is bright, is much afraid of Water, and trembles at the Sight, or Remembrance of it.

Cynara, the Artichoke plant. See *Cinara*.

Cynchramus, a Bird, somewhat bigger than a crested Lark, and counted a delicate Morsel in *Italy*.

Cynegeticks, Books that treat of the Exercise of Hunting.

Cynical, dog-like, dogged, currish, churlish, crabbed.

Cynicks, a Sect of Philosophers, so call'd, from their churlish Behaviour, and snarling Reflections upon all sorts of Persons: They despis'd all things, especially Grandeur and Riches, with all Arts and Sciences, except Morality.

Cynicus Spasmus, the Dog-cramp, a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Mouth, by which the Face is so drawn awry, that it resembles the Countenance of a grinning Dog.

Cynips, a Fly with long Legs and a Sting; the Dog-fly, Gnat, or Midge; one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cynobotane, an Herb call'd Stinking May-weed.

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Cynocephale, an Herb bearing a Flower like a Dog's Head.

Cynocephalis or **Cynocephalus**, a kind of Ape with a Head like a Dog; the Dog's-headed Monkey, or Baboon.

Cynoëpuron, Dogs Ordure, or Dung.

Cynocrambe, the Herb Dog's-Mercury, which gently purges lewous Humours.

Cynodes Orexis or **Cynorexis**, a Disease, a preternatural ravening Appetite, or an extreme Hunger, accompany'd with Vomiting, or a Looseness.

Cynodesmus, (in *Anat.*) the Band which ties the little Skin of the **Penis** to the *Glans*, or Nut.

Cynodontes, the Dog-teeth, or Eye-teeth, betwixt the Fore-teeth and the Grinders, of which there are two in each Jaw.

Cynoglossus, the Herb Hounds-tongue, good to stop Blood; a Looseness, Rheum, &c.

Cynomazon, a Herb which being put into a piece of Bread, kills Dogs.

Cynomorion, a kind of Weed that grows amidst Corn and kills it; Choke-weed.

Cynomya, the Dog-fly, an Insect; also the Herb Flea-bane.

Cynorexis, See *Cynodes Orexis*.

Cynorrhodon, the wild Rose, or Sweet-brier Rose: also the Flower of the red Lilly.

Cynosbatos or **Cynosbaton**, Eglantine, or Sweet-brier, a Shrub; also the Cyper-bush.

Cynosorchis, the Herb Dog-stones; also Gander-goose, or Rag-wort.

Cynosura, a Constellation, or Cluster of seven Stars, near the North-Pole, otherwise call'd *Ursa Minor*, *i. e.* the Lesser Bear; or the Polar Star in the Tail of it, which serves to guide Sailers in their Course.

Cynozolon, a stinking Weed of the Thistle-kind.

Cyon or **Cion**, a Graft, Sucker, or Sprig; a young Tree, or Slip, springing from an old one.

Cyparissæ or **Cyparisseæ**, certain fiery Meteors, or Vapours that appear in the Air at Night.

Cyparissias, the greatest kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cyparissus, the Cypress tree.

Cyperis, an *Indian* Herb like Ginger, which being chew'd has the Virtue of Saffron.

Cyperus, a kind of Rush, white at bottom, and black at top; Galingale: Also an Herb whose Root smells like Spikenard.

Cypher. See *Cipher*.

Cyphoma or **Cyphosis**, (in *Anat.*) a bending backwards of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joynts of the Back; a being hunch-back'd, or bossed.

Cypress, a Tree with which Sepulchres were adorn'd, as being the Emblem of Death: Also a sort of fine curled Stuff, partly Silk, and partly Hair, of which Hoods, &c. for Women are usually made; so call'd from the Island of *Cyprus*, from whence they were first brought.

Cyprian, a proper Name of Men, particularly of one of the *Latin* Fathers, and Bishop of *Carthage* in *Africa*, who suffer'd Martyrdom, *A. C.* 250.

Cyprinus, the Carp, a fresh-water Fish.

Cyprus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, and now under the *Turks* Dominion: Also a **Shrub**, or Bush, much like Privet; with the Flowers of which the Inhabitants of that Island us'd to make a very sweet Oil: Also the Drug Camphire.

Cypselus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird like a Swallow.

Cyrickscat, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute, or Penny formerly paid to the Church. See *Church-scot*.

Cyrnus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Rush, or Bulrush, such as formerly serv'd for the strewing of Churches, and are still us'd in some Places for the same Purpose.

Cyrtoma or **Cyrtosis**, Crookedness, a Bunch in the Back, or a Swelling in any other Part.

Cyssares, the Fundament, Breech, or Buttocks; also the lowermost Gut call'd *Rectum*, or the Straight Gut.

Cyteolithos, the Spunge-stone, a kind of Stone of a brittle Substance, and whitish Colour, yielding a milky Juice.

Cytepatick Artery, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Cœliack* which passes to the Liver and Gall.

Cytepaticus Ductus, a Conduit, or Passage which is let into that of the Liver, call'd *Hepatick*, and the Gall-bladder.

Cystica, Medicines us'd against Distempers in the Bladder.

Cysticæ Gemelli, (in *Anat.*) two very small Branches of the *Cœliack* Artery, which are dispersed thro' the Gall-bladder.

Cystick Vein, a Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall-bladder, and there divides it self.

Cysticus Ductus. See *Ductus Cysticus*.

Cystis, a Bladder, especially that of the Urine and Gall: Also the Bag, or Skin that contains the Matter of an Impostume.

Cystis Choledochus, the Gall-bladder.

Cystotomia, a cutting, or opening of the Bladder, in order to take out the Stone lodged in it.

Cytharus, a Sea-fish of the Turbot-kind.

Cytinus, the first Bud, or the Flower of the Pomegranate tree.

Cytisus, a kind of Shrub, or Herb good for Cattel's Milk, Father, or Udder.

Cytisenus Stater, the Sum of fifteen shillings four Pence, so call'd from the Island of *Cyzicus*.

Czar, the Title of the Emperour of *Muscovy*, who is so styled *qu. Cæsar*, which being the Name of the first Emperour of *Rome*, is now become a general Title for those that have attained Imperial Power.

D A.

DAB, a sort of Sea-fish, which is thought to be no other than a young Flounder: Also a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear.

Dab-chick, a kind of Water-fowl.

To **Dabble**, to splash, or stir about in the Water, or Dirt.

Dabuh, a wild Beast in *Arabia* and *Africa*, which resembles a Wolf in Shape and Fierceness; It routs up Graves to prey upon dead Bodies, and perhaps is the same with the *Hyæna* of the Ancients.

Dabuze, a sort of Weapon carry'd before the Grand Seignior or Emperour of the *Turks*, which is of the Nature of our Mace.

Dace or **Dare**, a small River-fish, much of the same kind with the Roach.

Dacryades, (*Gr.*) an Ulcer that continually sends forth Matter.

Dactylus, a Finger; also a Date, the Fruit of the Palm-tree, that grows like a Finger.

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kind of Shell-fish, or Muscle: Also a Dactyl, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of one long Syllable and two short ones; as Tityre.

Daddock, (*q. d.* dead Oak) a Country Word, signifying the Heart, or Body of a Tree that is thoroughly rotten.

Dado, (in *Architect.*) a Term us'd by some Writers for the Die, which is a Member in the Middle of the Pedestal of a Pillar, between its Base and Cornice.

Dæmon. See *Demon.*

Daff, (old Word) a Dastard, or Coward.

Daffodil, a Flower, of which there are a great many Sorts variously diversify'd: The Root of it provokes Vomiting, and the Leaves bruised are good for St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Dag, (old Word) a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-gun.

To **Dag Sheep**, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

Dag-locks, the Wool that is so cut off.

Dagger, a well known Weapon; also a Cross, a kind of Mark in Printing thus express'd (†)

Dagger-fish, a sort of Sea-fish.

To **Daggle**, to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt or Filth.

Dagon, an Idol of the *Philistines*, said to have the upper Parts like a Man, and the lower like a Fish.

To **Daign**, (*Fr.*) to condescend, to vouchsafe, to be pleased.

Dail, (on board a Ship) a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

Daily Motion, (in *Astron.*) the Progress which any Planet makes in twenty-four Hours, by its own proper Motion.

Dainty, delicate, costly, fine, or curious.

Dainties, Delicacies, Kick-shaws, Tid-bits.

Dairy or **Dairy-house**, a Place where Milk and Milk-meats, as Butter, Cheese, Whey, &c. are made, or kept.

Daisy, a Flower, of which there are several sorts, as the White, the all Red, the Red and White, the Green, &c.

Dais, (*Fr.*) a Canopy, or Cloth of State.

Daker-hen, a kind of Fowl.

Dakir of Hides, *i. e.* Ten Hides, or Skins, the twentieth Part of a Last. See *Dicker.*

Dale, a little Valley, or low Place.

Dall Plait, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) certain Balks, or narrow Slips of Pasture-ground, anciently left between the Furrows in plough'd Land, which, in some Parts of *England*, are still call'd *Doles*, or *Dools.*

Dalliance, Wantonness, Toying.

Dallops, a Word us'd in some Places for Patches, or Corners of Grass or Weeds amidst the Corn.

To **Dally**, to be full of mad, or wanton Tricks; to toy, to play the Fool with; to delay, or trifle.

Dalmatia, a Country bordering upon *Greece.*

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwise call'd a *Tulip*; from *Tulipa*, a Promontory of that Country.

Dalmatick, a kind of Vestment worn by Priests, and so nam'd from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalreudini, the ancient Name of a certain People of *Scotland.*

Dam, the Mother among brute Beasts; as *A Calf that sucks his Dam*: Also a Flood-gate, or Stoppage in a River, or Pond.

To **Dam**, to stop, or shut up.

Dama, (*Lat.*) a Fallow-Deer, a Buck, or Doe; also the Mountain-Goat, with Horns hooked at the Top.

Damascus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of Prunes, call'd *Damask Prunes*, or *Damasines.*

Damask, a kind of fine Silk, Linnen, or Stuff, made of raised Work, wrought into Flowers and other Figures.

Damask-rose, a sort of pale-colour'd Rose.

To **Damask** or **Damasquine**, to work Damask-like; to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff; to stamp rude Draughts on white Paper, &c.

To **Damask Wine**, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and make it mantle.

Dame, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in Law-business for a Lady, and by Country-people, for Mistriss, or Goody.

Dame Simonne, or **a la Dame Simonne**, (in *Cookery*) a particular way of stuffing Cabbage-lettice.

Dames Violets, a sort of Plant.

Damicella, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in some old *Records* for a light Damsel, a Miss, a Lady of Pleasure.

Damage, Loss, Hurt, Prejudice, or Disadvantage, any Hindrance that a Man takes in his Estate: In *Common Law*, it is a Part of that Loss, or Prejudice, which the Jurors are to enquire of, and find either for the Plaintiff, or Defendant, in any Civil Action.

Damage Clear, a Duty formerly paid to the Prothonotaries and their Clerks, being a third, sixth, or tenth Part of the Damages recover'd upon a Tryal in any Court of Justice; but this Imposition was taken away by *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2.

Damage-feasant, (*i. e.* doing Hurt, or Mischief) a Term us'd when a Stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Ground, and feed there without a Licence, spoiling the Grass, or Corn; in which Case, the Tenant may take, distrain and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day.

To **Damage.** See to *Indamage.*

To **Damn**, (*Lat.*) to condemn, or adjudge to Hell Torments; to curse, to cry down, to hiss off the Stage.

Damnable, that tends to Damnation, wicked, destructive, mischievous.

Damnata Terra, (among *Chymists*) the same as the *Caput Mortuum*; being only the Mass of Earth, or gross Substance that remains in the *Retort*, &c. after all the other Principles are forc'd out by the Fire.

Damnation, the Punishment of the Damned, a Sentencing to Everlasting Pains in Hell.

To **Damnify**, to indamage, or damage; to hurt, or prejudice.

Damp, Moisture, Wetness: Also a Vapour that often arises in Mines under Ground, and chokes the Workmen, unless they get away speedily.

To **Damp**, to make damp, or moist; to put a Damp upon, or dishearten; to allay, to chill.

Damsel, (*Fr.*) a young Maiden.

Damsin or **Damson**, a sort of Plum.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*, and Father of a great Tribe, which took Name from him.

To **Dance**, to move the Body in Measure and Time, according to the Tune, or Air, that is play'd or sung.

Dancette or **Dancy**, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd, when the Out-line of any Bordure, or Ordinary, is notch'd in and out very largely; being the same as *Indented*, only it is deeper and wider: There is also a kind of Bend, call'd a *Bend Dancette*; as, *He bears Azure, a Bend Double Dancette Argent.*

Dan-

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Dandelion, (*i. e.* Lion's-tooth) an Herb that provokes Urine, and is much of the ſame Virtue as Endive.

Dandiprat, a ſmall Coin ſo call'd, and made by King *Henry* VII. Whence it is taken for a very little Man, or Woman; a mere Dwarf.

To **Dandle**, to ſhake a Child in the Arms, as Nurſes do; to fondle, or make much of.

Dandriff or **Dandruff**, a kind of Scurf, or ſmall Scales ſticking to the Skin of the Head, which look like Bran, from the *Saxon* Words *Tan*, a Scab; and *Drof*, naſty.

Danes, the People of *Denmark*.

Dane-gelo, **Dane-gelt**, or **Dane-gilt**, a Tribute, or Tax of twelve Pence for every Hide of Land throughout the Realm, which was laid upon our *Saxon* Anceſtors by the *Danes*, who for ſome time lorded it here.

Dane-lage, a Term ſignifying the Laws that were in force in *England*, during the Government of the *Danes*, which Laws more eſpecially took place in fifteen Counties, *viz. York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Hartford*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge-ſhire*, and *Huntington*.

Dane-wort, a Plant otherwiſe call'd *Wall-wort*, and *Dwarf-elder*, which bears Flowers like Elder, ſpringing up every Year, and decaying again: 'tis of an opening Quality, purges Choler, Phlegm and Water, helps the Dropſy, Gout, Piles, &c.

Danger, (*Fr.*) Hazard, Jeopardy: In the *Foreſt-Law*, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and ſow in the time of Pannage, or Maſt-feeding: In ſome Places it is call'd *Lef-ſilver*, or *Lyef-ſilver*.

Dangerous, full of Danger, hazardous.

Dangerous Wound. See *Wound*.

To **Dangle**, to hang, or ſwing to and fro; to bob.

Dangwallet, (*q. d.* making the Wallet to hang down) an old Word for exceſſively, or abundantly.

Daniel, (*Heb.* Judgment of God) one of the Prophets of the old Teſtament; ſince taken for a Chriſtian Name of Men.

Dank, ſomewhat damp, or moiſt.

Dannonii, the People that anciently inhabited thoſe Parts of *England*, which are now call'd *Cornwall* and *Devonſhire*.

Danta, a kind of wild Beaſt like a Mule.

Danubius, (*Lat.*) the greateſt River in *Europe*, ſtill call'd the *Danube*, or *Danow*.

Daphne, (*Gr.*) the Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Daphnitis, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-laurel; alſo a kind of *Caſſia*.

Daphnoides, an Herb call'd *Loril*, or *Laury*; alſo the Herb *Periwinkle*.

Daphnophagi, certain Prophets, or Diviners, in old Times, who were inſpir'd after the eating of Laurel, or Bay-leaves.

Dapifer, (*Lat.*) he that carries up a Diſh at a Feaſt, a Sewer; an Officer, like our Steward of the Houſhold, or Clerk of the Kitchen: Afterwards the Title was given to any truſty Servant, eſpecially the chief Steward, or Head-Bailiff of an Honour, Barony, Manor, &c.

Dapifer Regis, (in old *Records*) the Steward of the King's Houſhold.

Daping, (among *Fiſher-men*) a particular Manner of Angling near the Top of the Water.

Dapper, neat, ſpruce, tight; as *A dapper little Fellow*.

Dapple or **Dapple gray**, a Colour peculiar to Horſes, being a light Gray ſpotted, or ſhaded with a deeper Gray. *Dapple-bay*, a light Bay ſpotted with a deeper Colour.

Dar or **Dart**, a ſort of Fiſh commonly found in the River *Severn*.

Darcon. See *Drachmon*.

Dardanels, two ſtrong Caſtles of *Turkey*, one in *Europe*, and the other in *Aſia*, built in the narroweſt Part of the Straight call'd the *Hellespont*, in the Room of the ancient *Seſtos* and *Abydos*.

Dare, a kind of ſmall River-fiſh.

To **Dare**, to be ſo bold as to challenge, to provoke.

Darick, an ancient Coin of two Shillings Value, which had King *Darius*'s Image ſtampt on it.

Daring glaſs, a kind of Looking-glaſs, or Device to catch Larks.

Dark Tent, a Box made almoſt like a Desk, with Optick Glaſſes, to take the Proſpect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, &c.

Darkened Room. See *Obſcura Camera*.

Darling, a beloved Child, a Favourite, a Crony, or Boſom-friend.

To **Darn** or **Dearn**, to ſow after a particular Manner, to mend a Hole in Linnen, &c.

Darnel or **Cockle**, a Weed that grows amidſt, and is hurtful to Corn.

Darnix, a ſort of Stuff ſo call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it is made.

Darreigh, (old Word) an Attempt.

Darrein, a *Law Term* that ſignifies laſt; being a Corruption of the *French* Word *Dernier*.

Darrein Continuance, is when the Defendant pleads new Matter, after the Continuance of the Plea.

Darrein Preſentment. See *Aſſize of Darrein Preſentment*.

Darſis, (*Gr.*) a rubbing off, or fretting of the Skin.

Dart, a Weapon much us'd among the Ancients, made of Wood, arm'd at the End with a ſharp-pointed Iron, and thrown with the Hand.

Dartus or **Darton**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Second, or inner of the common Coats that immediately cover the Teſticles: It ariſes from the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and ſticks to the *Tunica Vaginalis*, which lies under it, by many membranous Fibres.

Daruga, an Officer of State among the *Perſians*.

Daſtard, a Coward, a faint-hearted Fellow.

Daſymma, (*Gr.*) an Unevenneſs on the Top of the inner Part of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with Redneſs.

Data, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical Term for ſuch Things, or Quantities, as are ſuppos'd to be given, or known, in order to find out other Things, or Quantities that are unknown, or ſought for: But *Euclid* uſes the Word *Data*, (of which he has a particular Tract) for ſuch Spaces, Lines and Angles, as are given in Magnitude, or to which others may be aſſigned equal. See *Given*.

Datary, the principal Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, thro' whoſe Hands all vacant Benefices paſs, except the Conſiſtorial: Alſo the Charge of that Officer, or the Place, where he executes his Juriſdiction.

Date, the Fruit of the Date-tree, or Palm-tree: Alſo the Mark that expreſſes the Day of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made.

To **Date**, to ſet ſuch a Date to.

Dative or **Datife**, (old *Law Word*) that may be given, or diſpoſed of at Pleaſure; as *Whether a Prior ſhall be Dative and Removeable, or Perpetual, ſhall be try'd by the Ordinary*.

Dative

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Dative Case, (in *Grammar*) the third of the six Cases in the Declension of Nouns, or Pronouns, and so call'd from its being us'd in Actions of giving, or attributing.

Datura, (*Lat.*) a sort of Night-shade, an Herb.

Daucus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Carret.

Daube, (*Fr.*) a sort of Sauce: It is also us'd in *Cookery*, for a peculiar manner of dressing a Leg of Veal; as also of several sorts of Fish and Fowl, according to the *French* Mode.

David, (*Heb.* beloved) the Son of *Jesse*, a most Potent King of *Judah* and *Israel*, next after *Saul*: He was also a great Prophet, and Author of those excellent Compositures call'd the *Psalms*, which he sung to the Harp.

St. David's Day, a Festival kept *March* 1st by the *Welsh* in Honour of their Patron St. *David*, a Person of singular Piety and Learning, and Bishop of St. *David's* in *Pembroke-shire*, who flourish'd in the fifth and sixth Centuries, and study'd in the 110th Year of his Age. On that Day, the *Welsh-men* usually wear a Leak about them, in remembrance of a famous Victory, which their Ancestors obtain'd against the *Saxons*, after they had set Leaks in their Hats, as a Military Mark of Distinction, according to the Advice of the same Bishop.

David's-staff, an Instrument us'd in Navigation, which consists of two Triangles join'd together, one longer than the other; each having its Base arched, and containing an entire Quadrant of 90 Degrees between them, in the Circle of their Bases.

Davis's Quadrant, the common Quadrant us'd by Sea-men to take the height of the Sun at Noon, with their Backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their Eyes. See *Back-staff*.

Davit, (*Sea-term*) a short piece of Timber, at one end of which, in a Notch, a Pulley call'd the *Fish-block*, is hung by a Strap, to hale up the Flook of the Anchor, and to fasten it to the Ship's *Bow*, or *Loof*: There is also a small *Davit* in the Ship's Boat, set over her Head with a Shiver, to which is brought the *Buoy-rope*, in order to weigh the Anchor.

To **Daunt**, to frighten, to put out of Heart, to discourage.

Dauphin, (*Fr.*) the Dolphin, a Sea-fish: Also a Title commonly given to the *French* King's Eldest Son, from the Province of *Dauphine*, the last Soveraign Count, or Earl of which, named *Humbert*, sold it to King *Philip* of *Valois*, for a small Sum of Money, but upon Condition, That the Heir Apparent of *France* should always be styl'd the *Dauphin* of *Viennois*; *Vienne* being one of the chief Cities of that Province.

Dauphine, as A Compote *à la Dauphine*, i. e. a particular manner of Stewing Apples as it were for the *Dauphin's* Table.

Daw or **Jack-daw**, a sort of Bird.

To **Dawb**, to besmear, to foul; to sooth up, or flatter, to bribe.

To **Dawn**, to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

Day, a space of Time, which is either Astronomical, or Civil; and the former is either Natural or Artificial.

The **Natural Day**, is the space of 24 Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth in going about the Sun; comprehending Day and Night: The *Artificial Day*, is the space of Time, from the Sun's Rising to its Setting, wherein is opposed *Night*, which is the Time that the Sun is under the *Horizon*.

The **Civil Day**, only differs from the *Natural* in its beginning, which is various according to the Custom of several Nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* began the Day with the setting of the Sun, whom the *Italians* still follow, beginning their first Hour at Sun-set: The *Babylonians* began their Day at Sun-rising, the *Umbri*, at Noon; the *Egyptians* and *Romans* at Mid-night, from whom we take our Pattern.

The Parts of a **Political or Civil Day**, are 1. After Mid-night. 2. The Cock's crow. 3. The space between the first Cock's-crow and Break of Day. 4. The Dawn of the Morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon, or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-set. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead time of the Night.

In a *Law-sense*, the Term **Day**, is sometimes us'd for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs: Thus

Days in Bank, are Days set a part by Statute, or Order of the Court, when Writs are to be return'd, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

To **be dismissed without Day**, is to be absolutely discharged the Court: The *Party had a Day by the Roll*, i. e. he had a Day of Appearance assign'd him.

Day-lilly, a sort of Flower.

Day-net, a kind of Net generally us'd for the taking of Larks, Buntings, Martins, Hobbies, or any other Birds that play in the Air, and will stoop either to Stale, Prey, Gig, Glass, &c.

Days-man, a Labourer that works by the Day; as a Thresher, Hedger, &c. In some Northern Parts of *England Days-man*, or *Theis-man*, is taken for an Arbitrator, Umpire, or Judge, chosen for the deciding of Differences.

Day-mete of Land, was anciently as much Ground as could be plough'd up in one Day's Work, or one *Journey*, as the Farmers still call it.

To **Dazzle**, to hurt the Sight with too much Light; to surprize the Mind; to tempt, to decoy, to beguile.

Deacon, (*Gr.*) a Minister, or Servant: It is generally taken for a Clergy man, who in old Times attended on the Bishop, having the Oversight of the Poor, and Charge of the Church Treasure: But his Office now is, to administer Baptism, to read Divine Service in the Church, to assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

Deaconels, (in the *Primitive Church*) a Widow admitted to the Order of a Deacon; whose chief Business was to assist at the Baptizing of Women.

Dead-mens Eyes, (in a *Ship*) a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes call'd *Lanniers*, which fasten the Shrowds below to the Chains.

Dead-neap, a low Tide so call'd by Sea-men. See *Neap-tides*.

Dead-nettles, a sort of Nettles without Sting.

Dead-pledge. See *Mortgage*.

Dead-reckoning, (at *Sea*) is that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Sea-men make of the Place where a Ship is, by keeping an account of her Way by the

Log; by knowing the Course they have steer'd by the Compass; and by adjusting all with Allowance for Drift, Lee-way, &c. according to the Ship's Trim; so that this Reckoning is made without observing the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and is to be rectify'd as often as any good Observation can be had.

Dead-rising, a Term us'd for that part of a Ship which lies aft between the Keel and the Floor-timbers, and next adjoining to the Stern-post, under the Bread-room in a Man of War.

Dead-rope, such a Rope as does not run in a Block, or Pulley, nor is haled up by any other Art, or Device, than by Hand, or main Strength.

Dead-tops, a Disease in Trees: For large Plants, that upon their Removal have had their Tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch upon them.

Dead-waters, (*Sea-Term*) the eddy Water just behind the Stern of a Ship, so call'd, because it does not pass away so swiftly as the Water running by her Sides does: So that if a Ship has a great Eddy following her Stern, 'tis said *She makes much dead Water*.

Deadly Feud, (*Law-Term*) unappeasable Hatred, proceeding so far as to seek Revenge, even by the Death of an Adversary.

Deafforested, discharged from being a Forest, exempted, or made free from the Forest-Laws.

Dealbation, properly, a pargetting, or whiting over with Lime: Whence it is sometimes taken for the whitening any part of the Body; as Face, Teeth, &c.

Deambulation, a walking abroad, or about.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate, so call'd, because he has Power over Ten Canons at the least: In *England*, a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is next under the Bishop, and Chief of the Chapter, in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; as *The Dean of St. Pauls, of Westminster, of York, Lincoln*, &c.

Dean and Chapter, a Body Corporate, Spiritual, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries, who together make a Corporation; And as the Corporation may jointly purchase Lands and Tenements, to the Use of their Church and Successors; so every one of them, severally, may purchase for the Use of himself and his Heirs.

Rural Dean, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Arch-deacon, to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining; his Office being to call Assemblies of the Clergy, to signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure, to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon, living a-far off, &c.

Dean-Pear or **Pichael-Pear**, a sort of Pear about the bigness and shape of the gray Butter-pear; which is ripe the latter end of *September* and *October*.

Deanry, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

Deanship, the Dignity, or Office of a Dean.

Dearth, great Scarcity, or want of Provisions.

Death, a Separation of the Soul from the Body.

Death-watch, a kind of Insect.

Deauration, (*Lat.*) a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among *Apothecaries*, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Taste.

To Debar, to shut out, or keep from, to deprive.

To Debark. See to *Disembark*.

To Debase, (*Fr.*) to pull, or bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

Debate, Dispute in Words, Contention, Strife, Quarrel.

To Debate, to examine, to bandy or canvas, to dispute.

Debauch, riotous Banquetting and Revelling, hard drinking, inordinate eating.

To Debauch, to corrupt one's Manners, to make him lewd, to marr or spoil.

Debauchery, Corruption of Manners, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

De bene esse, (*Lat.*) a particular Law-Phrase; as *To take a Thing* De bene esse, *i. e.* to allow, or accept of it for the present, till the Matter comes to be more fully examin'd, and then to stand, or fall, according to the Merit of the Thing in its own Nature: Thus the Judges often take Bail *de bene esse*, to be afterwards allowed, or disallowed upon the Approbation, or Exception of the Plaintiff's Attorney.

Debenture or **Debenture**, (*i. e.* they owe) a kind of Writing that was given to Soldiers during the Civil Wars in the time of King *Charles* I. to secure the Payment of their Arrears. The Word is mention'd in the *Act of Oblivion*, 12 *Car.* 2. and in many Acts of Parliament since the late Revolution, especially in that which relates to the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*, out of which Soldiers *Debentures* are appointed to be satisfy'd.

Debentures, are also usually given at Court to the Servants in the King's Houshold, for the Payment of their Salaries, Wages, Board-wages, &c. and the like Bills are us'd in the Exchequer. In Traffick, *Debenture* is the Allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon Exportation of those Goods that were formerly imported.

Debet, a Term apply'd to that which remains unpaid after the Stating of an Account.

Debet & Solet, (*i. e.* it ought to be and is usual) certain Words of Form often us'd by Writers of the Common Law; so that, according to the Diversity of the Case, both *Debet & Solet*, or *Debet* alone are inserted in several Writs of Right. Thus when a Man sues for a thing now first of all deny'd him, and which was enjoy'd by himself and his Ancestors, as Suit to a Mill, Common, Pasture, &c. then both *Debet & Solet* must be us'd in the Writ.

To Debilitate, (*Lat.*) to weaken, or ill feeble.

Debilitation, a debilitating, or making weak.

Debility, Weakness, Feebleness, Faintness. In a Medicinal Sense, a Weakness that proceeds from Swooning, Fainting, Hunger, or some other Indisposition

In Astrology, **Debilities**, are certain Affections of the Planets, whereby they are weaken'd, and their Influences become less vigorous, which *Debilities* are either *Essential*, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or *Accidental*, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or *Combust*, &c. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said *To have so many, or so few Debilities*.

Debilities Essential. See *Essential Debilities*.

Debito (*Lat.*) a Writ where a Man owes another a certain Sum of Money, upon an Obligation or other Bargain for any thing sold to him.

Debonnaire, (*Fr.*) gracious, courteous, kind-hearted, meek; also that is of a brisk, or sprightly Air.

Deborah, (*Heb.* a Word, or a Bee) *Rebecca*'s Nurse; Also a Prophetess who judg'd *Israel*, and sent *Barak* against *Sisera*; thence taken for a Christian Name of Women.

Debosshee, (*Fr.*) a debauched, dissolute Fellow, a lewd Wretch, a loose Liver.

Debruised, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when a *Pale*, &c. is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon; for then they say, *The Beast is debruised of the Pale.*

Debt, (*Lat.*) what is due from one Man to another, whether Money, Goods, &c. In a Law-sense, *Debt*, or *Det*, is a Writ that lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due, by reason of any Account, Bargain, Obligation, &c. which was to be paid at a certain Day.

Debtor, one that is indebted to another.

Decachordon, (*Gr.*) a Musical Instrument, having ten Strings.

Decade, the Number of Ten, as the Decades of *Livy*, i. e. the ten Books of that *Roman* Historian.

Decadency, (*Lat.*) a declining, or falling down; Decay, Ruin.

Decadarchi, (*Gr.*) the ten Governours of the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after the Tyrants were driven out.

Decagon, (in *Geometry* and *Fortification*) a Figure that has ten Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortify'd with ten Bastions; and if the Angles are all equal one to another, 'tis then call'd *a Regular Decagon.*

Decalogue, (*i. e.* ten Words) the Ten *Commandments*, or chief Precepts of the Divine Law deliver'd by *Moses.*

Decameron, a Volume of Fables, or Tales, written by *Boccaccio* an *Italian*, and so call'd, because it is divided into ten Parts, or Books.

To **Decamp,** (in the Art of *War*) to rise from the present Place of Incampment, in order to remove to another; to go from the Camp, to march off.

Decampment, a decamping, or marching off.

Decanate or **Decury,** (in *Astrol.*) otherwise call'd the *Face*, is ten Degrees, or one third part of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being in it, is said To have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be *Peregrine*; tho' if not otherwise strengthen'd, it may be look'd upon like a Man ready to be turn'd out of Doors, having much ado to keep up his sinking Credit.

To **Decant,** to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Decantation, (in *Chymistry*) is a decanting, or pouring off the clear part of any Liquor, by Inclination, or stooping the Vessel on one Side, so that the Liquor may be without any Dregs, or Settlement.

Decanus, (*Lat.*) a Leader in the *Roman* Army, who commanded Ten Soldiers; a Fore-man of the File: Also the Head of a College of Priests; a Dean.

Decanus Christianitatis, See *Christianitatis Cura.*

Decapoti, (*Gr.*) the ten chief Officers of the *Roman* Empire, such as the Grandees of *Spain*, and Marshals of *France* are.

Decarchus, a Commander, Captain, or Ruler over ten Persons, a Tithing-man, or Head-borough.

Decay, Failure, Ruin.

To **Decay,** to fail, to fall, to decrease, to grow worse: to wither, to wear off, to lose one's Strength.

Decease, natural Death.

Deceit, Cheat, a subtil, wily Shift, or Device.

Writ of Deceit. See *Forger of false Deeds.*

Deceivable, that may be deceived.

To **Deceive,** to Beguile, to Cheat, or Gouzen; to Mock.

December, (*Lat.*) one of the twelve Months of the Year, so call'd, as being the tenth from *March.*

Decempeda, a Perch, or Pole ten Foot long, us'd for the measuring of Land, &c.

Decemprimi, (among the *Romans*) the Ten chief Head-boroughs, such as our High Constables are: Also certain general Receivers of Tribute, who stood charged with any thing that might be wanting.

Decem tales, (*Law-Term*) a Supply of ten Men impannelled upon a Jury in the room of others that did not appear, or were challenged as not indifferent. See *Tales.*

Decemviral Laws. See *Laws of the Twelve Tables.*

Decemviri, Ten Magistrates chosen at *Rome*, to govern the Common-wealth instead of Consuls, with an absolute Power, which being abus'd by them, they were banish'd, and their State forfeited.

Decemviri Litibus judicandis, were Ten Judges Established to Administer Justice in the Absence of the *Prætors.*

Decemvirate, the Office of the *Decemviri.*

Decency, Comelineſs, Seemlineſs, Beſeemingneſs.

Decenna & Decenniers. See *Decimers.*

Decennalia Festa, certain Festivals that the *Roman* Emperors in the declining Times of the Empire kept every Tenth Year, by offering Sacrifices to their Gods, and bestowing Largesses upon the People.

Decennial, belonging to ten Years, or that lasts ten Years.

Decennovennalis Circulus. See *Cycle.*

Decent, becoming, seemly, handsome, befitting.

Deception, a Deceiving, or Beguiling, Deceit, Fraud.

Deceptione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against a Man that deceitfully does any thing in the Name of another; for one that receives Damage, or Hurt thereby.

To **Decide,** to conclude a Business, to bring it to an Issue, Point, or End; to agree, or make up a Controversy, or Difference.

Decidentia, (*Lat.*) a falling down, off, or away: In the Art of *Physick*, a Decay, or Tendency to any Distemper.

Deciduous, that is apt, or ready to fall, a Term apply'd to the Flower and Seeds of Plants: Thus the *Herbalists* say, *In some Plants, the Calix, or Cup is deciduous with the Flower*, i. e. falls off from the Plant with it; but in others it is not.

Decies tantum, (*Lat.* i. e. ten times as much) a Writ that lies against a Juror, who has taken Money for the giving of his Verdict: This Writ is so call'd from the Effect, it being to recover ten times as much as he took, and it also lies against Embracers that procure such Juries.

Decile, (in *Astrology*) one of the new Aspects invented by *Kepler*, which is when two Planets, or Stars, are distant 36 Degrees one from another.

Decima, (*Lat.*) Tenths, or Tithes; a Word us'd by the ancient *Romans*, to signify the tenth part of the Profits of an Estate, Revenues, or Goods, set apart for Sacrifices, Publick Wants, &c.

Decimal Arithmetick, or **The Arithmetick of Decimal Fractions**, is that which relates to the Fractions, or Parts of any Integer, or Whole Number; as Perches, Yards, Inches, &c. reduc'd to Tenths, Hundredths, Thousandths, &c. of their respective Integers.

Decimal Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cipher, or Ciphers annex'd; as $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{52}{100}$, $\frac{116}{1000}$. Which Denominator, for shortness and convenience sake, is most commonly express'd by a Point, or a Comma set on the left Hand of the Numerator: Thus, .3 is $\frac{3}{10}$, .52 is $\frac{52}{100}$, and .116 is one hundred and sixteen Parts of a thing suppos'd to be divided into 1000 such Parts.

Decimal Chain, a Mathematical Instrument, for the Measuring of Land, divided into ten equal Parts.

To Decimate, a Term of Military Discipline among the ancient *Romans*, who, to punish whole Legions, when they fail'd in their Duty, made every tenth Soldier draw Lots, and put him to Death, for an Example to others.

Decimation, the Act of Decimating, the Punishing of every tenth Soldier in a Regiment by Lot: Also the Sequestring of a Tenth Part of a Man's Estate, which was practis'd in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*. The Word may likewise be restrain'd to signify a Tithing, or taking the Tenth Part of any thing.

Decimis Solvendis pro Possessionibus Alienigenarum, a Writ, or Letters Patent, which formerly lay against those that farm'd the Prior's Aliens Lands of the King, for the Parson of the Parish to recover his Tithes of them.

Deciners, Decenniers, or **Dozeins**, (in our old *Latin* Records) such as had the Oversight, and Check of ten Sureties, call'd *Friborghs*, for the Maintenance of the King's Peace: And the Boundary, or Compass of the Deciner's Jurisdiction was termed Decenna. See *Frank-pledge* and *Friborgh*.

To Decipher, to explain, or unfold the Contents of a Letter, or other Writing express'd in Ciphers, or secret Characters; to describe, or draw out.

Decision, (*Lat.*) a Deciding, or Ending of a Business, the Concluding of a Matter in Debate.

Decisive or **Decisory**, that is apt, or proper to decide.

Deck of a Ship, a planked Floor, on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro. They are distinguished by the first, second and third Deck, beginning from the lowest upwards. Some great Ships have also a Half-deck, which reaches from the Main-mast to the Stern; a Quarter-deck, which is from the Steerage aloft to the Master's Round-house; and a Spar-deck, the uppermost of all, lying betwixt the Main-mast and the Missen; which last is otherwise call'd the *Orlope*.

A Cambering Deck, is that which lies compassing higher in the middle than at each End. *A Flush Deck*, or *a Deck Flush fore and aft*, is when it lies from Stem to Stern, upon a right Line, without any Fall. **To Deck** a Ship, is to put it higher; and *to sink the Deck*, is to lay it lower.

To Deck, to trim, or trick up, to set off.

To Declaim, (*Lat.*) to make publick Speeches like an Orator, to inveigh against one, to rail at him.

Declamation, an Oration, or Speech, made upon a particular Subject.

Declamatory, belonging to the Exercise of Declaiming, that is in form of a Declamation.

Declaration, a declaring, making manifest, or shewing: also a Proclamation, or Publick Order: In *Common Law*, a shewing in Writing, the Grief and Complaint of the Plaintiff, or Demandant, against the Defendant, or Tenant, in which the former is suppos'd to have receiv'd some Wrong. Such a Declaration in real Actions, is usually termed *a Count*.

Declarative or **Declaratory**, that serves to declare.

To Declare, to manifest, publish, or shew, to make plain, or known; to denounce, or proclaim; to open one's Mind, or Thoughts, to tell.

Declension, a Term us'd by *Grammarians*, to signify the varying of Cases of Nouns, after several manners.

Declension or **Declination of a Disease**, is when the Distemper being come to its height, sensibly abates, and the Patient is judg'd to be beyond Danger.

Declension of Manners, is a Looseness of them, a Corruption of Morals.

Declension of a Disease. See *Declination of a Disease*.

Declination, a declining, a bowing down, a decaying; as *The Declination of an Empire*. In *Grammar*, it is the same with *Declension*; which see.

In *Astronomy*, the **Declination** (of any Star, or part of Heaven) is its Distance from the Equator; so that accordingly as it declines either Northward, or Southward, is termed North, or South Declination.

The Apparent Declination of a Planet, is the Distance of its apparent, or seeming Place from the Equator: And the *True, or Real Declination of a Planet*, is the Distance of its true Place from the same Equator.

Declination of the Sun, is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs in any Day from the Equator it self; and on the Globe, this Distance is mark'd on the Meridian.

Declination of the Needle or **Compass**, is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

Declination of a Wall or Plane for Dials, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended either between the Plane and the prime vertical Circle, if you count it from the East or West; or else between the *Meridian* and the Plane, if it be counted from the North or South.

Declination of a Disease, See *Declension*.

Declinator,

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Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Stars.

Declinatory, an Instrument made of Pear-tree, or Box, with a Compass and Needle, to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling, &c.

To Decline, to avoid, or shun, to refuse; to decay, or abate, to bow downward.

Declining Erect Dials. See *Erect Declining Dials.*

Declining, Inclining or **Reclining Dials,** are those whose Planes neither directly face any of the four Cardinal Points, nor are they either Perpendicular, or Parallel to the *Horizon.*

Declivis Musculus. See *Obliquus Descendens seu Declivis.*

Declivity, the bending, or steepness of a Hill.

Decoction, Physick-broth, a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Drugs, &c. boil'd together.

Decollation, a beheading.

Decomposite, (in *Grammar*) a Word doubly compounded; as, *In-dis-positus*: Also a Term us'd by *Apothecaries,* when a Physical Composition is increas'd.

Decoration, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as *The Decorations of the Scenes.*

Decortication, a pulling off the outward Bark, or Rind, the peeling, or unhusking of Roots, Seeds, Fruits, &c. or the freeing of them from their Rinds, Husks, or Shells.

Decorum, Decency, good Grace, Order, In *Architecture,* **Decorum** or **Decency,** is a suiting all the Parts and Ornaments of a Building, so as they may best become the Station, Thus other Dispositions and Proportions are made use of for a Palace than a Church, and different Prospects are pitch'd upon for several Parts of a Building, according to the Nature of the Places, &c.

Decoy, a Place made fit for the catching of Wild-fowl; a Lure, or Wheedle.

To Decoy, to allure, entice, or draw in.

Decoy-duck, a Duck that flies abroad, and lights into Company of wild ones; so that being made acquainted with them, she draws them by her Allurement into the Decoy-place, where they become a Prey.

Decrease, a growing less, the Wane of the Moon.

To Decrease, to grow less, to wear away, or decay.

A Decree, a Statute, Ordinance, or Order; a Precept, or received Opinion; a Purpose, or Resolution.

The Decrees of Gratian, the first Volume of the Body of the Canon-law, which is compos'd of the ancient Canons, and collected from the ancient Councils and Writings of the Fathers.

To Decree, to Order, Ordain, or Appoint; to Determine, or Resolve.

Decrement, Decrease, or **Waste,** in the Universities, *Decrements* are Fees paid by the Scholars, for the spoilings or damaging of any thing made use of from the College; also Abatements, on account of Battling in the Battery-books at *Oxford.*

Decrementum, (in old *Latin* Records) an Abatement in Rent, or other Duty.

Decrepit, worn out with Age, extreme old and crazy.

Decrepitated, (*Chymical Term*) as Salt decrepitated is reduc'd to Powder with a great crackling Noise, by throwing it into an unglaz'd Earthen Pot heated red-hot, and presently cover'd, which is done to free the Salt from superfluous Moisture.

Decrepitation, the Act of Decrepitating, or Calcining Sea-Salt, or *Sal-gemmæ* after such a manner.

Decrescent, the decreasing, or waning Moon in the last Quarter.

Decretal, belonging to Decrees; as *A Decretal Epistle.*

Decretals, the second of the three Volumes of the Canon-Law, which contains the Decretal Epistles, or Rescripts of several Popes, and chiefly from *Alexander* III. to *Gregory* IX. by whose Authority it was compil'd.

Decretory, that serves to decree, or decide absolutely; as *A decretory Sentence.*

To Decry, to cry down, to speak ill of, to abolish.

Decumbiture, (*Lat.*) a lying down; a Term more especially us'd in the Art of *Physick,* when a Man is so violently seiz'd with a Disease, that he is forc'd to take his Bed. In *Astrology,* it is a Figure made at that Moment when a Disease first invades a Person, or causes him to keep his Bed, or Chamber, or to refrain his Business; by which Figure the Artist finds out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death, or Recovery, &c.

Decunx, (among the *Romans*) the Weight of ten Ounces, or five Sixths of any whole or entire Thing; as an Inheritance, Estate, &c.

Decantation, a *Chymical* Term, the same as *Decantation,* which see.

Decuple, tenfold, ten times so much.

Decurio, an Officer in the *Roman* Army, who commanded a *Decuria,* or Band of ten Troopers; whence the Word may be taken for an Alderman of a Ward in a Corporation, a High Constable, or Head-borough, a Tithing-man, &c.

Decuriones Municipales, a Court of Judges, or Councellors, who represented the Senate of *Rome* in the free Towns; their Office being to take care of all that was for the Benefit of the Town, and the Revenues of the Commonwealth.

Decury, See *Decuria.*

Decussation, a cutting across in fashion of the Letter X, or Star-wise: In *Optiks,* the crossing of any two Lines, Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on apart from one another.

† **Decussion,** a shaking off, or beating down.

Decussis, (*Lat.*) a Coin, or Piece of Money of the Value of the *Roman* Penny, containing ten *Asses,* or seven Pence half-penny *English*; also ten Pound Weight.

Decussorium, a Surgeon's Instrument, with which the Skin call'd *Dura Mater,* being press'd upwards, is join'd close to the Scull: so that the corrupt Matter gather'd between the Scull and the *Dura Mater,* may be let out by a Hole made with a Trepan.

Dedans, (*Fr.* i. e. within) a Term at Tennis-play.

Dedimus, (*Jus.* Law-word) an Action commencing of Murder, or Man-slaughter; from *Dad,* i. e. a Deed, or Act, and *Bana,* Murder.

De Deneranda pro rata portione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies, where a Man is distrained for Rent,

Rent, that ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

Dedi (*i. e. I have given*) is a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs; as if it be said in a Feoffment, *A. B. hath given and granted*, &c. it is a Warranty.

To Dedicate, to consecrate, devote, or set apart for Holy Use; to address a Book to some Person of Worth.

Dedication, the Act of Dedicating.

Dedication-Day, the Festival at the Dedication of a Church, anciently kept in every Parish, and in some even at this Day, with Solemnity and good Cheer. Most of the old yearly Fairs were settled on that Day, and first arose from the Concourse of People on those Occasions.

Dedicatory, belonging to a Dedication; as *an Epistle Dedicatory*.

Dedimus Potestatem, (*i. e. We have given Power*) a Writ by which Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act before a Judge, or in Court; which is usually granted, when the Party concern'd is so weak, that he cannot travel; and it is call'd *Delegata* by the *Civilians*.

To Deduce, to draw, or gather one thing from another, to infer; to derive a Word from another.

Deducible, that may be deduced, or inferred.

To Deduct, to subtract, or take away from a Sum, to abate.

Deduction, the Act of Deducting; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference.

Deed, an Action, or Thing done: In Common Law, Deeds signify Writings that contain the Effect of a Contract or Agreement made between Man and Man; which is termed *Literarum Obligatio* by the *Civilians*. See more in *Fait*. Of these *Deeds* there are two sorts, *viz.*

Deed Indented, or **Indenture,** a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the top or side; which consists of two, or more Parts, and wherein 'tis express'd, That the Parties concern'd have interchangeably, or severally set their Hands and Seals to every Part of it.

Deed-poll or **Polled Deed,** is a single plain Deed, unindented, shewing that only one of the Parties has put his Hand and Seal to it, for the Purpose therein particularly mention'd and express'd.

To Deem, to judge, or think.

Deemsters or **Demsters,** a kind of Judges in the Isle of *Man*, chosen out of the Inhabitants, who decide all Controversies there, without any Process, Writings, or Charge.

Deep, that has Depth, high, great; cunning, secret, difficult.

Deep-sea-lead, the Lead which is hung at the *Deep-sea-line* to sink it down.

Deep-sea-line, a small Line with which Seamen sound in deep Waters, to find Ground, that the Coast they approach to may be known without sight of Land.

Deer, a wild Beast of the Forest.

Deer-fold, (old Word) a Deer-fold, or Park.

Deer-hays, certain Engines, or great Nets for the catching of Deer.

Deesis, (*Gr.*) a Beseeching, or Entreating; a *Rhetorical* Figure, which is often elegantly made use of in *Oratory* and *Poetry*, upon occasion either of earnest Entreaty, or calling to Witness; as,

Lydia, dic per omnes te Deos oro.
Horat.

De essendo quietum de Tolonio, a Writ which lies for those that are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll.

De expensis Militum, a Writ requiring the Sheriff to levy so much a Day for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament: There is also a like Writ to levy two Shillings a Day for every Citizen and Burgess, call'd, *De expensis Civium & Burgensium*.

To Deface, to marr, or spoil; to disfigure; to blot out.

De facto, a Law-Term us'd when a thing is actually done, or done in very Deed.

Defaillance, (*Fr.*) a Defect, or Failing.

Defalcation, (*Lat.*) a defalking, abating, or cutting off in Accounts: The Word properly signifies the pruning of Vines, or other Trees.

To Defalk, to cut off, to deduct, or abate.

Defamation, the Act of Defaming, or Slandering, Slander: In a Law-sense, it is when a Man speaks slanderous Words of another, of a Court of Justice, Magistracy, or Title of Land; for which the Party shall be punish'd according to the nature of the Offence.

Defamatory, slanderous, abusive.

To Defame, to backbite or speak evil of, to discredit, or slander.

Defatigation, Fatigue, Weariness, a Term more especially us'd in the Art of *Physick*.

Default, (*Fr.*) Defect, or Want; an Imperfection, or Flaw: In Common Law, an Offence in omitting what ought to be done, chiefly Non-appearance in a Court at a Day appointed.

Defeasance or **Defeisance,** (Law-Term) a Condition relating to a Deed, as an Obligation, Recognizance, or Statute, which being performed by the Obligor, or Recognisor, the Act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. The difference between a Proviso, or a Condition in Deed, and a *Defeasance*, is that the former is annexed, or inserted in the Deed or Grant, whereas the *Defeasance* is usually a Deed by it self.

Defeat, an Overthrow, or Slaughter of the Enemies Forces.

To Defeat, to overthrow, rout, or beat; to disappoint, to make void.

Defecate, (*Lat.*) clear from Dregs.

Defecation, a defecating, refining, or cleansing.

Defect, Failing, Want; a natural Fault, Imperfection, or Blemish.

Defection, a falling away, either from the Church, or State; Apostacy, Revolt.

Defective, full of Defects, faulty, imperfect.

Defective or **Deficient Nouns,** (in *Grammar*) are such as want either a Number, a particular Case, or are indeclinable.

Defective Verb, a Verb that has not all its Tenses.

Defeisance. See **Defeasance.**

Defence, Guard, or Protection; Support, or Prop; Vindication, or Justification. In a Law-sense, that Reply which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Count, or Declaration is produc'd, and then to proceed either in his Plea, or the Imparle: In the Art of *War*, Opposition, or Resistance.

To be in a Posture of Defence, to be provided, and in a Readiness to oppose an Enemy.

Defence, See *Line of Defence*.

Defences, (in *Fortification*) are all those Parts that flank other Works; as *Parapets*, *Casemates*, *Faussebrays*, &c. which face and defend those Parts that are opposite to them.

To Defend, to stand in Defence of, to protect or support; to uphold, or bear out, to maintain or assert; to justify: Also in our ancient Statutes and Laws, to prohibit, or forbid: In the same Sense, *Chaucer* uses it in these Verses,

Where can you say, in any manner Age,
That ever God defended Marriage?

Defendant, (in *Common Law*) is he that is sued in an Action Personal; as *Tenant* is one who is sued in an Action Real.

Defenemus, (*i.e.* we will defend) a formal Word in an Ecoffment, or Deed of Gift, binding the Donor and his Heirs, to defend the Donee from any Service that may be laid upon the thing given, other than is contain'd in the Donation.

De Defendendo, a Law-Term us'd when any Man kills another in his own Defence; which is allow'd for a sufficient Justification of the Fact.

Defender of the Faith, a Title given by Pope *Leo* X. to King *Henry* VIII. for Writing against *Martin Luther*, in Favour of the Church of *Rome*, and continu'd ever since as pertaining to the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*; that of *Most Christian* is given to the *French* Kings, and *Most Catholick* to those of *Spain*.

Defendere Se, (*Lat.*) a Phrase in *Doomsday Book*, signifying to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land.

Defendere se per Corpus suum, (in our old *Law-Writers*) to offer Combat, Duel or Camp-fight, as an Appeal, or Tryal at Law.

Defensa, a Park, or Place fenc'd in for Deer, and inclosed as a Property peculiar for that Use and Service.

Defensatives, (in the Art of *Physick*) such Medicines as divert, or turn away the Humours from the Part affected.

Defensible, that may be defended, capable of Defence.

Defensive. See *Defensive*.

Defensive, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Lords, or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders, or Wardens of the Country.

Defensive, or **Defensitive**, that serves to defend, proper for Defence.

Defensives, or **Defensitive Medicines**, (in *Surgery*) are Remedies apply'd outwardly, to prevent an Inflammation, or any other Symptom that seems to threaten any Part becoming so far as to that Part is produced.

In Defensa, (old *Law-Term*) that part of an Open Field for Corn or Hay, upon which there was no Commoning, or Feeding, was said to be *in Defenso*: Also any Meadow-ground laid in for Hay; or any part of a Wood, where the Cattle were not suffer'd to run, but were inclos'd and fenc'd up, to secure the Growth of the Underwood.

Defensor Civitatis, (among the *Romans*) the most considerable Magistrate after the Consuls and *Duumviri*, whose Office was to protect the People, both in Town, and Country, and to judge of their Differences.

Defensum, (in old *Records*) any fenced Ground, or Inclosure.

To Defer, to delay, or put off.

Deference, Submission, Respect, Regard, Condescension, Compliance.

Deferent, (in *Astronomy*) an imaginary Orb, or Circle in the *Ptolemaick* System, which is there supposed as it were to carry about the Body of the Planet; and it is the same with the *Eccentrick*.

Defiance, (*Fr.*) Challenge, Out-braving.

Deficiency, a Defect, Want, or Failing.

Deficient, failing, wanting.

Deficient Nouns. See **Defective Nouns**.

Deficient Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are such whose Parts added together, make less than the *Integer*, whose Parts they be; as 8, whose Parts being 1, 2, and 4, make but 7; likewise the Parts of 16 make but 15; and of 45 make but 33.

Defile or **Defilee**, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) a straight, narrow Lane, or Passage, through which a Company of Horse or Foot can pass only in File, by making a small Front.

To Defile, to pollute or corrupt, to dawb or stain, to deflower or ravish: In a *Military* Sense, to march, or go off File by File.

To Define, to declare or explain, to determine or decide; to appoint.

Definite, certain, limited, or bounded.

Definition, a short and plain Description of a thing, with its Nature and principal Properties; also a Decision, or Determining of an Affair: In *Logick*, an unfolding of the Essence, or Being of a Thing, by its Kind and Difference: In *Mathematicks*, an Explication of the Terms, or Words us'd for explaining the thing treated of.

Definitive, that serves to define, or decide; decisive, positive, express; as a *Definitive Sentence*.

Deflagration, a burning, or consuming with Fire: In *Chymistry*, the inkindling and burning off, in a Crucible, a Mixture of a Salt, or of some Mineral Body with a sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunella* and *Regulus* of *Antimony*. See *Sal Prunella*.

Deflection, a bending or bowing down, a turning aside or out of the Way. In *Navigation*, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

To Deflour or **Deflower**, forcibly to crop the Flower of Virginity, to get a Maiden-head, to ravish; to take away the Grace, or Lustre of a thing.

Deluvium,

Defluvium, (*Lat.*) a flowing down, a falling off, as of Hair, a Mould'ring: Among *Herbalists*, a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark, proceeding from a sharp Humour, that dissolves the Glue with which the Bark is fasten'd to the Wood; and sometimes from too much Drought.

Defluxion, a flowing downwards: In the Art of *Physick*, a falling down of Humours to any part of the Body.

Deforcement, (*Law-word*) a With-holding of Lands, or Tenements, by Force from the right Owner.

Deforceour, Deforciant, or **Deforsour**, one that overcomes and casts another out of Possession by Force, and in that respect differs from a Disseisour, who does it without Force.

Deforciatio, (in ancient *Writers*) a Distress, or Seizure of Goods for Satisfaction of a lawful Debt.

Defordar, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Seignior, or *Turkish* Emperor, in the same Station with our Lord High Treasurer.

To **Deform**, (*Lat.*) to spoil the Form, or Fashion of, to disfigure, to make ugly.

Deformation, a deforming, or making out of Form, a defacing or disfiguring.

Deformed Bastion. See **Bastion Deformed.**

Deformity, Uglineſs, Ill-favouredness.

To **Defraud**, to rob or deprive by a Wile or Trick, to cheat or cozen, to deceive or beguile.

To **Defray**, to discharge Expences, to bear the Charges.

Defrutum, (*Lat.*) Must, or a Drink made of New Wine, of which one half, or a third part is boil'd away.

Deft, (old Word) neat, handsome, spruce; jocund, merry.

Defunct, (*Lat.*) deceased, dead.

To **Defy**, (*Fr.*) to challenge, to out-brave.

Degeneracy, a being in a degenerate State, or Condition.

Degenerate, degenerated, grown worse, corrupted.

Degenerate Cancer. See *Cancer*.

To **Degenerate**, to fall from a more noble to a baser kind, to go aside from the Ancestors Virtues; to grow worse, to turn wild, as some Plants and Fruits do.

Degenerous, that degenerates, infamous, base, vile.

Deglutition, a swallowing down, an Action in a Living-creature, whereby Meat chewed in the Mouth, or any Liquor descends into the Stomach by the Motion and Contraction of the Fibres of the Gullet.

Degradation, the Act of Degrading: In the Art of *Painting*, a Term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip; so as they may appear there, as they would to an Eye plac'd at that distance from them.

To **Degrade**, to put one from his Degree; to deprive him of his Office, Dignity, or Title.

Degree, Step, any Station or Condition, which is as it were ascending and descending. In *Astronomy*, the 360th Part of the Circumference of any Circle; which is subdivided into 60 Parts call'd *Minutes*, and each of them again into 60 Parts more, termed *Seconds*, and so into *Thirds*, &c. And the Space of one Degree in the Heavens is commonly counted to answer to 60 Miles on Earth.

In *Fortification*, a **Degree**, is a small Part of an Arch of a Circle (every Circle likewise containing 360) which serves to measure the Content of the Angle: So an Angle is said to be of 20, of 50, or of 70 Degrees, &c. In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, *Degree* is taken for the Vehemence or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any Plant, Drug, Mineral, or other mix'd Body.

Parodick Degree, (in *Algebra*) the Index, or Exponent of any Power: So in Numbers, 1 is the Exponent, or *Parodick Degree* of the Root, or Side; 2 of the Square, 3 of the Cube, &c.

Degrees of Fire, (among *Chymists*) are reckon'd to be four in number: The first is made only by two or three Coals, and is the most gentle Heat of all: The second is with four, or five Coals, or only just to warm the Vessel sensibly; but so that a Man may endure his Hand upon it for some time. The third Degree is, when there is Heat enough to make a Pot boil that is full of five, or six Quarts of Water: The fourth *Degree* is as great a Heat as can possibly be made in the Furnace. But all these admit of some Variations according to the particular Circumstances of the Operations, Furnaces, Vessels, Quantity of Matter, &c.

Dehors, (*Fr.*) the out-side of a thing: In *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, &c. made for the better Security of the main Place.

To **Dehort**, (*Lat.*) to dissuade, to advise to the contrary.

Dehortation, a dehorting, or dissuading.

To **Deject**, to cast down, to afflict.

Dejection, a being dejected, cast down: dispirited, or put out of Heart: In a *Medicinal* Sense, a Voiding of the Excrements, or Ordure, by the Motion of the Guts, call'd *Peristaltick*; a going to stool.

Deicides, (*i. e. God-killers*) a Title given to the *Jews*, who put our Blessed Saviour God and Man to Death.

Deification, the Act of Deifying, or making a God.

To **Deify one**, to make one a God, or adore him as a God.

Dei Judicium, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) the old *Saxon* manner of Tryal by *Ordeal*, so call'd; because they thought it an Appeal to God for the Justice of a Cause, and believ'd the Decision to be according to the Appointment of Divine Providence. See *Ordeal*.

Del

Deipnosophists (*Gr.*) a Company of Wise Men discoursing at Supper.

Dels, (old Word) the high Table, or upper Table in some *English* Monasteries.

Deism (*Lat.*) the Belief of those that only acknowledge one God, without Distinction of Persons.

Deist, one that holds such an Opinion.

Deity, Godhead, the Nature or Essence of God; also a Fabulous God or Goddess.

Delapsion, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of *Physick*, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, &c.

Delator, (among the *Romans*) an Informer of a Capital Crime, or Conspiracy, who privily discover'd the Matter to the Magistrates.

Delay (*Fr.*) a Put-off, stay or stop.

To **Delay**, to defer or put off from Day to Day.

Delayed, deferred, put off. Wine is said *to be delayed*, when it is mingled with Water.

Delectable (*Lat.*) delightful, pleasant.

Delectation, Delight or Pleasure.

Delegate, or **Judge Delegate**, one that is commissioned to execute Judgment in the place of an Ecclesiastical or Civil Judge.

Delegates (according to *Stat. 26 H. 8.*) are Persons delegated or appointed, by the King's Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to him in the Court of Chancery; in three Cases, *viz. 1st.* When a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause, by the Arch-bishop, or his Official. *2d.* When Sentence is given in such a Cause, in Places exempt. *3d.* When Sentence is given in the Admiralty, in Suits Civil and Marine, by Order of the Civil Law.

To **Delegate**, to depute or appoint, by extraordinary Commission, certain Judges, to hear and determine a particular Cause.

Delegatio, a Civil Law-Term. See *Dedimus Potestatem*.

Delegation, an Appointment of Delegates, or Commissioners, for the taking Cognizance of particular Causes.

Deleterium, (*Gr.*) any thing that is of a mischievous, poisonous, or deadly Quality.

Deletery, deadly, destructive; a Word us'd in *Hudibras*.

Delf or **Delfe** (old Word) a Mine or Quarry; from the *Saxon*, *delwan* to delve or dig: In *Heraldry*, a Square borne in the middle of the Escutcheon, an Abatement of Honour, which belongs to one that has revok'd his Challenge, or eaten his Words.

Delf of Coal, Coal lying in Veins under ground before it is digged up.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) an Assay, a Taste, a Pittance.

Deliberate, prudent, advised, wary.

To **Deliberate**, to weigh in Mind, consider, or think upon, to consult or debate.

Deliberation, The Act of deliberating, considering, &c.

Deliberative, apt to consider or consult.

Delicacy or **Delicateness**, Daintiness, Niceness, Subtilty, Ingenuity.

Delicate, dainty, fine, curious, neat, nice, scrupulous, squeamish.

Delicious, that affords delight to the Palate, pleasant to the Taste; sweet, charming.

Deligatio, a binding or tying up: Also that part of *Surgery* which relates to the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. a Swathe or Bandage.

Delight, Pleasure, Joy, Content, Satisfaction.

To **Delight**, to afford Delight or Pleasure, to take Delight or Pleasure in.

To **Delineate**, to make the first Draught of a thing; to design or describe.

Delineation, the making of a rude Draught; a Description or Representation.

Delinquency, a failing in one's Duty, or offending, Faultiness.

A **Delinquent**, one that has committed a Crime or Fault; an Offender.

Deliquation (in *Chymistry*) the preparing of things melted upon the Fire.

Deliquium (*Lat.*) a draining, a pouring out, a decanting or making clear; also Defect, Lack, Want, Loss; In a Chymical Sense, it is either a Distillation by the force of Fire; or else a dissolving any calcined Matter, which is hung up in moist Cellars, into a lixivious Humour: Thus when Salt of *Tartar* is set in a Cellar, or some such cool Place, in an open Vessel, it will run into a kind of Water, which the Chymists call *Oil of Tartar per Deliquium*.

Deliquium Animi, a fainting away, or swooning.

Deliration, a doting or being besides ones self.

Delirious, light-headed, raving, doting, foolish, sottish.

Delirium, Dotage, Raving: Among Writers in *Physick* it is taken for the frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever; being a Failure in the Imagination and Judgment, occasion'd by a tumultuary and disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

To **Deliver** (*Fr.*) to give, give out, or put into one's Hands; to free, to set free, or at Liberty; to rescue or save; to rid of, to release, to lay a Woman with Child.

Deliverance, the delivering of a thing into another's Hands; a Release, a setting free, a Riddance, &c.

To **Wage Deliverance** (Law-Phrase) to give Security that a thing shall be delivered.

Delivery, a delivering or giving, the laying of a Woman in Child-birth; also Utterance or speaking out in Discourse.

Clerk of the Deliveries, an Officer whose Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders, for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatever at the Tower, or any other of the Queen's Store-houses, and to see them duly executed.

Delphin or **Delphinus** (*Gr.*) the Dolphin or Grampus, a Fish that swims faster than a Bird or Arrow can fly, and loves Men's Company: Also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, containing Ten Stars.

Delphinium, Lark-spur, an Herb, the distilled Water of which is good to clear and strengthen the Sight.

Deltoides, (in *Anat.*) a Triangular Muscle that takes Name from its Shape resembling the *Greek* Letter Δ: It arises from the *Clavicula*, or Channel-bone, from the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade, as also from the Process of the same call'd *Spiniforme*, and is fasten'd to the middle of the Shoulder-bone; which it lifts directly upwards, or somewhat forwards or backwards.

Deltoton, a Constellation or Cluster of Six Stars; whose Figure likewise resembles the Letter Δ. and which is otherwise call'd *Triangulus Sententionalis*.

To **Delude**, (*Lat.*) to play the Fool with, or mock, to deceive or beguile, to chouse, to disappoint.

Delve, as *a Delve of Coals*, i. e. a certain Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To **Delve** (*Sax.*) to dig.

Deluge (*Fr.*) an overflowing of the Earth, either in part, or in the whole, by Water; a general Flood.

Deluged, drowned; as *Delug'd in Tears*.

Delusion (*Lat.*) Imposture, Deceit, Cheat.

Delusive or **Delusory**, that is apt to deceive or beguile.

Demagogue (*Gr. i. e.* a Leader of the People) one that heads any Party or Faction; a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

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Demain, Demesne or **Demeans** (*Fr.* Law-Term) that Land which a Man holds originally of himself, call'd *Dominicum* by the Civilians, and oppos'd to *Feodum* or Fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior Lord: However in *England* there is no Land, (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately, or immediately, on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own; he says, *That he is or was seized or possessed thereof in his Demain as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demain, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.

The Word **Demain** or **Demeans**, is also sometimes us'd for a Distinction between those Lands that the Lord of the Manour has in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, demised or let upon a Rent, for a Term of Years or Life; and such other Lands appertaining to the said Manour, as belong to Free or Copy-holders; altho' the Copy-hold belonging to any Manour, (according to the Opinion of many good Lawyers) is also accounted *Demeans*.

Ancient Demain, a Tenure by which Crown-Manours were held in the time of King *William* the Conquerour, and somewhat before.

Demand, (*Fr.*) a Petition, or Request, a Suit, a Claim: In a Law-sense, a Claim or calling upon one for any thing due: It is also more especially distinguish'd from *Plaint*; all Civil Actions being pursu'd either by Demands or Plaints; and the Pursuer is termed *Demandant* or *Plaintiff*.

To **Demand**, to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

Demandant, (Law-Term) the Prosecutor in a Real Action, so call'd, because he demands Lands, &c. being the same as *Plaintiff* in a Personal Action.

To **Demean one's self**, to carry or behave himself, to act well or ill.

Demeanour, manner of Demeaning, Behaviour, Carriage.

Demeans. See *Demain*.

† **Dementated**, (*Lat.*) made mad, bereaved of his Wits; bewitched or besotted.

Dementia, (*Lat.*) a sort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Demerit, what makes one worthy of Blame or Punishment; Desert, ill-deserving.

Demersion, properly a drowning, plunging, or sinking down. In *Chymistry*, the putting of any Metal into a dissolving Liquor.

Demesne. See *Demain*.

Demi, a Word which being us'd in Composition, or join'd with another Word, signifies half; as *Demi-Castor*, *Demi-God*, &c.

Demi-Bastion, a kind of Fortification, that has only one Face and one Flank. See *Bastion*.

Demi-Cannon of the least size, a great Gun that carries a Ball of Six Inches Diameter, and Thirty Pounds Weight; with a Charge of 14 *l.* of Powder, and shoots point-blank 156 Paces: The weight of it is 5400 *l.* the Length from ten to eleven Foot, and the Diameter at the Bore 6¼ Inches.

Demi-Cannon Ordinary, is 6½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 12 Foot long: It weighs 5600 Pounds, takes a Charge of 17 *l.* 8 Ounces of Powder, carries a Shot 6½ Inches Diameter, and 32 *l.* weight; and the Piece shoots 162 Paces.

Demi-Cannon Extraordinary, is of 6¾ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 12 Foot in length, and 6000 *l.* weight: So that it takes a Charge of 18 *l.* Powder, carries a Ball of 6¾ Inches Diameter and 36 *l.* weight; its point-blank Shot being 180 Paces.

Demi-Chace Boots. See *Whole Chace Boots*.

Demi-Culverine of the least size, is a Piece of Ordinance of 4¼ Inches Diameter at the Bore, from Nine to Ten Foot long; weighing 2000 Pounds, and taking a Charge of 6½ *l.* of Powder: It carries a Ball of 4 Inches Diameter, and 9 Pounds weight, shooting point-blank 174 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Ordinary, is of 4½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 10 Foot long, and weighs 2700 Pounds, charged with 7 *l.* 4 Ounces of Powder; its Ball being of 4½ Inches Diameter, and 10 *l.* 11 Ounces weight; its point-blank Shot 175 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Extraordinary is of 4¾ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 10½ Foot long, and weighs 3000 Pounds: It takes a Charge of 8 *l.* of Powder, carries a Ball of 4¾ Inches Diameter, and 12 *l.* 11 Ounces weight, and shoots point-blank 178 Paces.

Demi-distance of *Polygons* (in *Fortif.*) is the Distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

Demi-ditone, a Note in *Musick*, the same with *Tierce Minor*; which see.

Demi-gantlet, (in *Surgery*) a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjointed Fingers.

Demi-gorge, (in *Fortif.*) is half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion, not taken from Angle to Angle, where the Bastion joins the *Courtin*, but from the Angle of the Flank to the Center of the Bastion; or the Angle the two *Courtins* would make, were they thus lengthen'd to meet in the Bastion.

Demi-haque, a sort of Gun. See *Haque* and *Harquebuss*.

Demi-lune; See Half-moon.

Demi-quaver, a Musical Note; See *Semi-quaver*.

Demi-sank or **Demi-sang**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) that is of the Half-blood; as when a Man having issue by his Wife, a Son or a Daughter, upon the Decease of his said Wife, he marries another Woman, and has also by her a Son or a Daughter; now these two Sons or Daughters are commonly call'd *Half-Brothers*, or *Half-Sisters*, or *of the Half-blood*.

Demi-semi-quaver, the least Note in *Musick*, two of which make a Semi-quaver, four a Quaver, eight a Crotchet, &c.

Demi-sextile, (*Lat.* in *Astron.*) one of the New Aspects, when two Planets or Stars are distant 30 Degrees one from another.

Demigration, a removing or shifting of Quarters or Dwellings.

Demise, (Law-word) a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or Will: The King's Death is also termed in Law, the *Demise of the King*.

To **Demise**, to farm or let.

† **Demission**, (*Lat.*) slackening, loosening.

Democracy, (*Gr.*) a Form of Government, where the People bear Rule, the Supreme Power and Authority being lodged in them; a free State, such as in *Switzerland*.

Democratical, belonging to such a Government.

To **Demolish**, (*Lat.*) to pull, throw, or take down any thing that is built; to ruin or raze a Building.

Demolition, a demolishing, pulling, beating or throwing down.

Demon, (*Gr.*) the Ancients call'd certain *Genius's* or Spirits that appear'd to Men, sometimes to serve and sometimes to hurt them, by the Name of *Demons*: But in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil, or a Bad *Genius*.

Demoniack, a Man or Woman possessed with the Devil, or with an Evil Spirit.

Demonology, a Treatise of Devils or Evil Spirits.

Demonstrable, (*Lat.*) that may be demonstrated, capable of Demonstration.

To **Demonstrate**, to shew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

Demonstration, a demonstrating, shewing or making plain, an Argument so convincing, that the Conclusion

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conclusion must needs be infallible; a clear Proof. In *Mathematicks*, a Chain of Arguments depending one on another, and founded originally on first and self-evident Principles or plain Propositions raised and proved from them, so as at last it ends in the invincible Proof of the thing to be demonstrated.

In *Algebra*, **Demonstrations**, are evident and undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truth of such Theorems and Canons as are Analytically found out.

Demonstrative, that serves to demonstrate, or set a thing out of Doubt; that proves it beyond Contradiction.

Demster or **Dempster**; see *Deemster*.

Demure, affectedly grave, reserved or bashful.

To Demurr, (*Fr.* Law-Term) to put in Doubts or Objections; to delay or put off to a farther hearing. In Chancery, the Defendant *Demurrs to the Plaintiff's Bill*, affirming it to be defective in such or such a Point, and demands the Judgment of the Court thereupon, whether he shall be oblig'd to make any farther or other Answer thereto.

Demurrage, (in Traffick) an Allowance to the Master of a Ship by the Merchants, for staying in a Port longer than the time first appointed for his Departure.

Demurrer, a kind of Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action at Law, which requires some time to be taken for the Court, or Judges to consider further of the Matter.

Den, (*Sax.*) a Cave or Lurking-place under Ground: In ancient Records, a low Place, in which Sense it is still retain'd at the end of the Names of several Towns and Villages; as *Bidden*, *Tenterden* in *Kent*, &c.

Den and **Strond**, (old Law-Term) Liberty for Ships to run aground, or come ashore; a Privilege, among others, granted by King *Edward* I. to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Dena or **Dena terræ**, (*Lat*) a Word us'd in Doomsday Book for a hollow Place between two Hills.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Denarii, (in old Records) a general Term for Cash or any sort of ready Money.

Denarii de Caritate, Whitsun-farthings, the customary Oblations formerly made to the Cathedral about *Whitsuntide*; when the Parish-Priest, and many of the People, went in Procession to visit the Mother Church.

Denarius, belonging to, or containing the Number of Ten, tenth: Also a *Roman* Silver Coin, to the value of seven Pence half-penny *English*, markt with the Letter X, because it was worth Ten *Asses*: Also the seventh part of an Ounce-weight.

Denarius Dei, (*i. e.* God's Penny) Earnest-money anciently so call'd, because the piece of Money laid down for the binding of any Bargain, or Agreement, was given to God, *i. e.* to the Church or the Poor.

Denarius tertius Comitatus, a third part of the Fines and other Profits arising from the County-Courts, which was paid to the Earl of the County; the other two parts being reserv'd for the King.

Denarius S. Petri, *Peter's* pence; See *Rome-scot*.

Denbera, a Place for the running of Hogs, a low Valley for the Pannage or feeding of Swine.

Dendrachates, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.

Dendrocissos, a sort of Ivy that grows by it self.

Dendroides, a kind of Spurge, full of Branches like a Tree.

Dendrolibanus, the Herb Rosemary.

Dendromalachne, Tree-Mallows; an Herb.

Dendron, a Tree.

Dench, the Name of a Star, otherwise call'd *Cauda Lucida*, or Lion's Tail; which see.

Denelage, See *Danelage*.

Denial, a denying or refusing.

Denier, a *French* Brass Coin, worth three Tenths of an *English* Farthing, of which Twelve make a *Sols*. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver well purify'd is of 24 *Deniers*.

Denis, a proper Name of Men contracted from *Dionysius*.

Denizen, or **Denison**, (in Common-Law) an Alien or Foreigner infranchised by the King's Charter, so as to be made capable of any Office or Dignity, and of purchasing and possessing of Land: But this Privilege comes short of *Naturalization*, because a Stranger naturalized may inherit Lands by Descent, which a Man made only a Denizen cannot do.

To **Denominate**, (*Lat.*) to give Name to.

Denomination, the Original of a Name, or the Name it self.

Denominatives, (in *Logick*) are such Terms as take their Original and Name from others.

Denominator of a Fraction, (in *Arithm.*) is that part of it which stands under the separating Line, and names the Parts that any Integer or whole Number is to be divided into: Thus in the Fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 is the *Denominator*, which shews that the Integer is to be divided into three Parts; as 2, the *Numerator*, expresses how many of such Parts are to be taken. See *Numerator*.

Denominator of any Proportion, is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a *Ratio* or Reason by its Consequent: Thus 6 is the Denominator of the Proportion that 30 has to 5; because 30 divided by 5 gives 6 for the Quotient. This is also termed the *Exponent of the Proportion* or *Ratio*.

To **Denote**, to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To **Denounce**, to proclaim or publish, to declare.

Dens, (*Lat.*) a Tooth, a Tush or Tusk, a Fang. The Teeth are of three sorts, *viz.* the *Incisores* or Cutters, which bite off the Morsel; the *Canini* or Dog-teeth, that break it; and the *Molares* or Grinders, that make it small.

Dens Caninus, an Herb so call'd, because the Leaves of its Flowers resemble a Dog's Tooth.

Dens Leonis, the Herb *Dandelion*, good to strengthen the Liver and to provoke Urine.

Dense, Thick, a Philosophical Term oppos'd to *Rare*, or Thin. Thus a natural Body is said *To be dense*, when it has more of Matter in proportion to the Space or Room it takes up, than other Bodies have.

To **Denshire**, to cut off the Turf of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes: Some derive the Word from *Devonshire*, where this sort of Husbandry is said to have been first in use; which yields a very great Profit, and extremely improves a barren Soil: It is otherwise call'd *Burn-beating*, *q. d.* burning of *Peat*; Turf in many Places being call'd *Peat*.

Density, Thickness, a Quality belonging to compact Bodies. See *Dense*.

Dent, a Notch about the Edges. Also a Term in Heraldry; as a *Bordure dent* or *indented*, when the Out-line of the Border or Ordinary is indented or notched in and out like the Teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a small Shell-fish, rough on the outside, very smooth within, hollow like a little Pipe, and sharp-pointed on one side, like a Dog's Tooth; whence it has its Name.

Dentarpaga, (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Instrument for the drawing of Teeth; a Barber's Pincers.

Dented Verge, (among Herbalists) such Leaves of Plants as are notch'd about the Edges; some of them being fine-dented, and others large or deep-dented.

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Dentes Sapientiæ, (*Lat. i. e.* Teeth of Wisdom) are two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th year or upwards, having till then lain hid in their Sockets: They are so call'd, because Persons are then come to years of Discretion.

Dentivucum, the same as *Dentarpaga*.

Dentifrice, a sort of Powder made use of to rub, cleanse, whiten and fasten the Teeth, and to strengthen the Gums.

Dentils or **Denticles**, (in *Architect.*) a square Member of the *Ionick* Cornice, cut out at convenient distances, and taking name from its Figure, resembling a set of Teeth.

Dentiscalpium, (*Lat.*) a Tooth-picker or Tooth-scraper.

Dentitio, a growing or breeding of Teeth, the pain of breeding them, or the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about the Seventh Month, or later.

Dentix, the Sea-rough with Dogs Teeth, a kind of Fish.

Dento, a Person that has great Teeth, or whose Teeth and Mouth stick out.

Denudation, a laying bare.

Denunciation, a denouncing or proclaiming.

To **Deny**, not to grant or admit of, to refuse, to gainsay or disown, to renounce.

To **Deobstruct**, (a Term in *Physick*) to remove Obstructions or Stoppages, to open the Pores of the Body.

Deobstruentia or **Deoppilantia**, Medicines which are proper for that purpose.

Deodand, (Law-Term) a thing given, or rather forfeited to God, to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure; as if a Cart-Wheel should run over him, or he were kill'd by the accidental Fall of a Tree; then the Cart-wheel, Cart and Horses, or the Tree being a Deodand, is to be sold, and the Money distributed to the poor.

Deonerando pro rata portione, a Writ which lies in favour of one that is distrained for a Rent, which ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

Deoppilative Medicines, such as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages; the same as *Deobstruentia*.

To **Depaint**, to make a lively Representation of a Story or Passage; to describe, to express or set out in Words.

Depart, a certain Operation in *Chymistry*, so call'd, because the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold or some other Metal, when they were before melted together in the same Mass, and could not be separated any other way.

To **Depart**, to go away from a Place, to go out, to decease or die. The Word was also sometimes us'd for to divide or separate; as in *Wickliff's* Translation of *Gen.* 1. 4. *God departed* the Light from the Darkness.

Depart or **Departure from a Plea**, &c. (Law-Term) as when a Man pleads in Bar of an Action, and Reply being made thereto, in his Rejoynder, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea, and this is term'd a *Departure from his Bar*; it must also be apply'd to a Plaintiff, who in his Replication shews new Matter from his Declaration.

Departers of Gold or Silver, Artificers that purify and part those Metals from the coarser sort: They are also call'd *Parters* and *Finers*.

Departure, a departing or going away; also Decease or Death. Also a Term in *Navigation*. See *Longitude*.

Departure in despight of the Court, (Law-Phrase) is when a Tenant or Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and having a Day it over in the same Term, or being otherwise called again, he does not appear, but makes Default; in which Case he shall be condemned.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) an impoverishing or making poor.

To **Depeach**, (old Word) to acquit.

Depeculation, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth; an embezilling of the Publick Treasure.

To **Depend**, to rely upon, to be under or subject to; to hang on, or proceed of.

Dependance or **Dependency**, Subjection, Inferiority, Relation to.

A **Dependant**, one that depends on another.

Dependent, depending.

Dephlegmated, (among Chymists) cleared from Phlegm or Water: Thus when any Spirit is made pure, by *rectifying* or distilling it over again, and fully depriv'd of all Water and Phlegm, or at least of as much of it as can well be, they say, *such a Spirit is well dephlegmated*.

Dephlegmation, the Act of dephlegmating, or separating the Phlegm, or superfluous Water from a Spirit, by repeated Distillations.

Depilation, a pulling off the Hair.

Depilatory, that makes the Hair come off; as a *depilatory Plaister*.

A **Depilatory**, an outward Medicine proper for that purpose.

Deplorable, to be deplored or lamented.

Deploration, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing.

To **Deplore**, to lament or bewail, to make grievous Complaint, to bemoan.

Deplumation, a pluming or plucking off the Feathers: In *Surgery*, a swelling of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with the Fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows.

Deponent, (a Term in *Grammar*) as a *Verb deponent*, *i. e.* a Verb that has a Passive Termination, and an Active Signification.

A **Deponent**, (Law-Word) one that deposes, lays down, or gives Information of any Matter upon Oath, before a Magistrate; a Witness that answers Interrogatories demanded of him in Chancery.

To **Depopulate**, to unpeople, to spoil or lay waste, to ravage or harrass.

Depopulation, the Act of depopulating, destroying, or laying waste.

Depopulators Agrorum, certain Great Offenders mention'd in several Statutes, and so call'd, because by pulling down and ruining Houses, they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns.

To **Deport**, to demean or behave one's self.

Deportatio, (*Lat.*) a conveying or carrying out of one Place into another: Also a sort of Banishment in Use among the *Romans*, by which they assign'd some Island, or other Place, for the Party banish'd to abide in; with a Prohibition not to stir out upon pain of Death.

Deportment, Carriage, Behaviour.

To **Depose**, to give Testimony about any Matter in a Court of Justice, or elsewhere; to give Evidence as a Witness: Also to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his Crown and Dignity, to turn one out of Office.

Depositary, the Trustee or Keeper of a thing in Trust.

To **Dposite**, to trust a thing with one.

Depositio, (*Lat.*) a Deposition, a committing a thing to one's Keeping or Trust; also a deposing

or which is made Defective, Redundant, &c. Among Grammarians, it is taken for the ending of the Dimensions of a Latin or Greek Verse; to see whether it be perfect, redundant or deficient: So that in this respect they reckon four kinds of Verse, *viz.* *Acatalectick*, *Catalectick*, *Brachycatalectick*, and *Hypercatalectick*, which see in their proper Places.

Deposition, an Information upon Oath; the Testimony of a Witness set down in Writing, especially in the Court of Chancery.

Depositum, a thing deposited or committed to one's keeping, in Trust.

Depravation, a depraving, spoiling or corrupting.

To **Deprave**, to make lewd, to corrupt, to mar or spoil.

To **Deprecate**, to pray or wish against a thing.

Deprecation, the Act of deprecating, as when we endeavour by Prayer to divert God's Judgments; a praying against any Calamity, &c.

Deprecative, that serves to deprecate.

To **Depreciate**, to run down the Price of, to undervalue.

Depredation, a preying upon, a robbing or spoiling.

Deprehensible, that may be apprehended, conceived or understood.

† **Deprehension**, a catching or taking unawares; a sudden Seizure or Discovery.

To **Depress**, to press, thrust or weigh down, to humble or bring down.

To **Depress the Pole**, an Astronomical Phrase: Thus so many Degrees as a Man sails or travels from the Pole, he is said *to depress* it; because it becomes respectively as much lower or nearer to the *Horizon*.

Depression, the Act of depressing, pressing down, humbling, &c.

Depression of a Planet, (in *Astrol.*) is when the Planet is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

Depressor, one that keeps or presses down.

Depressor, or **Deprimens Auricularum**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts, which serves to depress or let fall the Ear.

Depressor Labii inferioris, a Muscle that lies between the *Depressores Labiorum Communes*, possesses that part of the lower Jaw call'd the Chin, and is inserted into the nether Lip, in pressing it down, which turns it outward.

Depressor Labiorum, a Muscle that arises from the lower Edge of the inferiour Jaw-bone side-ways, and ascends directly to the Corner of the Lips. This with its Partner and the *Quadrati* acting, express a sorrowful Countenance, in drawing down the Corners of the Mouth and Cheeks.

Depressor Oculi, a Muscle of the Eye, which springs from the deepest part of the Orbit; and passes directly to its Insertion, at the opposite part of the Ball of the Eye.

Deprimens or **Humilis**, is one of the straight Muscles that move the Globe or Ball of the Eye; its use being to pull it downwards.

Deprivation, a depriving or bereaving: In a Law-sense, it is when a Clergy man, as a Bishop, Parson, Vicar or Prebend, is deprived or deposed from his Preferment, for any Matter in Fact or Law.

To **Deprive**, to bereave or rob one of a thing, to take it away from him.

Depth of a Squadron or **Battalion**, (in the Art of War) the Number of Men there is in the File; that of a Squadron being always three, and that of a Battalion generally six, whence 'tis said that a Battalion is drawn up five or six deep.

Depulsion, a driving, thrusting or beating away.

Depuration, (in *Physick* and *Chymistry*) a separating the pure from the impure part of any thing, a clearing any mixt Body from the Dregs or more gross Parts: In *Surgery*, the cleansing of a Wound from its Matter and Filth.

Deputation, a deputing, appointing or sending with a special Commission.

To **Depute**, to appoint or send another to act in one's stead: It is more especially apply'd to a Body Politick, that sends some of the Members to a Prince or State, to pay Homage, to make Remonstrances, to be present at Debates, &c.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that is appointed to govern or act in the place of another: In a Law-sense, one that exercises any Office or other things in another Man's Right, whose Forfeiture or Misdemeanour shall cause the Officer or Person for whom he acts to lose his Office.

To **Dequact**, (old Word) to dash.

Dereigne or **Dereine**, (Law-Term) the Proof of a thing which one denies to be done by himself, so as to defeat and confound the Adversary's Assertion.

To **Deraigne**, to prove or justify; also to disorder or turn out of Course.

Deraignment, a deraigning or proving; also a Discharge of Profession, a Term some time apply'd to those Religious Persons that forsook their Orders.

To **Dere**, (old Word) to hurt.

Dereliction, (*Lat.*) an utter forsaking or leaving.

Derick, a proper Name of Men, being a Contraction of *Theodorick*.

To **Derive**, (*Lat.*) to laugh one to scorn, to mock, to flout and jeer at.

Derision, deriding, laughing or mocking.

Derivation, properly a draining of Water, or turning its Course: In *Grammar*, the tracing of a Word from its Original: In *Rhetorick*, the same Figure as *Paregmenon*; which see. In the Art of *Physick*, *Derivation*, is the drawing of a Humour from one part of the Body to another.

Derivative, that is derived from another.

To **Derive**, to draw or fetch from the Original, to receive from.

Derma, (*Gr.*) the Skin or Hide of a Beast, the Skin of a Man's Body.

Dern, (old Word) sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel.

To **Derogate**, (*Lat.*) to lessen, to take off from the Worth of a Thing or Person; to disparage.

Derogation, the Act of derogating, lessening, disparaging, &c.

Derogatory, that tends to derogate.

Derviles, an Order of Religious Persons among the *Turks*, who undergo very severe and strict Penances.

Deruncination, (in *Husbandry*) a cutting off Trees, Bushes, &c. or any thing that incumbers the Ground.

Desart, a large and wild part of a Country, a Tract of Land not tilled or inhabited by Men; a Wilderness.

Descalsas, (*Span.*) a sort of Friers that go unshod, or bare-footed.

Descant, (in *Musick*) signifies the Art of Composing in several Parts, and is threefold, *viz.* plain, figurate, and double.

Plain Descant, is the Foundation or Ground-work of Musical Composition, and consists altogether in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurate or **Florid Descant**, is that wherein some Discords are intermix'd with the Concords; so that it may well be term'd the Rhetorical Part of Musick, in regard that here are brought in all the

the Variety of Points, *Syncope's*, Figures, and whatever else is capable of affording an Ornament to the Compoſition.

Double Deſcant, is when the Parts are ſo contriv'd, that the Treble may be made the Baſs, and on the contrary the Baſs the Treble.

Deſcant, is alſo taken for a continu'd Diſcourſe, a Comment or large Paraphraſe on any Subject.

To **Deſcant**, to run deſcant in *Muſick*; to make a thing more plain by inlarging the Diſcourſe, to give one's Thoughts upon a Matter.

To **Deſcend**, to go, come, ſtep or be carry'd down; to draw one's Original from, or come of a Family; to condeſcend or ſtoop to.

Deſcendable, that can deſcend.

Deſcenſion, a deſcending or going down: In *Chymiſtry*, the falling downwards of the Eſſential Juice, diſſolv'd from the diſtilled Matter.

Deſcenſion of a Sign, (in *Aſtron.*) is an Arch of the *Equator*, which ſets with ſuch a Sign or Part of the *Zodiack*, or any Planet therein; being either Right or Oblique.

Right Deſcenſion, is an Arch of the Equator which deſcends with the Sign or Star therein, below the Horizon of a Right Sphere.

Oblique Deſcenſion, is a part of the Equator deſcending or ſetting with the Sun or Star, or any Point of the Heavens, in an Obl que Sphere.

Deſcenſorium, a Chymical Furnace, to diſtill with *per Deſcenſum*, *i. e.* by cauſing the Vapours to deſcend or fall downwards.

Deſcent, a going, or coming down; the ſteep ſide of a Hill: Alſo Extraction or Birth, an iſſuing from the Fore-father in a continu'd Order of ſeveral Generations: Alſo a Term in Law. See *Diſcent*.

Deſcent of heavy Bodies, (in *Philoſ.*) is the Tendency of them to the Center of the Earth.

In Fortification, **Deſcents** ſignify the Holes, Vaults and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground, particularly in the *Counterſcarp* or Covert-way.

Deſcent into the Moat or Ditch, is a deep digging into the Earth of the Covert-way, in form of a Trench, the Top of which is cover'd with Planks or Wattles cloſe bound together, and well loaded with Earth, to ſecure the Men againſt Fire in their Paſſage into the Moat.

To make a Deſcent into an Enemies Country, is to Land on it with Invading Forces.

To **Deſcribe**, to Write or ſet down in Writing; to draw the Form of, to Repreſent, to Explain: In *Geometry*, to draw a Line, a Circle, *&c.*

Deſcribent, a Geometrical Term, expreſſing ſome Line or Surface, which by its Motion produces a plain Figure or a Solid.

Deſcription, the Act of deſcribing, or ſetting forth the Nature, Property, or Character of a Thing or Perſon.

To **Deſcry**, to ſpy out, or diſcover afar off.

Deſert, Merit or Worth; alſo a Confectionary Term for a Banquet of Sweet-meats.

To **Deſert** (*Lat.*) to leave alone, to forſake, to run away from one's Colours.

Deſerter, a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or that quits the Service without leave, or that runs away from one Regiment to another.

Deſertion, the Act of deſerting, forſaking, *&c.*

To **Deſerve**, to be worthy of Reward or Puniſhment.

Deſiccation, a drying up: In a Phyſical Senſe, a diſſolving of.

Deſiccative, apt to dry, that is of a drying Quality; as *Deſiccative Medicines.*

A **Deſiccative**, a drying Plaiſter or Ointment.

Deſiery, Deſire or Luſt, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, and derived from the *Latin Deſiderium.*

Deſign, Intention or Intent; Purpoſe, Mind, Reſolution; Contrivance or Project; Enterprize or Attempt. Alſo the firſt Draught or Sketch of Picture. See *Deſſein.*

To **Deſign**, to aſſign, or appoint, to contrive or plot, to purpoſe or reſolve; to draw a Figure or Sketch.

Deſignation, Deſignment, Appointment, Nomination.

Deſignator, (among the *Romans*) a Maſter of Ceremonies in Funeral Pomps, or a ſworn Marſhal, who order'd all things at Funerals, either relating to the publick Shew, or the Habits of the Mourners; an Undertaker.

Deſignment, Deſigning, Intendment or Intention.

† **Deſipience**, Fooliſhneſs, Indiſcretion: alſo the dotage or raving of a ſick Perſon.

Deſire, an Uneaſineſs of the Mind upon the abſence of any thing, the preſent Enjoyment of which affords Delight; Wiſh, Longing: Alſo Requeſt or Entreaty.

To **Deſire**, to covet, wiſh or long for; to entreat or pray.

Deſireable, that is to be deſired or wiſh'd for.

Deſirous, that paſſionately deſires or wiſhes for.

To **Deſiſt**, to ceaſe or leave off, to give over.

Deſlavy, leacherous, beaſtly; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Deſolate, (*Lat.*) left alone, forlorn; afflicted, aggrieved, full of trouble: Alſo ſolitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waſte.

Deſolation, a making deſolate, a laying waſte, by deſtroying whole Countries with Fire and Sword, utter Ruin and Deſtruction.

De ſon tort de meſme, (*Fr.*) are Words of Form us'd in an Action of Treſpaſs, by way of Reply to the Defendant's Plea. As when the Defendant ſays he did what he is charged with, by the Command of his Maſter; and the Plaintiff replies, That the Defendant did it *de ſon tort*, *&c. i. e.* of his own Wrong, or by his own proper Motion.

Deſpair, (*Lat.*) a Paſſion of the Soul which makes it caſt off all Hopes: Or it is a Reflection upon the Unattainableneſs of ſome Good which produces a different Effect in Mens Minds; ſometimes cauſing Uneaſineſs or Pain, and ſometimes Reſt or Unconcernedneſs.

To **Deſpair**, to have no Hopes, to be paſt Hopes, to give over for loſt.

Deſperado, a deſperate, a mad, furious, hair-brain'd Fellow.

Deſperate, that is in Deſpair or deſpaired of, alſo dangerous, violent, fierce.

Deſperation, a deſpairing or falling into Deſpair.

Deſpicable or **Deſpitable**, worthy to be deſpiſed or ſlighted; baſe, ſorry, vile, mean.

To **Deſpiſe**, to look upon with Diſdain, to ſlight, to ſet at nought, or make nothing of.

Deſpite or **Deſpight**, Scorn, Hatred, Malice, Spite, Grudge.

To **Deſpoil**, to ſtrip one of his Goods or Eſtate, to rob him of his Subſtance.

To **Deſpond**, to deſpair, to loſe Courage, to be out of Heart.

Deſpondence, or **Deſpondency**, a failing of Courage, a being quite diſheartned.

Deſpondent, deſponding, deſpairing.

Deſponſatio, (*Lat.* in the Civil-Law) an affiancing or betrothing.

Deſpote, (*Gr.*) a great Title heretofore among the *Grecians*, ſignifying as much as chief Lord or Governour of a Country: The Word is ſtill us'd for a Prince or Governour in the *Turkiſh* Empire; as *The Deſpote of* Valachia.

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Despotical or **Despotick**, absolutely Supreme, Arbitrary; as *A Despotical Government*, which is, when a Prince has gain'd such a despotick absolute Power, that he will no longer be guided or controll'd by the Laws of his Country, but takes upon him to govern by his sole Will and Pleasure.

Despumation, a foaming or frothing. In *Pharmacy* or the Apothecaries Art, it is the clearing or cleansing of any Liquor, by letting it boil or simmer over the Fire, so as to take off the Scum or other Filth.

Dessein, (*Fr.*) Design, Purpose, Resolution, Project; Enterprize, or Attempt: In Painting it signifies two things, either in general the *Design*, or Thought that the Artist had about any great Piece; whether the *Contours* or Out-lines be only drawn, or whether he has proceeded further to put in the Shadows of the Colours: So that if there appear much Masterly Skill and Judgment in the Contrivance, it is usually said, *The Design is Great and Noble.* It is also taken for the just Measures, the Proportions and outward Forms, which those Objects ought to have that are drawn in Imitation of Nature; and in this Sense 'tis one of the parts of Painting, and may be call'd *A just Imitation* of Nature.

Dessert or **Desert**, the last Course at Table; a Service of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

Destillation; See *Distillation*.

To **Destin** or **Destinate** (*Lat.*) to design, appoint, or order.

Destiny, the Disposal of things ordained by Divine Providence, Fate, Death, either Natural or Violent.

Destiny-Reavers, Fortune-tellers or Gipsies.

Destitute, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn.

Destitution, utter abandoning, forsaking, or leaving.

To **Destroy**, to throw down, overthrow or raze; to lay waste or ruin, to marr or spoil; to deface, to kill.

Destruction, destroying, Ruin, Overthrow, Slaughter.

Destructive, apt to destroy or ruin; deadly, mischievous, hurtful.

Desuetude, a desisting from any Custom or Use; Disuse, lack of Custom.

Desultores or **Desultorii**, (among the *Romans*) Men that us'd to leap from one Horse to another, at the Horse-races of the Games call'd *Circenses*.

Desultory, (*q. d.* leaping) inconstant, wavering, fickle, light.

Det or **Debt**, a Writ that lies for an Action of Debt; See *Debt*.

To **Detach**, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

Detached Bastion; See *Bastion detached*.

Detachiare, (*Lat.* Law-Term) to seize or take into custody another Man's Goods or Person, by Writ of Detachment or other Course of Law.

Detachment, a certain Number of Men drawn out of one or more greater Bodies, in order to be employ'd in the putting of some warlike Enterprize in Execution; as to form a kind of flying Camp, to joyn a separate Army, to relieve a Party already engag'd in Battle, to assist at the Siege of a Place, to enter into some Garrison, &c. Also the Name of a Writ; See *Detachiare* and *Attachment*.

Detail, (*Fr.*) the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as *These Advantages need not be offer'd in Detail to your View.*

To **Detain**, (*Lat.*) to keep or withhold, to make or stay; to stop, let, or hinder.

To **Detect**, to lay open, to disclose or discover.

Detection, a detecting, revealing, or laying open; a Discovery.

Detents, (in Clock-work) are those Stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking.

Detent wheel or **Hoop-wheel**, is that Wheel which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

Detention, a detaining, with-holding or keeping; also Imprisonment, Confinement.

To **Deterge**, to wipe, or rub off.

Detergent; See *Abstergent*.

Deterioration, a making worse or spoiling.

Determinable, that may be determined, decided or judged.

Determinate, that is determined, limited, or defined, positive.

Determination, determining, Decision, Resolution, Appointment.

To **Determine**, (properly to set or appoint Bounds) to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or dispose, to design, resolve, or purpose.

Determined Problem, (in *Geom.*) is that which has but one, or but one certain Number of Solutions; as the following Problem, *viz. To describe an Isosceles Triangle on a given Line, whose Angle at the Base shall be double to that at the Vertex or Top.*

To **Deterr**, to fright or discourage one from a thing, to take him off from it by Terrour or Threats.

Deterration, (in *Philos.*) a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c. from the Mountains and higher Grounds, down into the Valleys and lower Parts, which is occasioned by Rains that wash the Earthy Matter down by degrees; so that the richer and finer Part helps to make up the Bodies of Plants and all Vegetables.

† **Detersion**, a scouring, a wiping or rubbing off.

Detersive, that is of a scouring, cleansing, or purifying Quality; as *A detersive Medicine.*

To **Detest**, to abhor or loath.

Detestable, that deserves to be detested, abominable, vile, wretched.

Detestation, a detesting or loathing, Abhorrence.

To **Dethrone**, to drive a Soveraign Prince from his Throne or Royal Seat, to depose him.

Detinet, (*Lat. i. e.* he detains) a Writ that lies, where a Man owes to another an Annuity, or a certain quantity of Wheat, Barley, &c. which he refuses to pay: In other Cases, a Writ of this Nature is call'd *Debito*; which see.

Detinue, is a Writ which lies against one, who having Goods or Chattels deliver'd to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. There is also an Action of *Detinue*, when a Man is sued to deliver up his Trust.

Detonation, a mighty thundering: In *Chymistry*, the thund'ring Noise that is often made by a Mixture, being inkindled in a Crucible or other Vessel, so that the volatile Parts of it rush forth with great Swiftness and Violence: This is also termed *Fulmination.*

To **Detract**, to draw away or take off, to lessen or abate; to slander, disparage, or speak ill of.

Detraction, a detracting, drawing away, &c. Slander, Evil-speaking or Back-biting.

Detractive, that is apt to detract or take off.

Detriment, Damage, Loss, Hurt. At *Lincolns-Inn* it is a Duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* paid each Term, by every Member of the Society, to the House, for defraying its Charges, and repairing Losses.

In Astrology, *Detriment* is the greatest of the Essential Debilities or Weaknesses of a Planet, *viz.* the Sign directly opposite to that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun is *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo.*

Detrimental, that brings damage, prejudicial.

Detrition, (in *Philos.*) an Accident that happens

† to

to any thing by wearing, or rubbing off some of its Particles or small Parts.

† **Detruncation**, a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Detrusion, a thrusting down.

Detrusor Urinæ (in *Anat.*) a Muscle, which by some is reckon'd the first proper Membrane of the Bladder, lying under that which is deriv'd from the *Peritonæum*: Its fleshy Fibres embrace the whole Bladder as it were a Hand, and press it in the discharging of the Urine.

Devadiatus, a Word us'd in Doomsday-Record, for one that has no Sureties or Pledges.

Devastation, a laying waste, spoiling, plundering, or making havock of.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, a Writ that lies against Executors, for paying of Debts and Legacies without Specialty or Bond, to the prejudice of the Creditors that have Specialties or Bonds, before the Debts upon the said Bonds become due.

Devealidonians, a People that in old Times inhabited the Western Parts of *Scotland*.

Devenerunt, a Writ directed to the Escheator, when, upon the Death of any of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite*, his Son and Heir also dies within Age, to enquire what Lands or Tenements are come to the Crown.

To **Devest** (properly to uncloath) to strip, dispossess, or deprive of. In Common-Law, it signifies to turn out of Possession, and is the contrary of *To Invest*.

Deverity, Bendingness or Shelvingness; See *Convexity*.

To **Deviate**, to go from, to swerve, as *To Deviate from the Truth*: In *Grammar*, it is when a Word varies from the Sense of its Primitive or Original.

Deviation, the Act of deviating.

Device, an Invention or Contrivance, a feigned Story; a cunning Trick: Also a Motto, short Sentence or Conceit, in a Coat of Arms or Picture.

Devil, one of the fallen Angels that were thrown out of Heaven for their Pride; an evil Spirit.

Devil on the Neck, a kind of Wrack or torturing Engine, formerly us'd by the Papists, to wrest a Confession from the *Lollards* or Protestants: It was made of certain Irons, with which a Man's Neck and Legs were wrench'd so violently together, that the more he stirr'd, the straighter they press'd him, and within three or four Hours broke his Back and Body in pieces.

Sea-devil, a strange kind of Monster on the Coasts of *America*, so call'd by reason of its terrible Looks, and black Horns, like a Ram: It has also a bunch on the Head, like a Hedge-hog, Tushes like a Boar, and a forked Tail; and the Flesh is of a poisonous Quality.

Devils-arse a Peak, a spacious Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners, like so many Apartments.

Devils-bit, an Herb, the Root of which is feign'd to have been bitten by the Devil, out of Envy, by reason of its excellent Virtues for the Benefit of Mankind.

Devils Gold-ring; See *Gold-ring*.

Devils-milk, a kind of Spurge, an Herb.

Devilish, belonging to the Devil, wicked, ill, malicious.

Devious (*Lat.*) going out of the way, swerving from.

Devise, whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will; a Legacy.

To **Devise**, to invent, to imagine or fancy, to feign or forge, to plot or contrive, to frame or fashion, to deliberate or consult: In Common-Law to *Devise* or *Divise*, is to give or make over Lands, Tenements, or Goods, &c. by one's last Will and Testament in Writing.

Devisee, the Person to whom [illegible] sed or bequeathed by Will.

Devisor, he that has so [illegible] Goods to another.

Deunx (*Lat.*) Eleven Ounces, [illegible] it wants an Ounce of a *Roman As*, or [illegible] Eleven parts of a piece of Ground, or any other entire thing, anciently divided into Twelve [illegible] Also a Vessel holding Eleven *Cyathe*, and a [illegible] to our Pint and Six Ounces.

Devocatione Parliamenti, a Writ for [illegible] a Parliament; as 5 *Ed.* 3. the Parliament being summon'd, was recall'd by such a Writ, before it came to sit.

Devoir, (*Fr.*) Duty, Parts, the Obligation one has to do or say any thing, whether bound by the Law, by Writing, or Civility.

Devoirs of Calais, the Customs due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carry'd thence, when our Staple was there.

To **Devolve** (*Lat.*) to fall or come from one to another as an Estate does; also to lay a Trust upon one.

Devolutary, one that claims a Benefice fallen into Lapse, or becoming void.

Devolution, a devolving or falling from one to another.

Devotee, or **Devoto**, a Bigot, or Superstitious Hypocrite.

To **Devote**, to Vow or give up by Vow, to set apart for Holy Use.

Devotion, Religious Zeal, Godliness; also Vowed Service, Disposal, Command.

To **Devour**, to eat or swallow down greedily; to consume, spend or waste; to read over hastily, or study eagerly.

Devouring, is also a Term us'd by Heralds, when any Fishes are represented in a Coat of Arms in a feeding Posture, because Fish swallow all their Meat whole.

Devout, full of Devotion, Godly.

Deulans, a kind of hard Fruit that lasts long.

Deuteronomy, the Title of the fifth Book of *Moses* in the old Testament; signifying in *Greek* the Second Law, or the Repetition of the Law.

Deuteropathia, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Physick*) a Disease that proceeds from another Disease; as the Head-ach sometimes does from the Distemper of another Part.

Dew, a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour, which for a while swims to and fro in the Air, and then falls down again to the Earth in round Drops.

Dew of Vitriol, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineralt Salt by Distillation in *Balneo Mariæ*, or with a gentle Heat.

Dew-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Dew-claw (among Hunters) the Bones of little Nails behind the Foot of a Deer.

Dew-grass, a sort of Herb.

Dew-lap, the loose Skin that hangs down under the Throat of an Ox.

Deuce, the Two at Cards or Dice.

Dextans (*Lat.*) ten Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, or ten Parts of any entire Thing divided into Twelve.

Dexter Aspect (in *Astrol. i. e.* a beholding towards the Right Hand) an Aspect contrary to the Natural Order and Succession of the Signs, as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the same Degree of *Aries*; where *Mars* is said to *behold Saturn* by a *Dexter Aspect*.

Dexter Epiploick Vein (in *Anat.*) is the second Branch of the *Splenick* or Spleen Vein, which passes to the *Epiploon* or *Caul* and the Gut *Colon*.

Dexter

[illegible] (in *Heraldry*) is the [illegible] and Form or Size in an Escutcheon.

[illegible], Agenels, Nimblenels, Readineſs, [illegible], Aptneſs.

[illegible] handy, skilful, cunning.

[illegible], a Word us'd in a Charter, &c. for a Light Horſe, or a Horſe for the [illegible].

[illegible], the Title of the Supreme Magiſtrate of *Turky* or *Barbary*.

[illegible], a Greek Preposition ſignifying through, in Compoſition, and often ſet before the Names of many Medicinal Compoſitions, to which that of the principal Ingredient is uſually joyn'd by Phyſicians and Apothecaries; as *Diaprunum*, *Diaſcordium*, *Diahaſmin*, &c.

Diabetes, (*Gr.*) a Spigot or Fawcet, a Waterpaſſage: Alſo a continual Paſſage of the Urine, a Diſeaſe when one cannot hold his Water, accompany'd with a violent Thirſt, and Conſumption of the whole Body.

Diabetical, belonging to, or troubled with a *Diabetes*.

Diabolical, belonging to the Devil, Deviliſh, extremely Wicked.

Diabolus, (*Gr.*) the Devil; the Word originally ſignifies a malicious Accuſer or Impeacher.

Diabroſis, in eating quite through, a conſuming. In *Surgery*, a Solution of the Continuity of the Parts, by the eating out of ſome of them.

Diacalaminthe, a Powder, the main Ingredient of which is the Herb *Mountain-Calamint*.

Diacatholicon, a Medicine or Phyſical Compoſition of univerſal Uſe, ſerving as a gentle Purge for all Humours.

Diacatochia, (in the Civil-Law) a Tenure or holding of Lands by Fee-farm.

Diachoreſis, the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements or Ordure.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter made of the Mucilages or pappy Juice of certain Fruits, Seeds and Roots, whoſe Office is to ripen and ſoften.

Diachyton, a kind of Muſt or Sweet-Wine.

Diacenima, a Term us'd in Surgery, when Bones go back from their Places.

Diacodium, a Syrup made of the tops of Poppys, Liquoriſh-Roots, Marſh-Mallows, &c.

Diacope, a cutting or dividing aſunder, a deep Wound, eſpecially one made in the Scull by a ſharp Inſtrument.

Diaclyſma, a rinſing, waſhing, or ſcouring; or whatever is us'd for that purpoſe: In a Medicinal Senſe, a gargling or waſhing of the Mouth, to cleanſe it, or to ſtrengthen the Teeth and Gums.

Diacope, a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame as *Diaſtole*, which ſee.

Diacopragia, a Medicine made of Goats-Dung, and us'd againſt Swellings in the Spleen or in the Kernels behind the Ears, call'd *Parotides*.

Diacouſticks or **Diapionicks**, a Science that explains the Properties of refracted Sound, as it paſſes through different *Mediums*.

Diacriſis, a ſeparating, ſevering or dividing; the Faculty of diſcerning, Judgment: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a judging of and diſtinguiſhing Diſeaſes, with their reſpective Symptoms.

Diacrommyn, a Medicine made with Onions.

Diacydonium, a Confection made of the Pulp of Quinces and Sugar, commonly call'd *Marmalet*; which being compounded with Spices, becomes an Electuary.

Diadara, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in Power to the Sultan, or Soveraign Prince.

Diadem, a kind of Linnen-wreath, or Fillet for the Head, anciently worn by Emperours and Kings inſtead of a Crown.

Diadoche, Succeſſion: In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſucceeding or progreſs of a Diſeaſe in its Change call'd *Criſis*.

Diadochus, a precious Stone like a [illegible].

Diadoſis, a delivering by Hand, Tradition, Diſtribution: In a Medicinal Senſe, a Diſtribution of Nouriſhment through all the Parts of the Body.

Diæreſis, (*Gr. i. e.* dividing) a Poetical Figure, wherein one Syllable is divided into two; as *Evoluiſſe* for *Evolviſſe*. In the Art of Printing, it is likewiſe the Diviſion of a Vowel, commonly mark'd with two Tittles or Points; as an *e*, *i*, or *u Diæreſis*, to ſhew that ſuch a Vowel is ſounded by it ſelf, and not joyn'd with any other, ſo as to make a *Diphthongue*; as *Aëra*, by the Points over the *e* is diſtinguiſh'd from *Æra*.

In Surgery, **Diæreſis** is a Method for dividing and ſeparating thoſe Parts, which by their Union hinder the Cure of Diſeaſes, ſuch is the Continuity of the Fleſh or Skin in Impoſtumes, which are to be open'd to let out the corrupt Matter. In *Anatomy*, it is a conſuming or eating out of the Veſſels, ſo that by ſome ſharp fretting Matter, certain Paſſages are made which naturally ought not to have been: Or when ſome real ones are widen'd more than ordinary, ſo that the Humours which ought to be contain'd in the Veſſels run out.

Diæretica, Medicines that corrode or eat.

Diæta, Diet, Food, a particular way or manner of Life: Among Phyſicians, a Method in healthy Perſons of living moderately; in the Sick, a Remedy conſiſting in the right uſe of things neceſſary for Life.

Diætetica, that part of *Phyſick* which cures Diſeaſes by a moderate and regular Diet.

Diagalanga, a Confection of Galangal and certain hot Spices, good againſt the Wind-Colick, and cold Diſtempers of the inward Parts.

Diaglaucion, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes.

Diagnoſis, a diſcerning or knowing one from another, a judging of: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Knowledge of the apparent Signs of a Diſtemper, or a Skill by which its preſent Condition is perceiv'd; and this is ſaid to be threefold, *viz.* a right Judgment of the Part affected, of the Diſeaſe it ſelf, or of its Cauſe.

Diagnoſtick, belonging to ſuch Skill, thoroughly knowing or diſcerning.

Diagnoſtick Sign, (among Herbaliſts) is ſome particular Sign, whereby one Plant may be known or diſtinguiſh'd from another.

Diagnoſtick Signs of a Diſeaſe, are thoſe Signs or Symptoms which appear at preſent.

Diagonal or **Diagonal Line**, (in *Geom.*) a Line that is drawn acroſs from Angle to Angle in any Figure, and is by ſome call'd the *Diameter* **Diagonal**; is alſo ſometimes taken for a particular Parallelogram or long Square, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line with the principal Parallelogram.

Diagonal Scale; See *Scale*.

Diagram, a Sentence, a Decree, a ſhort Draught of a Thing: In *Geometry*, a Scheme or Figure made with Lines or Circles for the laying down or demonſtrating of any Propoſition: In *Muſick*, a proportion of Meaſures diſtinguiſhed by certain Notes.

Diagraphical, belonging to the Skill of Painting or Graving.

Diagraphice, the Art of Painting or Carving on Box.

Diagrydium or **Diacrydium**, The Plant or Root of Scammony, prepar'd by boiling it in a hollowed Quince, which is a very great Purger of Choler, Phlegm and watery Humours: But ſome prepare it with the Juice of Quince, and others with the Juice of Lemons or of pale Roſes.

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Diacrapla or **Diacrapte**, a Drink made for Horſes of the Roots of Round Birth-wort, Gentian, Juniper-Berries, Bay-berries, Myrrh and Ivory-ſhavings: This Remedy takes Name from its ſix Ingredients, and is excellent againſt all manner of Poiſon, cures the Biting of Venomous Beaſts, helps ſhort Wind, Purfineſs, &c.

Dial or **Sun-dial**, a well known Inſtrument to ſhew the Hour of the Day, which is of ſeveral ſorts; but the moſt ornamental and uſeful, are drawn on large Braſs-plates fixed on Pedeſtals.

Dial-planes, are plain Surfaces on which the Hour-lines are drawn in any Latitude, and may be diſtinguiſh'd into Parallel, Perpendicular and Oblique, according to their Poſition or Situation, with reſpect to the *Horizon* of the Place where they are made.

Parallel Planes or **Dials**, are ſuch as lie level with the *Horizon*, and on that account are termed *Horizontal Dials*.

Perpendicular Planes, are ſuch as ſtand erect to the *Horizon*, and ſuch are all thoſe that are ſet againſt an upright Wall or Building: Theſe are often call'd *Mural* Dials or *Wall-dials*, and are of two ſorts, *viz.* either direct or declining.

Erect, Direct, South, Weſt, North, or **Eaſt Planes**, are thoſe Walls or Planes, which face any one of the four Cardinal Points of the *Horizon*, and the Dials made upon ſuch a Plane are call'd *Erect, Direct, South, Weſt, North, Eaſt Dials*.

Erect South, or **North Planes declining Eaſt** or **Weſt**, are thoſe Planes which lie open to any Two of the Cardinal Points, as to the South or North and Eaſt, or to the South or North and Weſt.

Oblique Planes, reclining from the Zenith, or **inclining to the Horizon**, are alſo of two ſorts, *viz.* either Direct Reclining, or Declining and Reclining.

Direct South, Weſt, North, or **Eaſt Recliners**, are thoſe Reclining Planes which lie open to any one of the Cardinal Points of the Horizon.

Reclining South or **North Planes, declining Eaſt** or **Weſt**, are thoſe Planes which face any two of the Cardinal Points South or North and Eaſt, or to the South or North and Weſt.

Dialect, a Propriety or Manner of Speech, Pronunciation, &c. in any Language, peculiar to each ſeveral Province or Country; as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Æolick* Dialects.

Dialectica or **Dialectice**, Dialecticks or the Art of Logick, which teaches the true Method of Arguing and Reaſoning.

Dialectical or **Dialectick**, belonging to Dialecticks or Logick.

Dialectical Arguments, (according to ſome) are ſuch Arguments as are barely probable, but do not convince or determine the Mind to either ſide of the Queſtion.

Dialepſis, a ſpace between, an Interception or Prevention, a Reſolution or Purpoſe; alſo a Debating or Reaſoning: In *Surgery*, that middle ſpace in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

Dialeucon, a kind of Saffron that is white thro' the middle.

Diallage, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when many Arguments are brought to one effect.

Diallel Lines, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as run acroſs and cut one another.

Dialling, the Art of making Dials, or of drawing Hour-lines truly on any given Plane, ſo as thereby to ſhew the Hour of the Day, when the Sun ſhines.

Dialling-Globe, an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the *Horizon*, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all ſorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonſtration of that Art.

Dialling-Sphere, an Inſtrument made of Braſs with ſeveral Semi-circles, ſliding over one another, on a moveable *Horizon*, to demonſtrate the Nature of the Doctrine of Spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing Dials on all manner of Planes.

Dialogiſmus, (in *Rhetor.*) a Figure when a Man reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf, as it were with another; both making the Queſtion, and giving the Anſwer; as *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, a feigned Diſcourſe, when ſeveral Perſons are brought in talking together.

Dialyton, a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. See *Aſyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very reſtorative Powder, generally mention'd, and taught how to be made in the Diſpenſatories: It is ſo call'd from the *Margarita* or Pearl which is the main Ingredient of it, and is of two ſorts, hot and cold.

Diameter, (in *Geom. i. e.* meaſuring-Line) is a Line that paſſes thro' the middle of any Figure from one Angle, or Corner to another; but this ſhould rather be call'd the *Diagonal*.

Diameter of a Circle, a Line that paſſes thro' the Center of a Circle, and is bounded at each end by the Circumference; dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

Diameter of a Conick Section, is a Right Line drawn thro' the middle of the Figure, and biſecting or cutting all the Ordinates into two equal Parts; and if it biſect them at Right-Angles, 'tis call'd the *Axis of the Section*, and often the *Axis*.

Diameter Conjugate, (in the *Ellipſis*) is the ſhorteſt *Axis* or *Diameter*.

Diameter, Conjugate (in the *Hyperbola*) is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates*, and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Tranſverſe Axis*; ſo that it always is a middle Proportional between the *Latus rectum* and the *Latus tranſverſum*.

Intercepted Diameter. See *Abſciſſe*.

Diametral or **Diametrical**, belonging to, or that is in form of a Diameter.

Diametrically oppoſite, that is directly over againſt, when two things are oppoſed one to another right-acroſs, or directly contrary, as one end of a Diameter is to another.

Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt ſparkling, and moſt valuable of all precious Stones: Three things give a Diamond its Value, *viz.* its Luſtre or Water, its Weight or Bigneſs, and its Hardneſs. The great *Mogul* has one that weighs 269½ Carats, worth Eleven Millions, Seven Hundred Twenty Three Thouſand, Two Hundred and Seventy Eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings and Nine Pence.

Among Printers, **Diamond** is the Name of a ſort of ſmall Letter, or Character; and it is alſo one of the Figures mark'd on a pack of Cards. In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the black Colour in the Coat-Armour of the Nobility; anſwering to *Saturn* in the Eſcutcheons of Soveraign Princes, and *Sable* in thoſe of the Gentry.

Diamoſchum, a Medicinal Powder, whoſe chief Ingredient is Musk.

Diana, (*Lat.*) the Heathen Goddeſs of Hunting.

Diana's Tree or **Philoſophical Tree**, a Chymical Operation, whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-ſilver and Spirit of Nitre may be cryſtallized in ſhape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches repreſenting Fruit.

Dianœa, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure importing a ſerious Conſideration of the Matter in Hand.

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Dianatick Argumentation, (in *Logick*) a particular way of reasoning, which carries on a Discourse from one thing to another.

Diapasma, a Pomander or Perfume; a Composition of Powders, such as the Ancients made use of to dry their Bodies from Sweat, after they came out of the Bath: Also a Medicine made up of dry Powders, to be sprinkled either upon Cloaths to perfume them, or else upon Ulcers or Wounds, *&c.*

Diapason, (in *Musick*) a Chord including all Tones, which is the same with what is commonly call'd an *Octave*, or *Eighth*, because there are but Seven Tones Notes, and then the Eighth is the same again with the First: It is the most perfect Concord, and the Terms of it are as Two to One.

Diapedesis, a Leaping over: In *Anatomy*, the breaking of the Blood-vessels, a sweating or bursting out of Blood through the Veins, occasioned by their Thinness.

Diapente, (in *Musick*) the second of the Concords, whose Terms are as Three to Two. It is otherwise call'd a *Perfect Fifth*, and makes up an *Octave* with the *Diatessaron*: Also a Physical Composition made up of five Ingredients, *viz.* Myrrh, Gentian, Birth-wort, shatterings of Ivory and Bay-berries, and usually given by Farriers to purge Horses: Also a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples.

Diaper, (*Fr.*) a kind of Linnen-cloath wrought with Flourishes and variety of Figures.

Diaper'd or **Diapred,** (in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure Diaper'd*, i. e. one that is fretted all over; some such things as Bordures us'd to be charged with appearing between the Frets.

Diapering, (in a Picture) is when the Piece, after it is quite finish'd, is over-run with Branches or other Work.

Diaphancity, (*Gr.* in *Philos.*) the Property of a diaphanous Body, *i. e.* such a one as is transparent like Glass, the Humours of the Eye, the *Tunica, Cornea*, &c. For the Pores of such a Body are so ranged and disposed that the Beams of Light can pass freely through them every way.

Diaphanous, transparent, or that may be seen through.

Diaphœnicon, an Electuary to purge Phlegm and Choler, whose chief Ingredient is Dates.

Diaphonia, (in *Musick*) a harsh Sound, a Sound that makes a Discord.

Diaphonicks. See *Diacousticks*.

Diaphora, Diversity, Difference, Contention or Strife: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word repeated is taken in another Signification than it was at first.

Diaphoresis or **Diapnoe,** (in the Art of *Physick*) a sending forth all manner of Humours through the Pores of the Body; Sweating.

Diaphoretick, discussive, that dissolves or purges by Sweat, *&c.*

Diaphoreticks, Medicines that are proper for that purpose.

Diaphragm, (*q.d.* a Fence or Hedge set between) a Term us'd by Anatomists for the Midriff, a large double Muscle, which passes a-cross the Body, and separates the Chest or middle Cavity from the Belly or lower one: It is also sometimes call'd *Septum Transversum* and *Dissepтum*.

Diaphragmatoutes, certain Membranes or thin Skins, the same with the *Pleura*, which cover the inside of the Chest, and leave a Kind of Partition in the middle, termed *Mediastinum*.

Diaphthora, a Corruption of any Part of the Body.

Diaplasis, a forming, framing or fashioning: In *Surgery* the setting of a Bone that is out of Joynt and restoring it to its proper Form.

Diaplasma, an Ointment or Fomentation.

Diapnoe, the same as *Diaphoresis*; which see.

Diaporesis, a doubting or being at a stand about a thing. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator seems to doubt which he ought to begin with.

Diapruinum, an Electuary made of Damask-Prunes and other Simples, proper to cool the Body in burning Fevers.

Diapsalma, a Pause or change of Note in singing.

Diapyema; see *Empyema*.

Diapyetick, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores, *&c.*

Diaria Febris, (*Lat.*) a Fever that lasts but one Day; the same with *Ephemera*.

Diarrhœa, (*Gr.*) a gentle Lask or Looseness of the Belly, without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Entrails.

Diarthrosis, (in *Surgery*) a kind of loose jointing of Bones, which serves for sensible Motions, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, *&c.*

Diary, (*Lat.*) an Account of what passes daily, a Journal or Day-book, an Account of every Day's Proceeding in Trade.

Dialatyrion, (*Gr.*) an Electuary, whereof the chief Ingredient is *Satyrion*, or *Rag-wort*, us'd by those in whom the generative Faculty is less vigorous.

Diascordium, an Electuary of great use in all pestilential and infectious Diseases, driving the chief Cause thereof from the Heart: It takes name from the Herb *Scordium*, or *Water-Germander*, which is the main Ingredient of it.

Diasenna, a purging Electuary chiefly consisting of *Senna*; good against Quartan Agues, and all other Diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

Diasphendonomena; See *Dispbendonomena*.

Diastole, a distinction, a dividing, separating, or pulling asunder; a widening, or stretching out: In *Grammar*, an Accent which shews that those Words or Sentences to which it is join'd, are to be separated; and it is thus mark'd (') Also a Figure, whereby a Syllable that is naturally short, is made long: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when between two Words of the same kind some other Word is put, and sometimes two; as *Dii mea vota, Dii audiere Lyræ*, Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos*, &c. This Figure is otherwise call'd *Diacope*, and *Ruffinianus* expresses it by the *Latin* Term *Separatio*.

In *Anatomy* **Diastole** signifies that Motion of the Pulses, which dilates or widens the Heart and the Arteries, by the Blood flowing in; being contrary to *Systole*, which straightens or draws them together.

Diastylos or **Diastyle,** (in *Architect.*) a sort of Building, wherein the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that the breadth of three of their Diameters is allow'd for *Intercolumniation*.

Diasyrmus, a drawing or pulling asunder; a reproaching, or taunting. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision; a handsome and smart manner of Jeering.

Diateretica, the Art of preserving Health.

Diatessaron, (in *Musick*) a Chord or Interval, consisting of one greater *Tone*, one lesser, and one greater *Semi-tone*: In Musical Composition 'tis call'd a *perfect Fourth*, and its Terms of Proportion are as Four to Three.

Among Farriers **Diatessaron** is taken for Horse-treacle; being a Medicine for Horses made of two Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, and the same Quantity of clarify'd or live *Honey*, work'd together with a wooden Pestle in a hot Stone-mortar, till it come to a Treacle: Also an Electuary made of *Gentian, Bayberries* and *Birth-wort*, of each two Ounces, all beaten to a very fine Powder, and

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work'd in like manner with two Pounds of Honey in a Stone-mortar.

Diathesis, Disposition, or Constitution; also a Person's last Will and Testament: In the Art of *Physick*, the natural or preternatural Disposition of the Body, that inclines us to the Performance of all natural Actions.

Diathyrum, (in *Architect.*) a Screen or Fence of Boards, &c. to keep out the Wind, a Rail or Pale before a Door.

Diatoni or **Diatoni Lapides**, Corner-stones, such as in the building of a Wall reach over the whole breadth, Band-stones or Perpend-stones.

Diatonick, belonging to plain Song.

Diatonick Musick, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing, and the most natural, in regard that it makes easy Intervals, which renders it more plain and familiar than the others; See *Chromatick* and *Enharmonick*.

Diatonus Hypaeon, the Musical Note call'd *D-sol-re*. **Diatonos Meson**, *G-sol-re-ut*.

Diatonum or **Diatonicum**, a kind of Song which proceeds by different Tones, and Semi-tones, either in ascending or descending, being more natural and less forced than the other sorts of Musick; plainSong.

Diatragacanth, a Compound made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good against the heat of the Breast.

Diatriba or **Diatribe**, an abiding or dwelling in a Place, a Disputation or continued Discourse; also the Place where such Disputations and Orations were held.

Diatrion Santalon, a Physical Composition mention'd in the *London-Dispensatory*, which is made of three sorts of Sanders, the White, Yellow and Red; being effectual against the yellow Jaundice and Consumption of the Lungs.

Diatyposis, an Information or Instruction, a Description: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein a thing is so lively describ'd, that it seems to be set as it were before our Eyes; as in the Description of *Achilles*'s Shield in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Hesiod*, and of *Æneas* in *Virgil*.

Diaulon, a kind of Race amongst the Ancients, two Furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course.

Diazoma, a Girdle or Waste belt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphitheatre: In *Anatomy*, the same with the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff*.

Dibapha, Purple twice dy'd.

Dibble, a setting Tool, a forked Stick with which Herbs are set in a Garden, especially Beans; also a kind of Brush for a Hat.

Dica, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a Process, Cause or Action at Law. In our old Records, a Tally for Accounts by Number of Marks, Cuts or Notches.

Dicacity, (*Lat.*) Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonry.

Dicæologia, (*Gr.*) a maintaining or pleading of one's Cause: Also a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Justice of a Cause is set forth in as few Words as may be.

Dichalca, an ancient Coin, the fourth part of an *Obolus*.

Dichophya, a fault in the Hair when it parts and disjoyns too much.

Dichoreus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Syllables, of which the first is long, the next short, the third long, and the last short; it being compounded of two *Choreus's*; as *comprobare*.

Dichotomia, a cutting into two Pieces; a dividing a Speech or Discourse into two Parts.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides or Skins, and twenty Dickers make a *Last*: Of Gloves, ten Pair, or Neck-laces, ten Bundles, each Bundle containing ten Neck-laces.

Dicra ferri, (*Lat.* in Doomsday-Book) a certain quantity of Iron, which probably might consist of ten Bars.

Dicrotum, (*Gr.*) a Galley that has two Oars in a Seat or Bank, a Galley foist.

Dicrotus, a Pulse that beats twice.

Dictamen, (*Lat.*) a thing written by another's Instruction, a Prescript or Rule: But it is more especially taken for a Lesson or short Discourse, which a School-Master dictates or pronounces to his Scholars.

Dictamnum or **Dictamnus**, Dittander or Dittany, an Herb of singular Virtue for driving out Poison, and hastening Womens Delivery.

Dictates, Precepts, Commands, Rules, or Instructions: as *The Dictates of Reason, Conscience*, &c.

To **Dictate**, to rehearse, to tell one Word by Word what he is to write, to indite, to teach or shew, to inspire with.

Dictator, (among the old *Romans*) a Soveraign Commander; who had absolute Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace, with Power of Life and Death: This Magistrate was never chosen, but upon some great Occasion, and his Command was to last but half a Year; although the Senate might continue it.

Dictature or **Dictatorship**, the Office and Dignity of a Dictator.

Dictionary, a Collection of all the Words of a Language, or of the Terms of Art in any Science, explained and digested in Alphabetical Order.

Dictum, (*Lat.*) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb, an Order or Command.

Dictum de Kenelworth, an Edict or Ordinance, containing an Agreement between King *Henry* III. and his Barons, about the Estates forfeited in that Rebellion, and so call'd, because it was made at *Kenelworth-Castle* in *Warwick-shire*.

Didactical or **Didactick**, (*Gr.*) that serves to teach or explain the Nature of Things; doctrinal, instructive.

Didapper, a Bird otherwise call'd a Dab-chick or Diver.

To **Didder**, to shiver or shake with cold.

Didrachmum, (*Gr.*) an ancient Coin containing two *Drachma's*, to the Value of Fifteen Pence of our Money.

Didymi, Twins; also the Testicles of a Man.

Die, (in *Architect.*) the middle of a Pedestal, *viz.* that part which lies between the *Base*, and the *Cornice*; so termed from its shape resembling that of a Die us'd in Play. It is also call'd *Dado* by the *Italians*.

Diem Clausit extremum, a Writ that lies for the Heir of him that holds Land of the Queen, either by Knights-service, or Soccage, and dies under or at full Age: This Writ is directed to the Escheator of the County, to enquire of what Estate he was possess'd, who is the next Heir, and of what Value the Land is.

Diers-Weed, a sort of Herb. See *Dyers-weed*.

Dies, (*Lat.*) a Day. The ancient *Romans* made several distinctions of Days, *viz.*

Dies Comitiales, Days of the Meeting of the People, mark'd in their Calendar or Almanack with the Letter C.

Dies Comperendini, Days of Adjournment, Twenty in Number, which were granted by the *Prætor* or Judge to the Parties, after a hearing on both sides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themselves.

Dies Fasti, Pleading-Days, during which the *Prætor* was allow'd to administer Justice.

Dies Festi, Holy-days, upon which the People were

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were employ'd in offering Sacrifices, or following their Diversions.

Dies Intercisi or **Enterciſi**, ſo call'd because one part of them was spent in performing Sacred Rites, and the other in the Distribution of Justice; being so mark'd in the Calendar with these two Letters E. N.

Dies Juſti, thirty Days that the *Romans* usually granted to their Enemies, after the proclaiming of War against them, and before they enter'd their Territories, or proceeded to any Act of Hostility.

Dies Luſtrici. See *Luſtrici Dies.*

Dies Nefaſti, certain unlucky Days, wherein no Law-matters were heard, nor any Assemblies of the People call'd.

Dies Præliares, Days during which it was permitted to engage the Enemy.

Dies non præliares aut atri, fatal and unlucky Days, upon which the *Romans* forbore fighting any Battel, by reason of some Loss they had suffer'd in those Days.

Dies Senatorii, Days that the Senate or Chief Council met about the Affairs of the Commonwealth.

Dies Stati, the last Days of Adjournment in Law-Suits.

In Doomsday-Record *Dies* is us'd for the Charge of one Day's Reception or Entertainment of the King.

Dies Critici. See *Critical Days.*

Dies datus, (in Common-Law) a Respite given by the Court to the Tenant or Defendant.

Dies Juridici or **Legal Days**, are all Days in Bank, Continuance, Essoin-days and others, given during the Term, to the Parties in Court.

Dies non Juridici, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Justice, *viz.* all *Sundays* in the Year, besides certain particular Days in the several Terms; as in Easter-Term, the *Festival of our Lord's Ascension*; in Trinity Term, that of St. *John Baptist*; in *Michaelmas*-Term, those of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls*; and in *Hilary*-Term, that of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Dies Marchiæ, the Day of Congress or Meeting between the *English* and *Scotch*, formerly appointed to be held every Year on the Marches, or Borders, to adjust all Differences, and preserve the Articles of Peace.

Dies Vacui. See *Vacui Dies.*

Diesis, (Gr. in *Musick*) is the Division of a Tone below a Semi-tone, or an Interval made up of a lesser or imperfect Semi-tone: So that when Semi-tones are placed where there ought to be Tones; or when a Tone is set, where there should be only a Semi-tone, this is call'd *Diesis*. Among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double Dagger*.

Enharmonical Diesis, is the Difference between the greater and the lesser Semi-tone. These *Dieses* are the least sensible Divisions of a Tone, and are marked on the Score, in form of St. *Andrew's* Cross.

Diet, Food, Nourishment, a particular way of Living: Also a general Meeting of the Estates in *Germany*, *Poland*, &c.

To **Diet one**, to give him his Diet, or Food: In a Medicinal Sense, to keep one to a strict and regular Diet.

Dieta, a Word us'd in some old *Latin* Law-Records for a Day's Work; and *Dieta rationabilis*, for a reasonable Day's Journey.

Dietetical, belonging to a limited and moderate Diet: Such as is prescrib'd for the Preservation or Recovery of Health.

Dieu et mon Droit; (*Fr.*) the general Motto of the Arms of the Kings or Queens Regent of *England*, signifying, *God and my Right*.

Dies non fecit, (i. e. the Act of God) a particular Law-Phrase, it being a Maxim, That the Act of God shall prejudice no Man: So that if a House be beat down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from the force of an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

Diezeugmenon, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have relation to one Verb, as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna ſordida, natura turpis a ratione abhorret*. It is otherwise call'd *Epizeugmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus*, *Disjunctum*.

Diezeugmenon **acute**, (in *Musick*) the Note call'd *E-la-mi*. Diezeugmenon **paranete**, *D-la-ſol-re*.

Diffamation. See *Defamation.*

Diffarreatio, (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently us'd among the *Romans* at the Divorcement of a Man from his Wife; being the contrary of *Confarreatio*.

To **Differ**, to vary, to be unlike, to disagree, or fall out.

Difference, a Differing, Variety, Diversity, Distinction; also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel.

Difference, (in *Logick*) signifies an Essential Attribute, belonging to any *Species*, that is not found in the *Genus*, and is the universal Idea of that *Species*. Thus *Body* and *Spirit* or *Soul* are two Species of Substance, which contain in their Idea something more than is in that of Substance; For in a Body we find Impenetrability and Extension; in a Spirit the power of thinking and reasoning; so that the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought.

In *Mathematicks* **Difference** is the Remainder when one Number or Quantity is subtracted from another.

Difference of *Aſcenſion*, a Term in *Astronomy*. See *Aſcenſional Difference.*

Difference of Longitudes, (of two Places on the Earth) is an Arch of the Equator comprehended between the Meridians of those Places.

Differences, (in a Coat of Arms) are certain Additions, which serve to distinguish one Family from another, or Persons of the same Family from each other: These some take to be either Ancient or Modern; the former being the Bordures of all kinds, but the modern ones are the *Crescent*, *File* or *Labe*, *Mullet*, *Martlet*, &c.

To **Difference**, to make a difference between, to distinguish.

Different, that differs, unlike, various, divers.

Difficult, uneasy, troublesome, crabbed, hard to be pleas'd, or to be understood.

Difficulty, Uneasiness, Hardness, Trouble, a Rub, Cross or Hindrance; a difficult Case, Point or Question.

Diffidence, Distrust, Mistrust, Suspicion, Jealousy; Misgiving, Doubting.

Diffident, distrustful, suspicious, jealous, fearful.

Difflation, a blowing or puffing away: Also a Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by Heat are blown with a kind of Bellows into the opposite *Camera* or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed.

Diffluence, a Looseness, a flowing to and fro.

Diffoim, a Word us'd in opposition to Uniform, and signifying, That there is no manner of Regularity in the former Appearance of a thing: It is more especially apply'd by Herbalists, to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants. See *Uniform Flowers.*

To **Diffuſe**, to spread here and there.

Diffuſion, a scattering or shedding abroad: In *Philosophy* it is usually taken to express the dispensing of the subtil *Effluvia* of Bodies into a kind

of

of Atmosphere quite round about them: Thus the Light is diffused by the Rays of the Sun issuing all a-round from that wonderful Body of Fire; and thus the Magnetical Particles are diffused every where round about our Earth in Parts adjacent to it.

Diffusive, that spreads it self far, or is of a great Extent; as *A diffusive Charity*.

To Dig, to break or open the Ground with a Spade, Mattock, &c.

To Dig a Badger, (in the Hunters Language) is to raise or dislodge him.

Digamma, (*Fr.*) the Letter F so call'd by Grammarians, because it seems to resemble the double *Gamma* thus mark'd in *Greek* (Γ)

Digastricus or **Biventer**, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so nam'd from its double Belly, which arises from the Process call'd *Mammiformis* or *Mastoides*, and is inserted at the inferiour part of the lower Jaw, which it draws downward.

Digerentia, (*Lat.*) Digestives, Medicines that digest or ripen.

Digest or **Digests**, the first Volume or Tome of the Civil-Law, so nam'd, because the Compiler has digested or put all things with every Book and Title in its proper natural Place and Order. It is also call'd *Pandects* from the *Greek* Words *Pan*, all, and *dechomai*, to receive; as containing all that the Emperour *Justinian* caus'd to be collected or drawn out of 150000 Verses of the old Books of the Law. This Volume of the *Digests* is divided into Seven Parts, and they again into Fifty Books.

To Digest, to dissolve in the Stomach, to dispose or set in Order; to examine, scan, or sift a Business; to bear or suffer, to brook or put up an Affront: In *Physick* and *Surgery*, to bring to Maturity or ripen; to cleanse a Sore: In *Chymistry* to set a soaking or infusing over a gentle Fire.

Digester, a Vessel so call'd by its Inventor Mr. *Papin*, which is a kind of close *Balneum Mariæ*, and serves for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

Digestible, that may be digested.

Digestion, the digesting or dissolving of Meats by the Heat of the Stomach, so as to change them into the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Chymical Digestion, is when a mixt Body is set to infuse or steep in some proper *Menstruum*, or Liquor fit to dissolve it, over a very gentle Fire; so that it may, as near as possible, have the same effect as a Natural Heat.

Digestive, that helps the Digestion.

A **Digestive**, a Digestive Medicine; of which there are two sorts, *viz. Internal* or *External*: The former are usually prescrib'd to prepare the Body by Purgation, which they do by making the Humours fluid, thining or drawing clammy or rough Substances, tempering such as are sharp, &c.

External Digestives, are such as ripen a Swelling, or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleansing.

To Dight, (old Word) to deck or set off.

Digit, the quantity of an Inch in Measure: In *Astronomy*, a twelfth part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, a Measure which is us'd to express the quantity of an Eclipse. In *Arithmetick* a Character that denotes a Figure: As V is put for 5, X for 10, L for 50, &c.

Digits or **Monades**, also signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten; as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. &c.

Digitalis, (*Lat.*) Finger-herb, Bell-flower or Fox-glove, very good in the Falling-sickness and King's Evil: Also the greater Sengreen or Mouse-tail.

Digitatum Folium, (among Herbalists) the Leaf of a Plant, which either is made up of many Simple Leaves set together in one Foot-stalk, as in Cinque-foil, Vetches, &c. Or else when there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf; as in those of Strawberries, Hops, &c.

Digitorum Tentor, See *Extensor Digitorum Communis*.

Digitus, a Finger or Toe, a Digit, a Finger's Breadth or Length.

Digladiation, a Sword-playing, Fencing, Fighting or Scuffling.

Digne, worthy, genteel, neat; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To Dignify, to advance to a Dignity, especially in the Church.

Dignitary, one that is promoted to any Preferment in the Church; as a Dean, Arch-Deacon, Prebendary, &c.

Dignity, Merit, Worth, Importance; Nobleness, Greatness, high Station, degree of Honour, Quality.

Ecclesiastical Dignity, a Term us'd in several Statutes, and defin'd by the Canonists to be an Administration join'd with some Jurisdiction and Power.

In Astrology, **Dignities** are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the *Zodiack*, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd.

Dignities Essential. See **Essential Dignities.**

To Digress, to go from the Subject in Hand.

Digression, a digressing, that part of a Discourse or Treatise, which does not relate to its main Scope or principal Design.

Diambus, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, that consists of four Syllables, and is compounded of two *Iambicks*, so that the first and third are short, the second and last long, as *Amænitas*.

To Dijudicate, to judge between two Parties, to discern or distinguish.

Dijudication, the Act of dijudicating or judging.

Dike, a Ditch or Furrow; a Causey.

Dike-Grave, an Officer in the *Low-Countries*, that has the Over-sight of the Dikes and Banks, and secures the Coasts from the over-flowing of the Sea.

Dike-Reeve, an Officer of the same Quality, whose Business is to take care of the Dikes and Drains in *Deeping-Fenns* in *Lincoln-shire*, and elsewhere.

† **Dilaceration**, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilapidation, (properly a scattering of Stones) a consuming, riotous spending, or squandering away: In Common-Law, a wasteful destroying, or letting of a Building run to ruine and decay, for want of Reparation; as a *Parson guilty of Dilapidation*.

Dilatable, that may be dilated or widen'd.

Dilatation, a dilating, widening or inlarging. In a Philosophical Sense, it signifies a Thing's taking up more Space than it did before. Among *Anatomists*, it is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are distended or stretched out too much; as Veins that swell with melancholy corrupt Blood in the Temples, Legs, &c.

Dilatatores Alarum Nasi, are small thin Muscles that have a double rank of Fibres crossing each other, not unlike the Intercostal Muscles: They pull up the *Alæ* or sides of the Nose, and dilate or widen the Nostrils.

Dilatatory or **Dilater**, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the in-side, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an Instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated.

To Dilate, to widen or grow wide, to stretch; to rarify or grow thin as the Air does; to inlarge upon a Subject.

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Dilatory, making delays, full of Shifts and Putoffs, tedious.

Dilemma, (*Gr.* in *Logick*) an Argument that catches and convinces both ways, otherwise call'd *Argumentum cornutum*, or a horned Syllogism; where both Propositions are so well fram'd, that neither can well be deny'd: Such a one may be brought against a Person, who speaks ill of another, and yet keeps him Company, *If he be a good Man, why d'ye bespatter him? if naught, why do you converse with him?*

Diligence, (*Lat.*) great Care, Carefulness.

Diligent, careful, watchful, laborious, painstaking.

Dill, an Herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dillegrout, a kind of Potage formerly made for the King's Table on the Coronation-Day.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are old: a Darling or beloved Child.

Diligra, (*Gr.*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a doubtful Word signifies two things.

Dilucidation, (*Lat.*) a making clear, or plain; an Explanation of a Matter.

Diluentia, (*Lat.* among Physicians) such Medicines or Drugs as serve to dilute or thin the Blood.

To Dilute, to temper or allay, to mingle with Water: It is also much us'd by the Writers of Chymistry and Pharmacy, and in that Sense signifies to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one; for when the Body is so dissolv'd, they say *'tis diluted*.

Dilution, the Act of diluting, tempering, dissolving, &c. a cleansing, purging, or washing.

Dilutum, (*Lat.*) an Infusion. *Dilutum Vinaceum*, Wine of a second pressing made of the Husks.

Dimachæ, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a sort of Dragoons that maintain'd a double Fight, on Horseback and on Foot.

Dimension, (*Lat.*) the just Measure or Proportion of any Thing. In *Geometry*, Length, Breadth and Thickness or Depth, are termed the *three Dimensions*: Thus a Line is said to have one Dimension, *viz.* Length; a Surface two, *viz.* Length and Breadth; and a Solid or Body has all three Dimensions. In *Algebra*, it is apply'd to the Powers of any Root in an Equation, which are call'd the Dimensions of that Root; as in a Biquadratick Equation, the highest Power *has four Dimensions*, or is *Index* 4.

Dimetæ, the ancient Name of the People inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which comprehends the Counties now call'd *Caermarthen-shire*, *Pembroke-shire* and *Cardigan-shire*.

Dimeter Iambick. See *Iambick*.

Dimerient, the same with *Diameter*.

† **Dimication**, a Skirmishing or Fighting.

Dimidietas, (in old *Latin* Records) the Moiety, or one half of a thing.

To Diminish, to lessen, to impair, to abate, to grow less; to decrease or decay, to fall or sink.

Diminutio. See *Litotes*.

Diminution, a diminishing or lessening; Abatement, Decrease. In *Architecture*, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. In *Heraldry*, a defacing or blemishing of some particular Point of the Escutcheon, by the laying on of some Stain or Colour. In *Musick* the diminishing or abating somewhat of the full Value or Quantity of any Note.

Diminutive, that diminishes or makes less.

Diminutive, (in *Grammar*) a Word that diminishes the force of the Original, whence it is derived; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *Tabella* a Tablet or little Table.

Dimissory, that is sent; as Dimissory Letters: When one that stands for Holy Orders, has a Title in one Diocess, and is to be ordain'd in another; the proper Diocesan grants his *Letters Dimissory*, directed to another Bishop, and importing that the Bearer may be ordain'd to such a Cure within his Jurisdiction.

Dimitty, a fine sort of Fustian.

Dimple, a little dent or pit in the Cheek, or in the bottom of the Chin.

Dinah, (*Heb.* Judgment) Jacob's Daughter ravish'd by *Hamor* a Prince of the *Hivites*.

To **Ding**, to throw or dash against, to bruise or batter.

† **Dingle**, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

Dinica, (*Gr.*) Medicines against Dizziness.

Dinus, a Whirl-wind, a whirling round or turning about: Also a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*.

Dint, an Impression or Mark, the force or bent of a Discourse.

Diobolon, (*Gr.*) a Scruple, the third part of a Dram.

Diocesan, a Bishop to whom the Care of a Diocess is committed: or an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocess.

Diocesan Synod. See *Synod*.

Diocess, the Circuit, Extent or Bounds of a Bishop's Spiritual Jurisdiction: Of these Dioceses there are 22 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher, who liv'd in a Tub, and for his churlish Disposition was call'd the *Cynick*.

Dionysia, the Feasts of *Bacchus*, otherwise termed *Bacchanalia* and *Orgia*: a merry Time like our *Carnaval* or *Shrovetide*.

Dionysias, a precious Stone, having red Spots, and suppos'd to be efficacious for the preventing of Drunkenness.

Dionysiumyphas, a certain Herb, which being bruis'd in Water, smells of Wine, yet wists Drunkenness.

Dionysius, a Sirname given to *Bacchus* the fabulous God of Wine, from *Dios*, *i. e. Jupiter* his Father, and *Nisa* a Town of *Asia*, where he was nurs'd by the Nymphs: Also the Name of two Tyrants of *Sicily*, and of several other Eminent Men.

Diopter, the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe or such like Instrument.

Dioptra, (*Gr.*) a Quadrant to take the distance and height of a Place, by looking thro' little Holes therein; the Sight-hole of any Mathematical Instrument, a Prospective Glass: Also a Surgeon's Instrument, otherwise call'd *Speculum Matricis* and *Dilatatorium*, with which the inside of a Womb may be inlarged, for the taking out of a dead Child, or the viewing any Ulcers that are in it.

Dioptricks, a part of Opticks which treats of the different Refractions of the Light, passing thro' transparent *Mediums*; as the Air, Water, Glasses, &c.

Diorthosis, (*Gr.*) a correcting or amending: In *Surgery*, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restor'd to their original and regular Shape.

Diospyros, the Herb Stone-crop.

Diota, a kind of Vessel or Jar for Wine, with two Handles; a Drinking-pot with two Ears, a College-cup: Also a Chymical double Vessel us'd in distilling by Circulation.

Diphyr, the Dross of Brass or other Metals that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace like the Ashes of burnt Wood: It is of a very drying Quality, and cures foul Ulcers.

Diphthong, (in *Grammar*) two Vowels sounded toge-

together, a Sound made up of two Vowels in one and the ſame Syllable; as *æ*, *ai*, *œ*, *oi*, &c.

Diplaſiaſmus, (*Gr.*) a doubling: Among the Writers in *Phyſick*, a redoubling of Diſeaſes: In *Anatomy*, a pair of Muſcles in the Arm, which ſerve to turn it about.

Diple, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to ſhew where a Fault is to be corrected.

Diploe, a being double; Craft, Subtilty. In *Anatomy*, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull: Alſo a Cluſter of ſmall Veſſels that nouriſh the Scull-bones, and make the diſtinction of the firſt and ſecond Tablature: Alſo a kind of double Veſſel us'd in Chymical Operations.

Diploma, a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent: Alſo the Licence of a Phyſician or Surgeon to practiſe their Art, or of a Divine to exerciſe the Miniſterial Functions: In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Diploe*, or the Scull-plate; and it is ſometimes taken by Surgeons for a folded Cloath.

Dipondium or **Dipondius**, (*Lat.*) a Weight of two Pounds; alſo a piece of Money; Penny half-pe ny.

Dipping-Needle, a Device that ſhews a particular Property of the *Magnetick Needle*, that beſides its Polarity or Verticity, which is its Direction towards the North, in an Horizontal Poſition, it has alſo a Direction of Altitude or Height above the Horizon; ſo that when duly poiſed about an Horizontal Axis, it will always point to a determinate degree of Altitude or Elevation above the Horizon, in this or that Place reſpectively.

Dipſacum or **Dipſacus**, (*Gr.*) Teazel or Fullers thiſtle, an Herb, the Roots of which, boil'd in Wine, cure Ulcers of the Fundament call'd *Rhagades*, *Warts*, &c. Alſo a Diſtemper when one cannot hold his Water, which is ſo call'd from the great Thirſt that attends it, and is the ſame with *Diabetes*.

Dipſas, a kind of Viper or Adder, whoſe biting cauſes a moſt unquenchable Thirſt; the burning or fiery Serpent.

Dipteron, (in *Architect.*) a Building that has a double Wing or Iſle. The Ancients gave that Name to ſuch Temples as were ſurrounded with two Ranges of Pillars, making two Porticoes or Porches, which they call'd Wings; but we commonly call them *Iſles*, from the *French* Word *Ailes* of the ſame Signification.

Diptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but two Caſes; as *Suppetiæ*, *Suppetia*.

Diptychs, folded Tables, a pair of Writing Tables: Alſo a kind of Church-Regiſter, out of which the Names of Famous Men were formerly rehears'd at the Altar; thoſe of the Living being written on one ſide, and thoſe of the Dead on the other.

Diradiation, (*Latin* in *Philoſ.*) a ſpreading abroad of Beams of Light; alſo a plaſhing or ſetting of Vines in form of Sun-beams.

Diræ, the Furies of Hell, whom the Poets repreſent with fiery Eyes, a fierce Countenance, and their Heads dreſs'd with Serpents; holding Iron-chains in their Hands, and Scourges with burning Torches, to puniſh the Guilty.

Dire or **Direful**, curſed, damnable, fierce, cruel, hideous, deadly.

Direct, ſtraight, right. In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*, a Planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper Motion it goes forward in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succeſſion of the Signs; as from Ten Degrees of *Taurus* to Twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

Direct, Erect, Eaſt or **Weſt Dials**, are thoſe whoſe Planes lie directly open to the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Heavens, or parallel to the Meridian of the Place.

Direct, Erect, South, or **North Dials.** See *Prime Verticals*.

Direct Erect Planes. See *Dial-Planes*.

Direct Inclining or **Reclining Planes.** See *Dial-Planes*.

Direct, South or **North Inclining** or **Reclining Dials**, are thoſe whoſe Planes incline to the *Horizon*, or recline from the *Zenith*, and lie directly open to the South or North.

Direct Ray, (in *Opticks*) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the viſible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the ſame *Medium*.

Direct Sphere, the ſame as *Right Sphere*. See *Sphere*.

Direct Viſion. See *Viſion*.

To **Direct**, to rule, guide, govern or manage; to level or aim, to bend, to turn, to ſteer, to ſhew or give Inſtructions.

Direction, a directing or over-ſeeing; Management, Inſtruction or Order; Aim or Mark. In *Aſtrology*, it is a real Motion perform'd by that of the Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, whereby the Sun, Moon, or any Star, or part of Heaven, which was a Man's Significator at his Birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carry'd to another Star or part of Heaven, ſignifying likewiſe ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an Effect.

Line of Direction, (in *Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any Natural Body obſerves according to the Force impreſſed upon it; and which is directed or determin'd to move ſuch a way.

Number of Direction, (in *Chronol.*) is a Number conſiſting of Thirty five, which contains the Term of years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any of the moveable Feaſts.

Direction-word, (in the Art of *Printing*) a Word ſet at the bottom of a Page directing or ſhewing the firſt Word of the next Page.

Director, a Guider, Overſeer, or Manager.

Directory, that ſerves to direct or guide.

The **Directory**, a Form of Publick Prayer, &c. ſet forth by the Aſſembly of Divines, and brought in Uſe by the Long Parliament; inſtead of the Common-Prayer Book of the Church of *England*; but it only continu'd in force about two years, and was voted down *Novemb.* 26. 1644.

Direption, a robbing, ſpoiling or ranſacking; a pillaging or plundering.

Dirge, certain Prayers or Service for the Dead, us'd by *Roman* Catholicks: Alſo a mournful Ditty or Song of Lamentation ſung at a Funeral, from the *Teutonick* Word *Dyrke*, to commend or praiſe.

Diribitor, (among the *Romans*) a Pay-maſter or Diſtributer of Money, whoſe Buſineſs it was to pay the Soldiers at their Muſter: Alſo an Officer in the Publick Elections, who marſhall'd the Tribes into their *Claſſes* or Orders, and diſtributed the Tables among them, when they gave their Votes: Alſo a Judge or Umpire for the determining of Cauſes.

Diribitorium, a Place where Soldiers were muſter'd and receiv'd their Pay; or the Place where the *Diribitores* attended when the People met to chuſe Magiſtrates: Alſo a Place where the Grooms and Pages were kept apart from the reſt of the Family.

Dirigent, (in *Geom.*) the Line of Motion along which the *Deſcribent* Line or Surface is carry'd in the *Geneſis* or Production of any plain or ſolid Figure.

Diſability, a being unable, incapable or unfit: In a Law-ſenſe, when a Man is ſo diſabled, as to be made incapable to inherit, or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwiſe he might have done; and this may happen four ſeveral ways, *viz.*

1. **Diſability**,

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1. **Disability by the Act of the Ancestor**; as if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony, by such Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and thereby himself and his Children disabled to inherit.

2. **Disability by the Act of the Party himself**, as if one Man make a Feoffment to another, that then is sole, upon Condition that he shall enfeoff a third before Marriage; and before Marriage or the Feoffment made, the Feoffee takes a Wife; he has, by that Act, disabled himself to perform the Condition; and therefore the Feoffer may enter and oust him.

3. **Disability by Act of Law**, is properly, when a Man, by the sole Act of the Law, is disabled, and so is an Alien: Therefore, if a Man born out of the King's Dominions will sue an Action, the Tenant or Defendant may say, That he was born in such a Country, out of the King's Ligeance, and demand Judgment if he shall be answer'd; for the Law is our Birth-right, to which an Alien is a Stranger, and upon that Account disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

4. **Disability by the Act of God**, as to be *non compos mentis*, or *non sanæ Memoriæ*, *i. e.* not in his Wits, or not of a sound or disposing Memory; which so disables a Man, that in all Cases where he gives or passes any Thing or Estate out of him, after his Death it may be disannulled and made void.

To **Disable**, to make unable or uncapable of, to render unfit for Service.

To **Disabuse**, to undeceive.

Disadvantage, (*Fr.*) Prejudice, Loss, Damage, Hindrance.

Disadvantageous, that tends to Disadvantage, prejudicial, inconvenient.

Disaffected, (*Lat*) bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with.

Disafforested. See *Deafforested.*

To **Disagree**, (*Fr.*) not to agree, to fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

Disagreeable, that does not please, or is offensive; unsuitable, unpleasant.

To **Disallow**, not to allow or countenance, to dislike.

To **Disalt**, an old Law Word, for to disable.

To **Disannul**, (*Lat.*) to annul absolutely, to repeal; to abolish or make void.

To **Disappear**, to appear no longer, to vanish away, to go out of sight.

To **Disappoint**, to deceive, to fail or break one's Word, to overthrow or spoil a Design.

Disappointment, a disappointing or failing; a cross Accident, Trouble or Mischance.

To **Disapprove**, not to approve, to dislike; to condemn, to blame, or find fault with.

To **Disarm**, to take away one's Arms or Warlike Stores; as *To disarm a Soldier, a Ship*, &c. Among Hunters, Deer are said *To be disarm'd* when their Horns are fallen.

† **Disarrayed**, (*Fr.*) put into Confusion or Disorder.

Disaster, ill Luck, great Misfortune; properly such as is deriv'd from the evil Influence of the Stars.

Disastrous, unfortunate, unlucky, fatal.

To **Disavow**, to disown, to deny.

To **Disband**, to put out of the Band or Company; to turn out of Service.

Disbelief, Mistrust, Doubt.

To **Disbelieve**, not to believe or give credit to, to distrust or doubt of.

To **Disburden**, to take off the Burden; to unload or ease.

To **Disburse**, to spend or lay out Money.

Disbursement, a disbursing or laying out.

Discalceated, (*Lat.*) wearing no Shoes, unshod; as *Discalceated Friers.*

Discalendered, put out of the Calendar.

To **Discamp.** See *To Decamp.*

Discarcatio, (in old *Latin* Records) the unloading of a Ship, by taking out the Cargo or Goods.

To **Discard**, to lay out at Cards; to turn or discharge from Service.

Discent, (in Common Law) an Order or Means whereby Lands or Tenements are deriv'd to any Man; as *To make one's Discent from his Ancestors*, *i. e.* to shew how and by what means the Land in Question came to him from his Ancestors, and this Discent is either Lineal or Collateral.

Lineal Discent, is convey'd downwards, in a right Line, from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, from the Son to the Nephew, &c.

Collateral Discent, is springing out of the Side of the whole Blood, as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c.

† **Disceptation**, (*Lat.*) a disputing or debating.

To **Discern**, to put a Difference between, to distinguish, to perceive.

Discernible, that may be discern'd.

Discernment, the discerning Faculty, Discretion, Judgment.

Discerpible, (in *Philos.*) that may be torn in pieces or separated.

† **Discession**, a departing or going away.

Discus or **Discifozmis Cometa**, (*Lat.*) a Comet or fiery Meteor in the Air, resembling the Shape of a round Dish or Platter: The chief of this kind is call'd a *Solar Comet*, from the likeness of its Rays to those of the Sun; as also *Rosa* and *Chrysæus*, from its bright silver Colour, mixt with a golden or amber one.

Discharge, (*Fr.*) a Release, an Acquittance for Money paid, a dismissing or sending away; a Volley of Shot, a driving out, or purging of Humours.

To **Discharge**, to release, free or ease, to clear, or acquit, to put out of Office or Service; to pay or make Payment of Money; to disburden or empty itself into the Sea, as a River does.

Dischevelled. See *Dis-shevelled.*

Disciple, (*Lat.*) a Scholar or Learner.

Disciplinable, capable of Discipline, teachable, apt to receive Instruction.

Disciplinants, an Order of religious Men that scourge themselves.

Disciplinarians, Sectaries that pretend to a stricter Discipline and Purity than their Neighbours.

Discipline, Instruction, Learning, Education, strict Order, Management: Also Correction or Scourging, such as is us'd in Monasteries.

To **Discipline**, to bring under a Discipline, to instruct, to rule or order; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To **Disclaim**, to quit Claim to; utterly to refuse, renounce or disown the having any Concern or Interest in a thing.

Disclaimer, (in Common Law) a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal: So a Tenant denying himself to hold of such a Lord, is said *To Disclaim*; and if a Man deny himself to be of the Kindred of another in his Plea, he is said *To disclaim his Blood.*

To **Disclose**, to discover, reveal, or open; to put forth as a Hen does her Chickens; to bud, blow, or put out Leaves: In *Falconry*, the Term *Disclosed* is likewise apply'd to young Hawks that are newly hatch'd, and, as it were, put forth from the Shells.

To **Discolour**, to alter, spoil, or take away the Colour of a thing; to tarnish.

† To **Discomfit**, (*Fr.*) entirely to defeat, rout, or overthrow in Battle.

Discomfiture, Rout, Defeat, Overthrow, Slaughter.

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To Discomfort, to afford no Comfort, to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

To Discommend, (*Lat.*) to dispraise or blame.

Discommendation, the Act of discommending; Shame, Disgrace.

Discommodity, Inconveniency.

To Discompose, to disorder, disquiet, or trouble.

Discomposure, Confusion, Disorder, Trouble.

Disconsolate, deprived of Consolation; comfortless, afflicted.

Discontent or **Discontentment,** a not being content; Trouble, Sorrow, Faction.

Discontented, displeased, troubled, offended.

Discontinual Proportion. See *Discrete Proportion.*

Discontinuance or **Discontinuity,** an Interruption or breaking off.

Discontinuance of Plea or **Process,** (in Common Law) is when the Instant is lost, and cannot be regain'd, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afresh.

Discontinuance of Possession, has this Effect, that a Man may not enter upon his own Lands or Tenements alienated, whatever Right he has to them, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To Discontinue, to leave or break off for a time, to give over: In a Law Sense, *To be discontinued,* is to be finally dismiss'd the Court.

Discord, Disagreement, Variance, Debate, Strife.

Discords, (in *Musick*) are certain Intervals of Sounds, which being heard at the same time, are harsh and offensive to the Ear; yet, when orderly taken and intermixt with Concords, they make the best Musick. These Discords are the Second, Fourth and Seventh, with their Octaves; that is to say, all Intervals except those few which precisely determine the Concords, are *Discords.*

Discordant, untunable, jarring, as *A discordant Voice.*

To Discover, (*Fr.*) to reveal, to make manifest or known, to lay open, to find out, to spy.

Discovery, a discovering, finding out, &c.

Discount, Abatement.

To Discount, to deduct, abate, or set off from an Account or Reckoning: In the way of Trade, it is to set off in Consideration of Payment in ready Money; which is usually what the Interest comes to; as if I owe an hundred Pounds, payable at the end of six Months, upon present Payment of the same, I am to have the Interest of a hundred Pounds for six Months discounted to me, *i. e.* I am but to pay ninety-seven Pounds.

To Discountenance, to put out of Countenance, to give a Check, or put a Stop to.

To Discourage, to bring down one's Courage, to dishearten, to put out of Conceit.

Discouragement, discouraging or putting out of Heart.

Discourse, Speech, Talk, Conversation, Reasoning: In a *Logical* Sense, it is that rational Action of the Mind by which we form any new Judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another.

Discourteous, unkind, uncivil.

Discourtesy, Displeasure, an ill Turn.

Discous or **Discoidal Flowers,** (among *Herbalists*) such whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves are set together so close, thick and even, as to make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

Discredit, Disgrace, Reproach.

To Discredit, to make one lose his Credit, to disgrace.

Discreet, (*Lat.*) wise, sober, considerate, wary.

Discrepant, varying or differing from.

Discrete, parted, severed.

Discrete or **Disjunct Proportion,** (in *Arithm.*) is when the *Ratio* or Reason between two Pairs of Numbers is the same; but there is not the same Proportion between all the four Numbers: Thus if these Numbers, 6, 8. :: 3, 4. be consider'd, the *Ratio* between the first Pair 6 and 8, is the same as that between 3 and 4, and therefore these Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only directly or disjunctly; for 6 is not to 8, as 8 is to three, *i. e.* the Proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along; as in these following, which are *continued Proportionals,* viz. 3, 6, 12, 24::

Discrete Quantity, is such as is not continued and joyned together; as *Number,* whose Parts being distinct, cannot be united into one *Continuum*: For in a *Continuum* there are no actual determinate Parts before Division, but they are potentially infinite.

Discretion, discerning Judgment, discreet Management, Wisdom, Wariness; also Pleasure or Will.

To Live at Discretion, (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. To *surrender at Discretion,* is to yield without Articles or Terms.

Discretive, that serves to separate, as *A Conjunction discretive*; a Term in *Grammar.*

Discretive Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particles *but, notwithstanding,* or Words of the like Nature, either expressed or understood: As, *Fortune may deprive me of my Wealth, but not of my Virtue: They that cross the Sea change only their Country, but not their Disposition.*

Discretorium, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by some Writers of Anatomy, for the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff.*

Discrimen, Diversity, Difference, Debate or Doubt, Danger or Hazard: In *Surgery,* a kind of Bandage for letting Blood in the Forehead and Temples.

To Discriminate, to put a Difference between, to distinguish.

Discrimination, the Act of discriminating or distinguishing: In *Rhetorick, Discrimination* is the same Figure with *Paradiastole*; which see.

To Discure, to discover; a Word us'd in *Chaucer.*

Discursive, running to and fro.

Discus, (*Lat.*) a Dish or Platter for Meat: Also a kind of Quoit which Gamesters antiently us'd in their Exercises; being a round piece of Metal or Stone about a Foot broad, with a Hole in the Middle: also a round consecrated Shield made to represent a memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods.

Among *Herbalists,* **Discus** is taken to signify the middle, plain and flat Part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the antient *Discus*: of this kind are Camomile, Daisy, Marigold, Sunflower, Tansy, &c.

Discus or **Disk,** (in *Astron.*) the round Face of the Sun or Moon, which being really Spherical or in Shape of a Ball; nevertheless, by its great Distance from the Earth, appears to us plain, or like a Dish.

Discus or **Descus,** (in old Records) a Desk or reading Shelf in a Church.

To Discuss, to examine, scan or sift, to search or enquire into; to shake off those Difficulties with which a Matter is embarrass'd or perplexed. Thus 'tis said, *such a Point was well discuss'd,* when it was well treated of and clear'd up.

Discussion, a discussing, strict Examination or Enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. In a Medicinal Sense, *Discussion* signifies a dispersing the Matter of any Tumor or Swelling in the Body, and is defined by Surgeons to be a Discharge of some thin Matter gather'd together in any Part by insensible Evaporation.

Discussive,

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Diſcuſſive, apt or proper to diſcuſs, diſſolve, or diſperſe Humours, or the Matter of a Sore.

Diſcutientia, (*Lat.*) diſcuſſive Remedies.

Diſdain, (*Fr.*) Scorn proceeding from Pride or Averſion.

To **Diſdain**, to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or ſet light by.

Diſdiapaſon, (*Gr.*) a Term in *Muſick*, denoting a double Eight or Fifteenth.

Diſeaſed, troubled with a Diſeaſe or Sickneſs.

To **Diſembark**, to go off from on Ship-board, to Land; to take Goods to Land out of a Ship; to quit an Enterprize or Undertaking.

To **Diſemboque**, (*Span.*) to roll or diſcharge itſelf into the Sea, as a great River does at ſuch a Place, after it has run ſo many Leagues: Alſo when a Ship paſſes out of the ſtreight Mouth of ſome Gulph, it is termed *Diſemboguing*.

To **Diſengage**, to free from an Engagement; to fetch, get, or take off.

To **Diſeſteem**, (*Lat.*) to have no Eſteem for, or regard to, to ſlight.

Diſfavour, a being out of Favour, Diſcourteſy, an ill Turn, Disfigurement.

To **Diſfigure**, to ſpoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

Diſfigure that Peacock, *i. e.* cut it up, a Term us'd in carving at Table.

Diſfigurement, a Disfiguring, a Blemiſh.

To **Diſforeſt**, to diſplant or cut down the Trees of a Foreſt.

To **Diſfranchiſe**, to turn out of the Number of Citizens or free Deniſons; to take away one's Freedom or Privilege.

To **Diſgarniſh**, to take away the Garniſh; as *To diſgarniſh a Diſh*: In the Art of War, *to diſgarniſh a Place*, is to take away a great Part of its Garriſon and Ammunition; to leave it unprovided, to drain it from Soldiers.

To **Diſgorge**, to caſt or throw up by vomiting; to empty itſelf, or run ſwiftly into the Sea, as ſome Rivers do.

Diſgrace, Diſhonour, Disfavour, Reproach.

To **Diſgrace**, to turn out of Favour, to put to Shame.

Diſgrading or **Degrading**, (Law Word) the depoſing of a Clergy-Man from Holy Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, could not clear himſelf of the Offence whereof he was convicted by the Jury. There is alſo the *Diſgrading of a Lord, Knight*, &c. which is twofold, *viz.* either *Summary*, by Word only; or *Solemn*, by ſtripping the Party degraded of thoſe Ornaments which are the Enſigns of his Order or Degree.

Diſguiſe, (*Fr.*) a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **Diſguiſe**, to put into another Guiſe or Faſhion; to alter, to conceal, to cloak, or diſſemble.

Diſguſt, (*Lat.*) Diſtaſte, Diſlike.

To **Diſguſt**, to diſtaſte, to diſlike, or be averſe from.

Diſh-Water, a Bird otherwiſe call'd *Wagtail*.

Diſharmony, want of Harmony, Diſcord, Jarring.

To **Diſhearten**, to put out of Heart, to diſcourage.

Diſherſon, an old Law Word for diſinheriting.

Diſherſor, one that diſinherits, or puts another out of his Inheritance.

Diſhevelled, See *Diſ-ſhevelled*.

Diſhoneſt, void of Honeſty, unchaſte, lewd, knaviſh, unjuſt, unhandſome, baſe.

Diſhoneſty, a being diſhoneſt, Knavery, Lewdneſs.

Diſhonour, loſs of Honour, Diſgrace, Shame; Diſparagement, Reproach.

To **Diſhonour**, to diſgrace, debaſe, or diſparage.

To **Diſ-inchant**, to ſet free from an Inchantment, to break a Charm.

Diſingenuity, want of Ingenuouſneſs or Sincerity, Diſſimulation.

Diſingenuous, falſe-hearted, unfair, uncivil.

Diſinhabited, void of Inhabitants, deſolate.

To **Diſinherit**, to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **Diſintangle**, to diſengage, to rid out of, or free from; to unravel.

Diſintereſſed or **Diſintereſted**, void of Self-intereſt, impartial, unbiaſſed.

To **Diſinterr**, to dig up, or take a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **Diſinthrone**, to unthrone, or put out of the Throne or royal Seat.

To **Diſinvite**, to recal an Invitation, to forbid one to come that was before invited.

To **Diſjoyn**, to ſeparate, part, or looſen; to wrap, not to lie cloſe.

To **Diſjoynt**, to put out of Joynt, to divide an Eſtate into Parcels.

Diſjunct Proportion. See *Diſcrete Proportion*.

Diſjunction, the Act of diſjoyning, Separation, or Diviſion.

Diſjunctive, that ſeparates; as *A Diſjunctive Particle*, a Term in *Grammar*.

Diſjunctive Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe wherein the disjunctive Particle *(or)* is found; as *Either the Sun moves about the Earth*, or *The Earth about the Sun*; *Men are guided either by Intereſt* or *Fear*.

Diſjunctum, a disjunctive Propoſition, which from two Contraries, by denying one proves the other; as in the preceding Examples, and in this, *Either he is alive*, or *elſe he is dead*: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame with *Diezeugmenon*. Which ſee.

Diſlocated, (in *Surgery*) put out of its right Place, or Joynt; as a Limb or Bone may be.

Diſlocation, a being diſlocated, the ſlipping or forcing of the Head of one Bone out of the Cavity or Hollow of another; which diſables the Part from performing its natural Motion.

To **Diſlodge**, to put or turn one out of his Houſe or Lodging, to remove a Camp. Among Hunters, *To diſlodge Beaſts or Game*, is to raiſe them from their Lodging or Harbour.

Diſloyal, (*Fr.*) unfaithful to a Soveraign Prince, or to a Husband; traiterous, treacherous, deceitful, falſe.

Diſloyalty, an Act committed againſt Fidelity and the Law; Unfaithfulneſs, Treachery, falſe Dealing, Villany.

Diſmal, terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

To **Diſmantle**, (properly to take off the Mantle or Cloak) to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, Town, *&c.*

Diſmayed, aſtoniſhed, terrified, or put in a Fright.

To **Diſmember**, (*Lat.*) to cut off the Members or Limbs; to disjoint, to divide, or cantle out.

Diſmember that Hern, *i. e.* Cut it up, a Term us'd by ſkilful Carvers.

Diſmes, (*Fr.* Law Term) Tithes, or the tenth part of Fruits, Cattle, *&c.* allotted Miniſters: Alſo the Tenths of Spiritual Livings yearly given to the Prince: Alſo a Tribute levy'd of the Temporality.

To **Diſmiſs**, (*Lat.*) to ſend or put away, to diſcharge.

To **Diſmiſs a Cauſe**, (in *Chancery*) is to put it quite out of the Court, without any further Hearing.

Diſmiſſion, the Act of diſmiſſing or ſending away.

To **Diſmount**, to unhorſe; as *To Diſmount the Cavalry*; to alight from on Horſe back; to take away, or remove.

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To **Dismount a Piece of Ordnance**, (in *Gunnery*) is to take or throw it down from the Carriage; also to break, disable, or make it unfit for Service.

Disobedience, (*Lat.*) Undutifulness, Frowardness.

Disobedient, undutiful, froward, stubborn.

To **Disobey**, to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

Disobligation, a disobliging, Displeasure, Offence.

To **Disoblige**, to do an ill Office to, to displease or affront.

Disorder, Confusion, Lewdness, Excess or Riot; Trouble or Discomposure of Mind.

To **Disorder**, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, to vex.

Disordinate, Disorderly, irregular, extravagant, immoderate, unruly.

To **Disown**, not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

† **Dispansion**, a spreading abroad.

To **Disparage**, to decry, or speak ill of, to set at nought or slight.

Disparagement, a disparaging or undervaluing: In a Law-sense it is taken for the matching or disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage, under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

Disparates, (in *Logick*) a sort of Opposites that are altogether unlike one another; as *A Man, a Stone, a Horse, a Wolf.*

Disparity, Inequality, Unlikeness, Difference.

To **Dispark**, to take away the Pales or Inclosure of a Park.

Disparpled or **Disperpled**, (in *Heraldry*) loosely scattered, or shooting itself into several Parts.

Dispart, (in *Gunnery*) is the difference between the thickness of the Metal at the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To **Dispart a Cannon**, is to set a Mark on the Muzzle-Ring, or thereabouts, to be of an equal Height or Level with the Top of the Base Ring, so that a Sight-Line taken between them, will be parallel to the *Axis* of the concave Cylinder or hollow Length of the Piece, for the Gunner to take Aim by it at the Mark he is to shoot.

Dispatch, (*Fr.*) the speedy doing of a Thing; Riddance.

To **Dispatch**, to hasten, to rid or speed, to send away in haste; also to kill or put to Death speedily.

Dispatches, Letters dispatch'd or sent abroad about publick Affairs.

Dispaupered, (*Lat.* Law Term) put out of the Capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*, or without paying any Fees; which Privilege is sometimes taken away from a Person admitted thereto, when the same Party, during the Suit, has any Lands or Personal Estate fallen to him, or otherwise at the Discretion of the Court. See *Pauper*.

To **Dispel**, to drive away.

To **Dispend**, (old Word) to spend or lay out Money.

Dispensable, that may be dispensed with.

Dispensation, the Charge of laying out Money for another, Distribution, Management; a performing the Office of a Dispenser or Steward: Also a Licence or Permission, an Indulgence from the Pope: Also a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when the particular Simples of a Composition are set in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

In *Divinity*, **God's high Dispensation**, is the giving of the *Levitical* Law to the *Jews*, the Gospel to the *Gentiles*, the sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind, &c.

Dispensatory, a Book set forth by able Physicians, to direct Apothecaries in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up their Compositions.

To **Dispense**, to distribute, or dispose of; to administer, bestow or manage. To *Dispense with*, to exempt or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

Dispenses, (old Word) Expences, Charges or Layings out.

To **Depeople**, to unpeople, to lay waste, or destroy the People of a Country.

To **Disperse**, to spread abroad or scatter.

Dispersion, a dispersing or scattering into several Parts; as *The Dispersion of the Jews.*

To **Dispert**. See to *Dispart*.

Disphendonomena or **Diasphendonomena**, (&c.) a Punishment antiently us'd in *Persia*, where the Tops of two Trees were drawn down together, and the Offender being bound to each of them by the Legs, was miserably torn to pieces.

To **Dispirit**, to pull down one's Spirits; to dishearten or discourage.

To **Displace**, to turn out of his or its Place, to remove, to turn out of an Office.

To **Displant**, to pluck or root up that which was planted.

Display, a particular Explication.

To **Display**, to spread wide, to unfold, to set forth to Advantage, to make a shew of, to declare, or explain at large.

Displayed, spread unfolded, &c. Also a Term in *Heraldry*, apply'd to an Eagle when represented on an Escutcheon in an upright Posture, and with the Wings spread abroad.

Displeasant, displeasing, unpleasant.

To **Displease**, not to please, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or disagreeable.

Displeasure, Affront, Discourtesy, shrewd Turn; Discontent, Dissatisfaction, Anger.

Displosion, (*Lat.*) a bursting or breaking asunder with a great Noise or Sound; the discharging or letting off a Gun.

Dispoliation, a spoiling, robbing or rifling.

Dispondæus, (in *Grammar*) a double Spondee, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of four long Syllables; as Orators.

To **Dispone**, (old Word) to dispose.

Disport, Divertisement, Pastime, Recreation.

To **Disport one's self**, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasure.

Disposal or **Dispose**, the power of disposing, Command, Management.

To **Dispose**, to order or set in order, to prepare, to fit or make ready. *To dispose of*, to do what one pleases with.

Disposition, the Act of Disposing, Order, Situation, State; Inclination or Aptness; Habit, Temper of Mind or Body. In a *Medicinal* Sense it is defin'd to be an Habit whereby we are ill disposed to perform an Action: In *Architecture* it is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building according to their proper Order.

Disposition or **Method**, is also that Action of the Mind, by which we range various *Ideas*, Judgments and Ratiocinations upon one and the same Subject, in that Order which is most proper for the explaining of it.

Dispositor, a Disposer or Setter in Order: In *Astrology*, the Planet that is Lord of the Sign where another Planet happens to be, which it is therefore said to dispose of.

To **Dispossess**, to turn or put out of Possession, to deprive.

Disposure, a Disposing, Disposal.

Dispraise, Censure, Blame, Reproach.

To **Dispraise**, to disparage, find fault with, blame.

Disprofit, Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

Disproof, a disproving.

Disproportion, a not answering or keeping Proportion; Inequality.

Disproportionable or **Disproportionate**, that bears no Proportion to, unequal. To

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To **Disprove**, to prove the contrary.

Disputable, (*Lat.*) that may be disputed.

Disputant, a Disputer, one that holds a Disputation.

Disputation, a disputing, reasoning, or debating; a publick Exercise in the Schools, upon any Subject or Point relating to a particular Art or Science.

Disputative, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome, troublesome.

Dispute, Debate, Contest, Quarrel, or Difference.

To **Dispute**, to hold a Disputation; to debate, reason, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To **Dispute a Thing**, to contend or strive for it, to quarrel about it.

† **Disquammation**, a taking off the Scales.

Disquiet, Unquietness, Trouble.

To **Disquiet**, to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy; to trouble, to vex, or perplex.

Disquisition, diligent Search, strict Enquiry or Examination of a Thing, a particular Enquiry into the Nature, Kinds and Circumstances of any Problem, Question or Topick.

To **Disrank**, to put out of Rank or Order.

Disrationare or **Disrationate**, (in old *Latin* Records) to justify or make good the Denial of a Fact, to traverse an Indictment; also to clear one's self of a Crime. See *Deraign*.

To **Disregard**, to have no regard to, to despise or slight.

To **Disrelish**, not to relish well, to disapprove or dislike.

Disreputation or **Disrepute**, ill Name, Discredit.

Disrespect, want of Respect, Incivility, Slight.

To **Disrespect**, to shew no Respect, or to be uncivil to.

To **Disrobe**, to take or pull off one's Robe, to strip.

Dissalted, clear from Salt, made fresh.

Dissatisfaction, Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

Dissatisfactory, that gives no Satisfaction, offensive, displeasing.

Dissatisfied, not satisfied, displeased, discontented.

To **Dissect**, to cut open a dead Body.

Dissection, a cutting asunder or in pieces; the anatomizing or cutting up of the Body of any living Creature.

To **Disseise**, (*Fr.* Law Word) to dispossess, to turn out of Possession.

Disseisee, a Person that is put out of his Lands, &c.

Disseisin, an unlawful dispossessing of a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

Disseisin upon Disseisin, is where the Disseisor is disseised or put out of Possession by another.

Disseisor, he that so puts another out of Possession.

Disseisoress, a Woman that puts another Person out of his or her Land or Inheritance, &c.

To **Dissemble**, (*Lat.*) to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak, to disguise or counterfeit.

To **Disseminate**, to spread about; as *to disseminate Errors*.

Dissemminee Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.

† **Dissemination**, a sowing or scattering up and down; a spreading all about.

Dissension, Discord, Division, Variance, Strife.

Dissent, Contrariety of Opinion.

To **Dissent**, to disagree or differ in Opinion.

Dissentaneous, disagreeing, contrary. In *Logick*, those things are said *To be dissentaneous*, which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly when taken separately.

Dissenter, one that is of a different or contrary Opinion: But the Term *Dissenters* is more especially apply'd to the Non-conformists, that refuse to comply with the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

Dissentory, (old Word) a kind of Still.

Dissepiment, (*Lat.*) Walls about a House, an Inclosure: It is also sometimes taken by Anatomists for the Diaphragm or Midriff.

Dissertation, a Discourse, Debate, or Treatise upon any Subject.

To **Disserve one**, to do him a Prejudice.

Disservice, an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

† **Dissidence**, a disagreeing or falling out, Discord, Disagreement.

Dissevered, separated, divided, parted, or put asunder; as *A Province dissevered by a River*.

Dishevelled, (*Fr.*) that has the Hair hanging loose.

Dissimilar, (*Lat.*) unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

Dissimilar Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) are the two first Leaves of any Plant, at its first shooting out of the Ground; so call'd, because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

Dissimilar Parts, (in *Anat.*) are those that may be divided into various Parts different from one another; or are made up of several *similar Parts*: Thus the Hand consists of Flesh, Bones, Nerves, Muscles, Veins, &c. whose Portions are neither of the same Nature or Name. These are otherwise termed *compound* and *organical Parts*, and opposed to *similar Parts*; which see.

Dissimilitude, Unlikeness: Whence a Form of Speech is so call'd, in which several Things of a different Quality are compar'd one with another; as *The* Stork *in the Air knows her appointed Time*; *also the* Turtle, *the* Crane *and the* Swallow, *&c. but my People know not* — Prov.

Dissimulatio, (*Lat.*) dissembling, making as tho' that were which is not. Also a Rhetorical Figure the same as *Ironia*.

Dissimulation, a dissembling, disguising, or counterfeiting; a concealing what a Man has in his Heart, by making a Shew of one thing and being another.

To **Dissipate**, to disperse or scatter, to drive away, to remove, to dissolve; to consume, waste, or spend.

Dissipation, a dissipating, consuming, wasting, &c.

† **Dissociation**, a separating of Company; a putting asunder.

Dissoluble, that may, or is apt to be dissolv'd.

To **Dissolve**, to pierce thro' a solid Body and divide its Parts, to soften, to melt, to break off, to spoil the Force of. In *Chymistry*, to change some hard Matter into a liquid Form, by means of a certain Liquor fit for that Purpose.

A **Dissolvent**, a Medicine to dissolve Humours: In a Chymical Sense, any Liquor that is proper for dissolving a mixt Body, and usually term'd a *Menstruum*.

Dissolving Medicines. See *Discussion* and *Discussive*.

Dissolute, debauched, riotous, lewd, given over to a loose Life.

Dissolutio, (*Lat.*) a dissolving or loosing; also a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Dialyton*; which see.

Dissolution, a dissolving or separation of Parts; an abolishing or breaking off: Also Dissoluteness, Debauchery, Lewdness, Riot or Excess. Among Apothecaries, &c. the mingling and dissolving of Electuaries

Electuaries or Powders in a Decoction, or in simple Water; In *Chymistry*, the turning of hard Bodies into Liquors.

Dissonance, (in *Musick*) a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continu'd together offend the Ear; a Discord in Tunes or Voices: Whence it is figuratively taken for a Contrariety or Difference in Opinion, &c.

Dissonant, untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

To **Dissuade** or **Disswade,** to advise to the contrary, to divert or put one off from a Design, &c.

Dissuasion, the Act of dissuading.

Dissuasive, that serves to dissuade.

A **Dissuasive,** a Discourse, Argument, or Reason proper for dissuading.

Dissyllable. See *Disyllable.*

Distaff, a well known Instrument us'd in Spinning. The Crown of *France* never falls to the *Distaff*, *i. e.* is never inherited by Women.

Distance, (*Lat.*) the Space between one thing and another, whether in point of Time, Place or Quality: In *Navigation*, the Number of Degrees, Leagues, &c. that a Ship has sail'd from any proposed Point; or the Space in Degrees, Leagues, &c. between any two Places.

Distance of the Bastions, (in *Fortif.*) is the Side of the exterior or outward *Polygon.*

Distance of Polygons, is the Line made from the Flank, and its Prolongation to the exterior *Polygon.*

Distanced, set at a convenient Distance; outstrip'd or left behind in a Race.

Distant, being far asunder, differing.

Distaste, Dislike.

To **Distaste,** to give Distaste, to take Offence, to displease, to dislike.

Distemper, Disease, Sickness, Indisposition; the Troubles or Disorders of a Kingdom or State: Also a kind of Painting, when the Colours are mixt with Size, Whites of Eggs, or any such proper glewy Substance, and not with Oil or Water: In which Case the Piece is said *To be done in Distemper*, as the admirable *Cartons* are at *Hampton-Court.*

To **Distemper,** to put out of Temper, to trouble.

To **Distend,** to stretch or stuff out.

A **Distension,** a distending or stretching out: In a *Medicinal* Sense, it is when any Parts of the Body are puff'd up, widen'd or loosen'd, as the Guts by Wind, &c. whence Oppressions and Pains are often occasion'd.

To **Determinate,** to bound one Place from another; to divide, separate, or part.

To **Dethrone.** See to *Dethrone.*

Distich, (*Gr.*) a pair or couple of Verses in a Poem, containing a compleat Sense.

Distichia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-Lids.

Distichum Hordeum, the lesser sort of Barley, having a double Row of Grains in the Ear.

To **Distill,** (*Lat.*) to drop or run down by little and little: In a *Chymical* Sense, to draw off some of the Principles of a mixt Body, as the Water, Oil, Spirit, Salt, or Earth, in proper Vessels, by means of Fire.

To **Distill per Ascensum,** is when the Matter to be distill'd is above the Fire, or when Fire is put under the Vessel that contains the Matter.

To **Distill per Descensum,** when the Matter to be distill'd is below the Fire, or when Fire is plac'd over the containing Vessel, so that the moist Parts being made thin, and the Vapour which rises from them not being able to fly away upwards, it sinks down, and distills at the Bottom of the Vessel.

Distillable, that may be distilled.

Distillation, a distilling or dropping down. Among some Writers that treat of *Physick*, it is flowing of Humours from the Brain. In *Chymistry*, and owing out of the moist Parts of Bodies, by Virtue of Heat, which are first dissolv'd into a Vapour, and then thicken'd again by Cold.

Distillations, are also those watrish Vapours that the Sun draws up into the Air, and which, when the Sun is set, fall to the Earth again; the same that we commonly call *Dew.*

Distinct, different, separate from another, clear, plain.

Distinct Base, (in *Opticks*) is that precise Distance from the *Pole* of a Convex-Glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct and well defin'd; so that 'tis the same with what is otherwise term'd the *Focus.*

Distinct Vision. See *Vision.*

Distinction, a noting the difference of Things, Separation; a distinguishing or marking by Points.

Distinctive, that serves to make a Distinction; as *A Distinctive Mark.*

To **Distinguish,** to discern, to note or mark; to put a Difference between, to divide or part: Also to make eminent, to raise above the common Level, by one's Wit, Valour, Learning, &c.

Distinguishable, that may be distinguish'd.

To **Distort,** to wrest aside, to pull awry.

Distortion or **Distortion,** a pulling awry, a wresting or wringing several ways. In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill plac'd or ill figur'd.

To **Distract,** (properly to draw or pull asunder) to interrupt, perplex or trouble; to make one mad, or put one out of his Wits; to rend or divide.

Distraction, a wandring or perplexity of Mind; Distractedness, Madness, Frenzy.

To **Distrain,** to attach or seize upon one's Goods for the satisfaction of a Debt, &c.

Distress, the Act of Distraining: In Common Law it is defin'd to be a Compulsion, whereby a Man is forc'd to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty deny'd: Also a great Straight, Adversity or Calamity.

Distressed, brought into Distress, reduc'd to Extremity or Misery.

To **Distribute,** to divide, part, or share; to bestow or deal among several Persons, to dispose or set in order.

Distributio, (*Lat.*) Distribution: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when we apply to every thing its peculiar Property; as Wantonness to the Eyes, Robbery to the Hands, &c. In *Logick*, a resolving of the Whole into Parts.

Distribution, the Act of distributing, dividing, sharing, &c.

Distribution of the Chyle, (in an animal Body) is when that Juice, after a due working in the Stomach and Guts, soaks into, and through the glandulous Coat of the Intestines, passes thro' the *Lacteal* Veins, and its proper Channel, along the Side of the Chest; and at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood and receive its Colour.

Distributive, that serves to distribute.

Distributive Justice, that Justice which is administer'd by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

Distributive Noun, (in *Grammar*) is such a one as betokens a reducing into several Orders or Distinctions, as *Singuli, Bini, Terni*, &c.

Districhiasis, (*Gr.*) a double Row of Hair on the Eye-lids.

District, (*Lat.*) a particular Territory, the Extent of a Jurisdiction.

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Distriction, (in ancient Writers) Distraint or Distress, as Goods seiz'd and kept till Pay or Security or full Satisfaction be made.

Distrinas, a District, a Place of Jurisdiction: In a Law Sense, it is sometimes taken for the Circuit, or that which a Man may be forc'd to make his Appearance.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or other Officer, requiring him to distrain for a Debt to the King, &c. or for his Appearance at a Day.

Distrust, Suspicion, Jealousy, Misgiving.

To Disturb, to interrupt, to let, or hinder; to trouble, vex or grass; to disorder, or put in confusion.

Disturbance, a disturbing, Trouble, Vexation, Disorder, Tumult or Uproar.

Disunion, Division, Disagreement, Odds.

To Disunite, to divide or set at Variance, to separate or disjoyn.

Disusage or **Disuse**, a disusing, a being out of use.

To Disuse, to forbear the use of, to leave off; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

Disyllable, a Word that consists only of two Syllables, as *County*.

Ditch-burr or **Clot-burr**, a sort of Herb.

Dithyramb or **Dithyrambus**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn anciently sung in Honour of *Bacchus* the God of Wine; a jovial Song full of Transport and Poetical Fury.

Dithyrambick, belonging to such Composures; as a *Dithyrambick Poet*.

Ditone, (in *Musick*) a double Tone, or the greater Third, an Interval which comprehends two Tones. The Proportion of the Parts that make the *Ditones*, is as 4 to 5; and that of the *Semiditones*, as 5 to 6.

Ditrochæus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of two *Trochees*, as Cantillena.

Dittander or **Dittany**, an Herb of a cleansing Quality and sharp Taste, otherwise call'd *Pepper-wort*.

Ditto, (*Ital.*) the aforesaid, or the same; a Word much us'd in Merchants-Accounts, and Relations of foreign News, to express the same Commodity or Place with that immediately before mention'd.

Dittology, (*Gr.*) double Reading, such as several Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song that has the Words set in Musick.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divaporation, (*Lat.* in *Chymistry*) a driving out of Vapors by means of Fire.

Divaricate, spread wide from another; set asunder, or at a distance; straddling.

Divarication, a divaricating or wide spreading.

To Dive, to duck, or go under Water; to scan, sift, or enquire narrowly into a Business.

Diver, a Person that dives; also a Water-Fowl, otherwise call'd a Didapper.

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a striking or beating.

Divergence-Point. See *Virtual Focus*.

Divergent or **Diverging**, Rays (in *Opticks*) are those Rays which going from a Point of a visible Object are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are removed from the Object.

Divers, sundry, several, many.

Divers or **Diverse**, unlike in Circumstances, various, different, contrary; In *Logick* those things are said to be diverse, which have no Opposition to one another, but only differ in Circumstance.

To Diversify, to make diverse, to vary, to alter.

Diversion, a turning aside, or driving another way; Recreation or Pastime.

Diversity, a being divers or different, Unlikeness, Variety.

To Divert, to lead or turn aside, to take off, to pass over to a thing; to misapply or imbezzle: Also to delight or make chearful.

Diverting, pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

To Divertise, the same as to *Divert* in the last Sense, to afford Diversion, to recreate.

Divertisement, Diversion, Pastime, Sport, Pleasure.

Dives, (*Lat.*) rich, wealthy; the proper Name of the rich Man in the Gospel-Parable.

To Divest. See *To Devest*.

To Divide, to sever, part, or put asunder, to distinguish; to disunite, to set at variance, or at odds; to distribute, or share.

Dividend, a Share of the yearly Salary, equally and justly divided among the Fellows of a College in the University: Also an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock in a Company or Corporation: In *Arithmetick*, it is a Number given to be divided by another into certain equal Parts.

Dividenda, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for an Indenture; whence *Dividend in the Exchequer* seems to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividers, a Mathematical Instrument, like a pair of Compasses, usually made of Steel, and confin'd by a Screw to be more steady in small Operations.

Dividuale, (in *Arithm.*) is a Number in the Rule of *Division*, comprehending Part of the *Dividend* distinguish'd by a Point, whereof the Question must be ask'd, how often the *Divisor* is contain'd in it.

Divinale, (old Word) a Riddle.

Divination, the Art of Divining, a guessing or telling of things secret, or that are to come.

Divinatoria Virgula. See *Virgula Divinatoria*.

Divine, belonging to God, godly, heavenly, excellent, admirable.

A **Divine**, a Professor of Divinity.

To Divine, to foretel, to discover by guess.

Diviner, a Soothsayer, a cunning Man, a Conjurer.

Divinistre, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Divine or Doctor of Divinity.

Divinity, the divine Nature and Essence, the Deity or Godhead: Also that noble Science which has God, and the Things reveal'd by him, for its Object; the Knowledge of divine Mysteries.

Divise, (in antient Deeds) a Devise or bequeathing of Goods by last Will and Testament; also a Device, Sentence, or Decree.

Divise, Divises or Bounds, the Borders or Limits of Division between Countries, Parishes or Lands: Hence the *Devises* or *Divizes*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, took Name from its Scituation in the Borders of the *West-Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms.

Divisibility, (in *Philos.*) a being divisible, the Capacity of suffering a Division into several Parts, or that Disposition of a natural Body whereby it is conceiv'd to have Parts into which it might be actually divided, or, at least, in the Mind.

Divisible, that may be divided.

Division, a dividing or severing, the distributing of any Whole into its proper Parts: Also Separation, a going into Parties; Discord, Variance, Odds.

Division, (in *Arithm.*) is that Rule by which we discover how often one Number is contain'd in another; or it shews how to divide a proposed Number into as many equal Parts as you please. In *Geometry*, it changes the *Species* or kind of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, a Solid by a Line produces a Surface, &c.

In *Musick*, **Division** is the dividing of a Time into

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into many ſmall Notes, as *Quavers*, *Semiquavers*, &c. And *To run Diviſion*, is to play on an Inſtrument, or to ſing after ſuch a Manner.

In *Species* or *Algebra*, **Diviſion** is a reducing the Dividend or Diviſor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the *Quotient*: Thus, if *a* were to be divided by *b*, it muſt be plac'd thus, $\frac{a}{b}$ and that Fraction is the Quotient; tho' ſome write it thus *b*) *a* or *a* ÷ *b*.

Diviſion Logical, is an Oration or Speech, explaining a Thing part by part.

Diviſion Geometrical or **Diviſion in Lines**, is otherwiſe call'd *Application*, the Deſign of which, in the Conſtruction of plain Problems, is this, *viz.* a Rectangle being given, as alſo a Right-Line to find another Right-Line, ſo that the Rectangle contained under it, and the Right-Line given, ſhall be equal to the Rectangle firſt given; which *Effection* or *Conſtruction* is call'd the Application of a given Rectangle to a Right-Line given; and the Right-Line, ariſing by ſuch Application, is term'd the *Parabola* or *Geometrical Quotient*.

Diviſion Phyſical, is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity; ſo that what was before one continued Body, is ſever'd into many Parts.

A **Diviſion**, (in the Art of Printing) is a ſmall Rule or Line ſet betwixt two Words; as a *Corn-field*, *a Field-battle*, *a Pocket-book*, &c. In Military Diſcipline, it is a certain Body of Men in a Company of Horſe or Foot, led up by a particular Officer.

Diviſor, (in *Arith.*) the dividing Number, or that by which the *Dividend* is to be divided, *i. e.* the Number which ſhews into how many equal Parts the *Dividend* muſt be divided.

Diviſor Common. See *Common Diviſor.*

Diviſors Juſt. See *Juſt Diviſors.*

Divorce or **Devorce**, (in Common Law) is a Separation of two Perſons, actually marry'd together, one from the other, not only with reſpect to Bed and Board, but alſo all other Conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock, which is only allow'd upon a Nullity of the Marriage, by reaſon of ſome eſſential Impediment; as Nearneſs of Kin within the Degrees forbidden, Pre-contract, Impotency, Adultery, &c.

Bill of Divorce, a Writing, which, according to the old *Levitical* Law, a Woman divorc'd was to receive from her Husband upon that Occaſion.

Divorcement, the Act of Divorcing.

Diureſis, (*Gr.*) a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding of it through the Bladder, &c.

Diuretical, or **Diuretick**, that provokes or cauſes Urine.

Diureticks, thoſe Medicines, which by thinning, parting and diſſolving the Blood, carry down the *Serum* or Urine through the Reins into the Bladder.

Diurnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Day, daily: In *Aſtrology*, thoſe Planets or Signs are ſaid *To be Diurnal*, which contain more active than paſſive Qualities; as on the contrary, thoſe that abound in paſſive Qualities are term'd *Nocturnal*.

Diurnal Arch, is the Arch or Number of Degrees, that the Sun, Moon, or any Star, deſcribes between its Riſing and Setting.

Diurnal Motion of a Planet, is ſo many Degrees and Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves by its Motion in 24 Hours.

Diurnal Motion of the Earth, (in the *Copernican* Syſtem) is that Motion whereby it turns about its own *Axis*, and which cauſes the interchangeable Succeſſion of Day and Night.

A **Diurnal**, a Regiſter for ſetting down things daily done; a Journal, or Day-book.

Diuturnity, Duration, Laſtingneſs, eſpecially the long Continuance of any Being.

† **Divulgation**, a divulging, publiſhing or ſpreading abroad.

To **Divulge**, to publiſh, to ſet or ſpread abroad.

Divulſion, a pulling violently away or aſunder.

Dizzard, a ſilly ſottiſh Fellow.

Dizzineſs, Giddineſs or ſwiming of the Head. See *Vertigo.*

De-la-ſol-re, the Name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries or Combinations of Seven in the *Gam-ut*, or ordinary Scale of Muſick; only in the lowermoſt Septenary *La* is wanting, and *Re* in the uppermoſt.

Dobeler or **Doubler**, a great Diſh or Platter.

Dobuni, an antient People of *Great Britain*, who liv'd in thoſe Parts which are now call'd *Oxford-ſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*.

Doced or **Douced**, (old Word) a Muſical Inſtrument commonly call'd a *Dulcimer*.

Dochmus or **Dochmius**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe or Proſe, conſiſting of five Syllables; a Short and two Long, a Short and a Long, as ămīcōs tĕnēs.

Docible or **Docile**, (*Lat.*) teachable, apt to learn.

Docility, Teachableneſs, Tractableneſs, tractable Temper.

Dock, a great Pit, Pond or Creek by the Side of an Harbour, made convenient to work in, with two large Flood-gates; ſo that it may be kept dry till a Ship be built or repair'd therein; and then being open'd, let in the Water to float and launch her; and this is call'd a *Dry-Dock*. A *Wet-Dock* is any Place where a Ship may be hal'd into the Oaze, out of the Tides way.

Dock, a kind of Herb, whoſe Root is good againſt the *Yellow Jaundice*, *Itch*, and other breakings out.

Dock, call'd *Patience*, a ſort of Sorrel, the Leaves of which are now and then mixt with thoſe of common Sorrel.

Dock-Drylapathum or **Sharp-pointed Dock**, an Herb, whoſe Roots brew'd in Ale or Beer, are excellent for the Scurvy.

Among Hunters, **Dock** is taken for the fleſhy part of a Boar's Chine, between the middle and the Buttock; alſo the Stump of a Beaſt's Tail.

To **Dock**, to cut off the Tail: In Sea-Language, a Ship is ſaid *To have dock'd herſelf*, when being brought on oazy Ground, ſhe has made herſelf a Place to lie in.

Dock-creſſes, a ſort of Herb.

Docked, as ſtrong-docked, *i. e.* that has ſtrong Reins and Sinews, luſty, ſtout.

Docket, a little Bill ty'd to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Perſon and Place they are to be ſent to: In a Law Senſe, a ſmall piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a larger Writing: Alſo a Subſcription at the Foot of Letters Patent, made by an Officer call'd the *Clerk of the Dockets*.

Doctor, (*Lat. i. e.* Teacher) one that has taken the higheſt Degree at an Univerſity in any Art or Science, as *A Doctor of Divinity*, *Law*, *Phyſick*, *Muſick*, &c.

Doctors Commons, a College near St. *Paul's* Church *London*, firſt founded by Dr. *Henry Harvy* Dean of the Arches, for the Profeſſors of the Civil Law, and ſo call'd, becauſe they formerly liv'd there in a Collegiate Manner, lodging and dieting together.

Doctoral, belonging to a Doctor.

Doctreſs, a Female Doctor, a Woman that practiſes Phyſick.

Doctrinal, relating to a Point of Doctrine, inſtructive.

Doctrine,

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Doctrine, Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, or Tenets.

Document, an Inſtruction or Leſſon, an Admonition or Warning, an Example or Inſtance.

† **To Documentize**, to inſtruct.

Docus, (*Gr.*) a Beam or piece of Timber; alſo a kind of fiery Meteor like a Beam.

Dodded (old Word) unhorned; alſo lopped as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, a Weed that winds about other Herbs.

Dodecadactylum (*Gr. in Anat.*) the firſt of the ſmall Guts, ſo nam'd by the Ancients, as if it were of the length of twelve Fingers; but it is moſt uſually call'd *Duodenum*; which ſee.

Dodecaedron (in *Geom.*) one of the five regular Bodies; being a Solid comprehended under, or bounded by Twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*.

Dodecagon, a regular *Polygon*, conſiſting of twelve equal Sides and Angles; which may be fortify'd with the ſame Number of Baſtions.

Dodecapharmacum, a Medicinal Compoſition, conſiſting of twelve Simples or Ingredients, as *Unguentum Apoſtolicum*, or the Apoſtles Ointment.

Dodecatemory, (in *Aſtron.*) the Twelve Signs *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. ſo call'd, becauſe every one of them is the twelfth Part of the *Zodiack*.

Dodecatheos, a kind of Herb with Leaves like Lettice; alſo a ſecret Banquet that the Emperor *Auguſtus* made, conſiſting of twelve Gueſts of both Sexes.

Dodkin, a ſmall Piece of Money, which ſome think to be of the ſame Value as our Farthing.

Dodo, the *Monk-fwan* of St. *Maurice's* Iſland, a Bird having a great Head, cover'd with a Skin reſembling a Monk's Cowl.

¶ **Dodrans** (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) nine Ounces, nine Parts of Twelve, or three Parts of Four, with reſpect to any entire thing ſo divided; alſo a full Span from the Thumb's end to the top of the little Finger.

Doeg (*Heb. Careful*) King *Saul's* chief Herdſman, who betray'd *David*.

Dog, a well known Creature.

Dog-briar or **Sweet-briar**, a Shrub.

Dog-days. See *Canicular Days*.

Dog-draw (in the Foreſt-law) a Term us'd when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand: This is one of the four Circumſtances, wherein a Foreſter may arreſt the Body of an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon; the other three being *Back-beraud*, *Bloody-hand* and *Stable-ſtand*; which ſee.

Dog-fennel, a Plant that has dark green Leaves, and broad white Flowers at the Top of the Branches, without Scent.

Dogs-bane, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it kills Dogs.

Dogs-graſs, a Plant common in Gardens and plough'd Fields, good to provoke Urine, and waſte the Stone.

Dogs-Mercury, a ſort of Herb.

Dogs-ſtones, a kind of *Satyrion* or Rag-wort, an Herb of great Virtue in provoking Venery, and otherwiſe call'd *Adders-graſs*, perhaps becauſe Adders or Vipers uſe to lurk about it.

Dogs-tooth or **Dogs-tooth Violet**, another ſort of *Satyrion* half a Foot high, with a ſingle Flower of a White, Purple, Red, or Yellow Colour, ſet with ſix Chives rooted long and white, like a Dog's Tooth.

To Dog one, to follow one cloſe, in order to know where he is going.

Doge of Venice or **Genoa**, the Duke or Chief Magiſtrate of either of thoſe Commonwealths.

Dogged, that is of a doggiſh Humour; ſullen, ſurly, crabbed.

Dogger, a kind of ſmall light Ship of about eighty Tun Burden, with a Well like a Cullender in the Middle, wherein live Cod-fiſh are put to bring them to the Shore or River's Mouth.

Dogger-fiſh, Fiſh formerly brought in ſuch Veſſels to *Blackney-Haven*, and elſewhere.

Dogget, See *Docket*.

Doggrel or **Rhime-doggrel**, pitiful Poetry; ſorry paltry Verſes.

Dogma (*Gr.*) a Decree, a received Opinion; a Maxim or Tenet.

Dogmatica Medicina, the rational Method of practiſing Phyſick, ſuch as was us'd by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*: Whence thoſe Phyſicians are call'd *Dogmatical*, who, upon the Principles of School-Philoſophy, reject all Medicinal Virtues that they think not reducible to manifeſt Qualities.

Dogmatical or **Dogmatick**, a relating to a *Dogma*, inſtructive; alſo peremptory or poſitive, wedded to his own Opinion.

Dogmatici (*Lat.*) Phyſicians that confirm their Experience by Reaſon.

Dogmatick Philoſophy, that ſort of Philoſophy, which being grounded upon ſound Principles, poſitively aſſures a thing, and is oppoſed to *Sceptick*.

Dogmatiſt, one that dogmatizes, a dogmatical Teacher; brings in any new Sect or Opinion, a Broacher of ſtrange Doctrines.

To Dogmatize, to ſpeak poſitively or peremptorily, to give Precepts or Inſtructions; to teach new Opinions, or diſpute the Truths of Religion.

Doit or **Doitkin**, a ſmall baſe Coin in the Low-Countries, of leſs Value than our Farthing, prohibited by *Stat.* 3. *H.* 5. Whence the Phraſe, *He is not worth a Doit, or a Doitkin*.

Doke, a Word us'd in *Eſſex*, and *Suffolk*, for a deep Ditch or Furrow.

Dol (*Welſh*) a low Meadow by a River's ſide; whence the Town of *Deal* in *Kent* took its Name.

Dolabra (*Lat.*) a Carpenter's Ax, a Chip-Ax, a Cooper's Addz, a great Planer; alſo the Pontifical Ax with which the *Roman* Prieſts us'd to knock down Beaſts offer'd in Sacrifice.

Dole (*Sax.*) a Part or Portion. The Word ſtill ſignifies a Share, a diſtributing or dealing of Alms; a liberal Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

Doles or **Dools**, certain Balks or Slips of Paſture left between the Furrows in plow'd Lands.

Dole-fiſh, that Fiſh which the Fiſhermen, employ'd every Year in the North Seas, uſually receive for their Allowance.

Dole-meadow, a Meadow wherein divers Perſons have a Share.

Doleful (*Lat.*) woeful, mournful, lamentable, ſad.

Dolgbote (*Sax.* Law-word) a Recompence made for a Wound or Scar.

Dolichurus (*Gr.*) that has a long Tail. *Dolichurus Verſus*, a long-tail'd Verſe, having a Foot or Syllable too much.

Dolichus, a Space of Ground containing 12 Furlongs, or 24, according to *Suidas*; alſo the *French*-bean or Kidney-bean, a ſort of Pulſe.

Dollar, a foreign Coin: The *Zealand*, or common *Dollar*, is worth 5 *s.* Sterling, the *Specie-Dollar* 5 *s.* The *Dollar* of *Riga* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Of *Lunenburgh* and *Briſgaw* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Of *Hamburgh* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

Dolling (old Word) warming.

Dolorous (*Lat.*) painful, ſorrowful, woeful, grievous, ſad.

† **Dolour**, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguiſh.

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Dolphin (*Gr.*) a Sea-fiſh with a round arched Back, the Fleſh of which is like that of an Ox: Alſo the Name of a Northern Conſtellation. See *Delphin*.

Dolphin or **Dauphin**, a Title given to the *French* King's Eldeſt Son, whoſe Coat of Arms is ſet out with *Dolphins* and *Flowers-de-luce*. See *Dauphin*.

Dolphins (in *Gunnery*) the Handles that are made to ſome pieces of Ordinance. See *Maniglions*.

Dolt, a meer Sot, or Block-head.

Doltiſh, ſtupid, ſottiſh, dull.

Dolven (old word) buried, from *Delve* to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of *Turkiſh* Garment.

Domboc (*i. e.* Book of Judgment) a Statute-Book belonging to the *Engliſh Saxons*, in which the Laws of their Kings were contain'd.

Dome (*Ital.*) a Town-houſe or chief Meeting-place of a City or Town: In *Architecture*, a vaulted Roof or Tower of a Church, or any ſuch great Building; a Cupulo, as that of St. *Paul*'s Church *London*, St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, &c. Among Chymiſts, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

Dome, is alſo a *Saxon* Word for Doom or Judgment: Whence *Falling of Domes*, a *Scotch* Phraſe, which ſignifies a reverſing of Judgment, or making void Decrees.

Domes-man or **Dooms-man**, a Judge or Perſon appointed to doom or determine Suits at Law, or Differences: Alſo a Confeſſor or Prieſt that hears Confeſſions.

Domeſtick (*Lat.*) belonging to the Houſhold or Family; as *A domeſtick Servant*, *Chaplain*, &c.

Domicil, a Dwelling-houſe, a place of Habitation or Abode.

Domigerium (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Damage, Dinger.

Domina, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to thoſe honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

Domination, Dominion, Empire, Soveraignty, Lordſhip, Rule, Authority.

Dominations, is alſo one of the Nine Orders of Angels.

To **Domineer**, to govern, to bear rule or ſway, to be Lord and Maſter, to inſult, vapour, or lord it over.

Domini, as *Anno Domini* (*i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) an Expreſſion commonly us'd to denote the Computation or Date of Time from the Birth of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Dominica or **Dies Dominicus**, the Lord's day, which takes Name from our Bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection, and is commonly call'd *Sunday*.

Dominica in Ramis Palmarum, Palm-Sunday, ſo call'd from the Palm-branches, and other Green Boughs formerly diſtributed on that Day, in Remembrance of our Lord's ſolemn riding to *Jeruſalem*.

Dominical Letter, one of the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, with which the *Sundays* throughout the whole Year are mark'd in the *Almanacks*.

Dominicans, an Order of Friers, founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about *A. D.* 1206.

Dominicum (*Lat.*) the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Dominicum or **Terræ Dominicales**, a Law-Term ſignifying Demain or Demeſne, *i. e.* Lands not let out to Tenants, but kept for the Lord's own Uſe and Service. See *Demain*.

Dominicum antiquum Regis, the King's ancient Demeſne, or ſuch Royal Manours as were reſerv'd to the Crown, for maintaining of the King's Houſhold, and not diſpoſed of to Barons or Knights to be held by any feudatory or military Service.

Dominion, Government, Rule, Authority, Juriſdiction; the Extent of a Kingdom, or State.

Dominium (*Lat.*) Dominion, Lordſhip, Empire, Principality, Ownerſhip: In ſome of our ancient Writers, Right, or Legal Power; alſo a Lordſhip or Manour.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; alſo a Mourning Veil for Women.

Dominus, a Lord or Maſter, a Ruler, a Landlord: This Title in ancient Times being ſet before the Name of a Perſon, denoted him a Knight or a Clergy-man; yet it was ſometimes given to a Gentleman of Quality, tho' not a Knight, eſpecially if he were Lord of a Manour.

Domicellus (*q. d.* little Lord) a Title heretofore given to the Natural Sons of the *French* Kings.

Domo reparanda, a Writ for one againſt his Neighbour, by the Fall of whoſe Houſe, going to Decay, he fears ſome Damage may come to his own.

Domus, a Houſe, a Lodging, a Dwelling-place.

Domus Converſorum, the ancient Name of the Houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*, *London*, ſo call'd, becauſe it was inhabited by *Jews* that were converted to Chriſtianity.

Don, a *Spaniſh* Word for Lord or Maſter.

Donaria (*Lat.*) certain Gifts and Preſents made by the *Romans* to their Gods, and hung up in their Temples, alſo the Temples where thoſe Gifts were offer'd.

Donation, a Publick Act whereby one may make over to another the Property of all or part of his Eſtate, a Deed of Gift, a Grant.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks raiſed by *Donatus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, *A.C.* 358. They held the Son of God to be leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt to be inferiour to the Son, and affirm'd the True Church to be only in *Africa*.

Donativum or **Donative**, a Largeſs or Benevolence in Money or Corn, which the Emperors beſtow'd upon Soldiers, to gain their good Will and Votes in time of Need: The Word is ſtill us'd for a Dole, free Gift, or Preſent, made by a Prince, or Noble-man.

In a Law ſenſe, a **Donative** is a Benefice meerly given and collated by the Patron to a Clerk, without Preſentation to the Biſhop, and without any Inſtitution or Induction by the Biſhop's Order.

Donax (*Gr.*) a ſort of Reed or Cane, of which Arrows were made; alſo a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Donee (*Lat.* Law word) the Perſon to whom Lands or Tenements are given.

Dongeon or **Donjon** (*Fr.*) a Tower or Platform in the midſt of a Caſtle; a Turret or Cloſet rais'd in the very top of a Houſe. In *Fortification*, a large Tower or Redoubt of a Fortreſs, where the Garriſon may retreat in caſe of Neceſſity, and capitulate with greater Advantage.

Donour (*Lat.*) a Giver, a Benefactor: In a Law-ſenſe, one that gives Lands, &c. to another. See *Feoffor*.

Donum, a Gift, a Reward, a Preſent: In old Records, any ſort of Endowment, Right, or Property in Goods, &c.

Dools. See *Doles*.

Doom (*Sax.*) Sentence or Judgment.

Dooms-day, the Day of Judgment in the future State.

Doomſday-Book, a Tax-book, made in the time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, or, as others ſay, of *William* the Conqueror, and ſtill kept in the Exchequer, wherein all the Lands thro' *England* are regiſter'd, with the Names of thoſe that then had them in Poſſeſſion.

Dooms-man, a Judge. See *Domes-man*.

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Dor, the Drone-bee, an Inſect: Alſo a Term us'd at *Weſtminſter-School*, for leave to ſleep a while.

Dorado (*Span. i. e.* gilded over) a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd the *Sea-bream*, or *Amber-Fiſh*, the Head of which in the Water is green, and the Body as yellow as Gold: It is as good Meat as a *Trout* or *Salmon*, and is uſually catch'd with a piece of White Linnen faſten'd to an Hook.

Dorcas (*Gr.*) the *Roe-buck*, a wild Beaſt very common in *Scotland*; alſo a proper Name of Women.

Doree, a Sea-fiſh, otherwiſe call'd St. *Peter's* Fiſh.

Dories or **Black-Clocks**, a ſort of Inſects that are great Deſtroyers of all kind of Corn, whilſt it lies dry in the Ground, and before it ſprouts.

Dorias's Wound-wort, a large Herb with broad Leaves, ſo call'd from one Captain *Dorias*, who made Uſe of it to cure himſelf and his Soldiers, when Wounded.

Doric Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Doric Mood (in *Muſick*) one of the five *Moods* or *Tones* in uſe among the Ancients, which conſiſted of ſlow-tun'd Notes, and was proper for ſtirring up Perſons to Sobriety and Piety; ſo call'd from one of the Provinces of *Greece*, where it was firſt invented.

Doric Order (in *Architect.*) one of the Five Orders, which likewiſe took Name from the *Dorians*, wherein the ſimple Columns or Pillars without Pilaſters are 7 ½ or 8 Modules high; but if they have Pilaſters, their Height reckoning Baſe and Chapiter muſt be 17 ½ Modules. However it is obſervable, That tho' a Module in all the other Pillars be a Diameter divided into 60 equal Parts, yet in this Order the Module is to be accounted but as the Semi-Diameter, and is therefore of 30 ſuch Parts.

Dormant (*Lat. i. e.* being a-ſleep) a Term us'd by Heralds when a Lion is borne in any Coat of Arms in a ſleeping Poſture. Money is alſo ſaid *To lie Dormant*, when it is not put to Uſe or improved in Trade.

Dormant-Tree (among Carpenters) a great Beam that lies a-croſs an Houſe, and is by ſome call'd *a Summer*.

Dormant Writing, a Deed that has a Blank to put in the Name of any Perſon.

Dormer or **Dormer-Window**, a ſort of Window made in the Roof of a Houſe.

Dormitory or **Dorter**, a Sleeping-place, or Bed-chamber, eſpecially in a Monaſtery. See *Dorter*.

Dormouſe, a ſort of Wild-Rat that is nouriſh'd in a Tree, and ſleeps all the Winter in the hollow of it.

Dornick, a kind of Stuff us'd for Curtains, Carpets and Hangings, ſo call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a City in *Flanders*, where it was firſt made.

Doron (*Gr.*) a Gift or Preſent; alſo a kind of ancient Meaſure, the ſame as *Paleſt*. Which ſee.

Doronicum, an Herb like Wolf-bane in ſhape, but not in Qualities; for it is ſaid to be a Soveraign Cordial, and to reſiſt the Poiſon both of venomous Creatures and Drugs.

Dorothy, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying the Gift of God.

Dorp or **Thorp**, a Country-Town, or Village.

Dorſer or **Doſſer**, a ſort of Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horſe-back.

Dorſi Latiſſimus. See *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Dorſi Longiſſimus, a Muſcle which ariſes from the Spine of the *Os Ilium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as alſo from all the Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and in its Aſcent is inſerted to the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the ſame *Vertebræ*; This great Muſcle, as it marches over the laſt Rib, divides it ſelf into two, of which the innermoſt next the Spine ſtill retains its Name, but the outermoſt is call'd *Sacrolumbalis*.

Dorſiparous or **Dorſiferous Plants**, ſuch as are of the Capillary kind, without Stalks, and bear their Seeds on the back-ſide of their Leaves: Theſe are alſo term'd by ſome Herbaliſts *Epiphyllæ*, or *Epiphylloſpermæ*, and by others *Hypophylloſpermæ*. See *Capillary Plants*.

Dorſum (*Lat.*) the Back, or hinder part of the Cheſt; alſo the back or out-ſide of the Hand or Foot.

Dort or **Dordrecht**, an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, famous for the Synod or great Aſſembly of Calviniſtical Divines held there, *A. D.* 1618.

Dorter, Dortoir, or **Dorture**, the common Room or Place, where all the Friers of one Convent ſleep together, and lie all Night.

Doſe (*Gr.*) the ſet quantity of a Potion or other Medicine given or preſcribed at once by a Phyſician to his Patient.

Doſel or **Doſſel**, a rich Canopy under which Princes ſit; alſo the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doſens or **Dozens**, a ſort of ſtraight Cloaths made in *Devonſhire*.

Doſiners. See *Deciners*.

Doſology (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe concerning the Doſe or Quantity of Herbs or Drugs, *i. e.* how much of every one ought to be taken at a Time, as well in compounded as in ſimple Medicines.

Doſſale or **Doſſale** (in old *Latin* Writers) Hangings; or Tapeſtry.

Doſſer. See *Dorſer*.

Doſſil, a kind of Tent, to be put in Wounds.

Dotage, a doting, a being ſtupid or dull.

Dotard, a doting Fellow.

To **Dote**, to grow dull, fooliſh, or ſenſeleſs; to loſe one's Senſes. *To dote upon*, to be extremely fond of.

Dote aſſignanda (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, and lying for the Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who makes Oath in Chancery, that ſhe will not Marry without the King's leave.

Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ of Dower that lies for a Widow againſt the Tenant, who bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, of which he was poſſeſſed only in Fee ſimple or Fee-tail, in ſuch ſort as the Iſſue of them both might have inherited it.

Dothien (*Gr.*) a Felon, Whitlow or Boil; but it is more eſpecially taken by ſome Writers for a kind of hard Swelling or Puſh, as big as a Pidgeon's Egg, attended with grievous Pain, proceeding from thick Blood.

Doting-Tree (in *Husbandry*) a Tree almoſt worn out with Age.

Dotkin or **Doddin**, a ſmall *Dutch* Coin, the Eighth part of a Stiver. See *Doit* or *Doitkin*.

Dotterel, a kind of Bird ſo call'd from its doting Fooliſhneſs, in imitating the Actions of the Fowlers, till it be catch'd in the Net: Of theſe Birds there is great ſtore in *Lincolnſhire*.

Douane, (*Fr.*) a Cuſtom-houſe or Place where any Duty is paid for Merchandizes, &c. that at *Lyons* in *France* being more eſpecially known to Traders by this Name.

Double, twofold, twice as much, or twice the Value; alſo diſſembling, deceitful or treacherous.

A **Double** (a Term in Printing) the miſtake of a Compoſitor, that ſets the ſame thing twice: Alſo a *French* Braſs-coin worth two *Deniers*.

To **Double**, to make double, or fold up: Among Hunters, when a Hare keeps in plain Fields, and winds about to deceive the Hounds, it is ſaid *ſhe Doubles*: In *Military Diſcipline*, *To double* is to put

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two Ranks into one, or two Files into one; accordingly as it is expreſs'd by the Word of Command.

Doubles, Folds; in a Law-ſenſe, the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

Double Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Double Deſcant. See *Deſcant.*

Double Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity.*

Double Horizontal Dial, a kind of Dial invented by Mr. *Oughtred*, and made of Braſs, with a double *Gnomon* or Cock, one to ſhew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame Hour in the *Stereographick Projection* drawn on the Plate. This Inſtrument not only finds the Meridian Hour, *&c.* but alſo the Sun's Place, Riſing and Setting, Declination, Amplitude, *Azimuth* and Diurnal Arch, with many uſeful Propoſitions.

Double Flower (in *French*, *La Double Fleur*) the Name of a very beautiful, large and flat Pear, which is beſt for *Compotes*, and therein exceeds any other Pear.

Double Pellitory, a ſort of Herb.

Double Plea, a Plea in which the Defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral Matters, againſt the Plaintiff, in bar of the Action; whereof either is ſufficient for that purpoſe: But this is not to be admitted in the Common-Law; and Sir *Thomas Smith* gives this Reaſon, becauſe the Tryal is by Twelve illiterate Men, whoſe Heads are not to be troubled with over many things at once.

Double Quarrel (in *Law*) is a Complaint made by a Clerk or other Perſon to the Archbiſhop of the Province, againſt an Inferior Ordinary, for delaying Juſtice in ſome Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe; as to give Sentence, to inſtitute a Clerk preſented, *&c.* And this ſeems to be ſo termed, becauſe it is moſt commonly made both againſt the Judge and the Party, at whoſe Petition Juſtice is delay'd.

Double Tenaille or **Flanked Tenaille.** See *Tenaille.*

Double Veſſel (in *Chymiſtry*) is when the Neck of one Bolt-head, or Matraſs is join'd and well luted into the Neck of another. And this is us'd for the Circulation of Spirits, in order to their being exalted and refin'd to the higheſt Degree; as alſo for the opening or ſubtilizing of any mixt Body, by a long Digeſtion.

Double Uſance. See *Uſance.*

Doubler, a large Platter.

Doublet, an old faſhion'd ſort of Garment: Among Lapidaries, a falſe Stone or Jewel, conſiſting of two Pieces join'd together. *Doublets* is alſo the doubling of a Hare, when ſhe winds up and down, to avoid the Dogs; alſo a Throw at Dice-play, when two Dice come up with the ſame Point or Points.

Doublings (in *Heraldry*) the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doucet, a kind of Cuſtard.

Doucets or **Doulcets** (among Hunters) the Stones of a Deer or Stag.

Doucine (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) is an Ornament of the higheſt part of the Cornice, or a Moulding cut in form of a Wave, half convex and half concave.

Dove, a Female Pidgeon.

Doves-foot, an Herb, a kind of Cranes-bill, good for the *Wind-cholick*, *Stone and Gravel*, Wounds inward and outward, *Ruptures*, &c.

Doves-tail Joint, a ſort of Joint us'd by Carpenters and Joiners, and ſo call'd for its reſembling that Figure.

Doughty (old Word) valiant, ſtout, undaunted, reſolute.

Douillet (*Fr.*) ſoft, tender, nice: Whence in *Cookery*, a particular manner of dreſſing a Pig, is call'd *au Pere Douillet.*

Douſabel (*i. e.* ſweet and fair) a proper Name of Women.

To **Dow**, an old *Engliſh* Word for to give; as *To whom for evermore my Heart I dow*, Chaucer.

Dowager, a Widow endowed or that enjoys her Dower: a Title chiefly apply'd to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, Earls and other Perſons of Honour; as *The Queen Dowager*, *a Counteſs Dowager*, &c.

Doway, a Town of *Flanders*, noted for an *Engliſh* Seminary or Nurſery of Prieſts eſtabliſh'd by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, *A. D.* 1568.

Dowdy, a ſwarthy groſs Woman.

Dower (in Common-Law) ſignifies two things, *viz.* That Portion which the Wife brings to her Husband; Secondly and more commonly, that which ſhe has of her Husband, after the Marriage is ended, if ſhe outlive him.

Dowlas, a ſort of Linnen-cloth ſo call'd becauſe it is made at *Dourlens* a Town of *Picardy* in *France.*

Down, the fineſt Feathers of Geeſe, with which Beds, Pillows, *&c.* are ſtuff'd: Alſo a ſoft woolly Subſtance growing on the tops of Thiſtles, and other Plants.

Downs, hilly Plains, or Hills conſiſting of Sand or Gravel: Alſo a part of the Sea, lying near the Sand-banks on the Coaſt of *Kent*, where Ships uſually ride.

Downy, full of, or partaking of the Nature of Down; as *Downy Fruits*, or *Leaves*, *a Downy Beard*, &c.

Dowry, a Marriage Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband, from the old *Engliſh* Word, To *Dow*, *i. e.* to give; but it is often confounded with *Dower*; Which ſee.

Dowſe, a blow on the Chaps.

Dowtremere, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for fair Weather.

Doxology (*Gr.*) a Verſe or ſhort Hymn of Praiſe, anciently appointed in the Church, to be ſaid in Divine Service after the Prayers and Pſalms; as the *Gloria Patri*, *i. e.* Glory be to the Father, *&c.* The Concluſion of the Lord's Prayer, *viz. For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory*, &c. which is ſometimes left out, is alſo term'd the *Doxology.*

Doxy, a She Beggar, a Trull, a Punk.

To **Doze**, to make or to grow dull, heavy, or ſleepy.

Dozel or **Doſſel**, a ſort of Tent for a Wound without a Head.

Drab, a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

Draba or **Drabe** (*Gr.*) an Herb growing a Cubit high, and having a Tuft like Elder at the Top; Yellow Creſs.

Drabler (in a Ship) a ſmall Sail ſet on a *Bonnet*, as the *Bonnet* is on a *Courſe*; and only us'd when the *Courſe* and *Bonnet* are not deep enough to cloath the Maſt. See *Bonnet.*

Dracæna (*Gr.*) the Female or She-dragon; alſo the Fiſh *Quaviver.*

Drachma, a Drachm or Dram, a *Greek* Coin equal to Seven Pence Half-penny of *Engliſh* Money: Alſo a kind of Weight compos'd of two Scruples, and each Scruple of two *Oboli*: but with us it is taken for the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples. See *Dram.*

Drachmon or **Darcon**, an *Hebrew* Gold Coin, being half the Shekel, and of Fifteen Shillings Value.

Draco, (*Lat.*) a Dragon, a kind of Serpent; a Fiſh call'd a *Quaviver* or *Sea-Dragon*: Alſo the Herb *Tarragon*, often us'd in Sallets, to correct the Rawneſs of other cold Herbs: Alſo the Enſign in ſhape of a Dragon peculiar to the ſeveral Companies of *Roman* Soldiers, as the Eagle was to the whole Legion or Regiment. See *Draconarius.* Alſo, a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of Thirty Three Stars.

Draco Arbor or **Draconis Sanguis**, a Tree that

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that yields the Gum call'd *Dragon's-blood*. Which ſee.

Dzaco Regius, the Standard, or Enſign borne in War by one of our former Kings, having the Figure of a Dragon upon it.

Dzaco Volans, a kind of Meteor that appears long and winding, and in Shape ſomewhat reſembles a flying Dragon.

Dzaco's Laws, certain rigid Laws antiently made at *Athens* in *Greece* by one *Draco*; whence any ſevere Puniſhment for a ſlight Offence is termed *Draco*'s Law.

Dzaconarius (among the *Romans*) the Standard-bearer of their Foot-Companies of Soldiers, the Head of which drawn in Silver, and the reſt of the Body of Taffety, was ſtuck up at the Top of a Pike, fluttering in the Air like a Dragon; and out of it hung down great Bands, with Tufts of Silk at the End.

Dzaconites, or **Dzaconitis**, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone taken out of a Dragon's Brain.

Dzacontia, or **Dzacontium**, Dragon-wort, or Dragons; an Herb of a binding Quality, and ſharp Taſte, good in Coughs, Rheums and Convulſions.

Dzacontias, the Dragon-ſtone.

Dzacunculus, (*Lat.*) a little Dragon. Alſo an Herb, having a Stalk ſpeckled like a Serpent, and a Root twiſted like a Dragon's-Tail; Dragon-wort or Dragons. Alſo a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve itſelf. Alſo a long ſort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to *Indians* Legs.

Dzacunculus Hortenſis, the Herb *Tarragon*.

Dzaff, Waſh for Hogs.

Dzag, a Hook. Alſo a Fox's Tail, ſo termed by *Hunters*. Alſo a ſort of Grain: See *Dragium*.

Dzags, are alſo Pieces of Timber ſo join'd together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Boat-load of Wood, or other Wares down a River.

To **Dzag**, to draw by Force, to draw after one, as a long Garment does. Alſo to fiſh for Oiſters.

Dzag-net, a Draw-net, or Sweep-net.

Dzagant, or **Tragacanth**, a ſort of Gum diſtilling from an Herb of the ſame Name, in *Engliſh* call'd *Goat's-horn*.

To **Dzaggle**, to draw, or trail in the Dirt.

Dzagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Drag, a coarſer ſort of Bread-Corn.

Dzagma, (*Gr.*) a Handful, a Gripe: It is more eſpecially us'd by Phyſicians and Apothecaries for a Handful of Herbs, &c.

Dzagmis, is as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

Dzagoman, or **Dzuggerman**, an Interpreter made uſe of in the Eaſtern Countries, for the more eaſy managing of Commerce and Trade.

Dzagon, a ſort of Serpent, that with Age grows to a monſtrous Bigneſs. Alſo a Name of a Conſtellation, or Company of Stars: See *Draco*. The Word in Holy Scripture is often apply'd to the Devil.

Flying Dzagons, certain fat and clammy Vapours, thinner in the middle, and thicker at each end, which being mov'd with an extraordinary Swiftneſs, ſeem to fly in the Air like Dragons.

Dzagon-fly, a ſort of Inſect.

Dzagon's-blood, the Gum or Roſin of a Tree, call'd *Anchuſe*, of a deep red Colour, which is brought from *Africa*, and other Parts.

Dzagon's-head, (in *Aſtron.*) is a Point where the Orbit of the Moon cuts that of the Sun, and the *Ecliptick Line*, in aſcending from the South to the North: So that the Moon being therein, is ſaid to have North Latitude; and it is thus marked ☊: Among Heralds, *Dragon's-head* is taken for the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Eſcutcheons of Sovereign Princes.

Dzagon's-tail, is a Point oppoſite to the Dragons-head in the Ecliptick, which the Moon cuts, as ſhe deſcends from the North to the South, ſo as to begin her South Latitude; being uſually diſtinguiſh'd by this Character ☋. In *Heraldry* it ſignifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes. And in *Chiromancy* the ſame as *Reſtrict Line*: Which ſee.

Dzagon's-ſtone, a ſort of precious Stone.

Dzagon-wort, or **Dzagons**, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Serpentary and Vipers-bugloſs.

Dzagoon, or **Dzagooner**, a Soldier that fights ſometimes on Horſe-back, and ſometimes on Foot. A Muſqueteer mounted, by which means he is enabled to keep pace with the Horſe, and to do the Service of the Foot.

Dzain, a Water-courſe or Sink. In *Fortification* a Trench cut to clear a Moat, or Ditch of Water.

To **Dzain**, to draw away Waters by Ditches, Furrows, Conduits, &c.

Dzainable, that may be drained.

Dzake, a Male-Duck. Alſo a ſort of great Gun.

Dzake's-root, a kind of Plant.

Dzam, or **Dzachm**, (*Gr.*) the juſt Weight of Sixty Grains of Wheat. Among *Apothecaries* it is the eighth part of an Ounce, containing three Scruples; and in *Averdupois* Weight, the ſixteenth part of an Ounce.

Dzamatick, relating to Acts, eſpecially thoſe of a Stage-Play, belonging to the Stage.

Dzamatick Poem, a Compoſure deſign'd to be acted by ſeveral Perſons upon a publick Stage, in order to ſet before the Eyes of the Spectators a lively Repreſentation of Humane Actions: Of this ſort are Comedy, Tragedy, &c.

Dzana, (in antient *Latin* Deeds) a Drain or Water-courſe, to draw away Water from wet Places.

Dzap, (*Fr.*) Cloth, Woollen-cloth. Whence *Drap de Berry*, a kind of thick Cloth, firſt made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Dzaper, one that ſells Linnen or Woollen Cloth.

Dzapery, a Cloth-Market. In *Painting* and *Carving*, a Work in which the Cloathing of any Humane Figures is repreſented: So that when the Garments hang eaſy and natural, and yet appear ſtrong, the *Drapery* is ſaid to be very good.

Dzaſcus, (in ſome old *Latin* Writers) Grains, or the Refuſe of Malt after Brewing, ſtill call'd in ſome Places, *Drains* and *Draff*.

Dzaſtica, (*Gr.*) *Draſtick Remedies*, *i. e.* ſuch as operate or work ſpeedily and effectually.

Dzaught, the Reſemblance of a thing drawn with a Pencil, or otherwiſe; the Copy of a Writing. In *Navigation*, the Quantity of Water that a Ship draws when ſhe goes afloat, or the Number of Feet under Water, when laden, according to which ſhe is ſaid to be of more or leſs Draught. In Military Affairs *Draught* ſignifies a Detachment of Soldiers. And in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities. See *Clough*.

Dzaughts, a kind of Game, play'd on a Draught-board. Among Husband-men, Harneſs for Horſes to draw with.

Dzaught-Compaſſes, a ſort of Compaſſes with ſeveral moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts, Architecture, Fortification, Dialing, &c.

To **Dzaw**, to pull or pull out, to lead on, to trace with a Pencil, &c. Among Sailors a Ship is ſaid *To draw* ſo much Water, according to the Number of Feet ſhe ſinks into it. Thus if fifteen Foot from the bottom be under Water, or if ſhe ſink into the Water ſo many Foot perpendicular, ſhe is ſaid *To draw fifteen Foot Water*.

Dzaw-bridge, a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up, or let down (as Occaſion ſerves) before the Gate of a Town or Caſtle.

Dzaw-gear, any Harneſs or Furniture of Cart-horſes for drawing a Waggon, or other Carriage.

Dzaw-

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Draw-latches, a ſort of mighty Thieves ſo term'd in ſeveral old Statutes, and otherwiſe call'd *Roberdsmen*.

Draw-net, a kind of Net for taking the larger ſort of Fowl.

Drawing, (among *Painters* and other Artiſts) the Repreſentation of the Form or Shape of any Bodily Subſtance, by an exact Obſervance of the Proportion of what is to be ſo imitated or repreſented: It comprehends Picture by the Life, Hiſtories, Landskips, Perſpective, &c. *Drawing*, is alſo a Term us'd by *Hunters*, when they beat the Buſhes, &c. after a Fox.

Drawing amiſs, is when the Hounds or Beagles hit the Scent of their Chace contrary, ſo as to hit it up the Wind, when they ſhould have done it down; in which Caſe 'tis ſaid, *They draw amiſs*.

Drawing on the Slot, is, when the Hounds touch the Scent, and draw on till they hit on the ſame Scent.

Drawing-Pen, an Inſtrument made with a pair of Steel-chaps, and govern'd by a Screw, to draw Lines finer or thicker; as alſo to draw Five or Six Lines together, for Muſick-books, &c.

Drawing-Table, an Inſtrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, Buildings, Gardens, &c.

Drawk, a ſort of Herb.

To **Drawl out one's Words**, to ſpeak dreamingly.

Dray, a kind of Cart us'd by Brewers, for the carrying of Barrels of Drink; alſo a Sled drawn without Wheels.

Dread, great Fear.

Dredge or **Dreg** (Country Word) Oats and Barley mingled together.

Dredgers, Fiſhers for Oiſters, a Term us'd in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreery (old word) lamentable, ſorrowful, diſmal.

Dreg, a ſort of Grain in *Eſſex*: In *Staffordſhire* there is alſo a kind of Malt made of Oats mix'd with Barley, and commonly call'd *Dreg-malt*.

Dreint (old Word) drowned.

Dreit-Dreit (*Fr.*) an old Law-word ſignifying a double Right, that is a Right of Poſſeſſion and that of Dominion.

Drench, a Phyſical Potion for a Horſe.

To **Drench**, to give ſuch a Drench; alſo to Bathe or Soak.

Drenches or **Drenges** (Law-term) a ſort of ancient Tenants in Chief, ſuch as at the Conqueſt being put out of their Eſtates, were reſtor'd; becauſe they did not oppoſe King *William* either by their Perſons or Counſels; the free Tenants of a Manour.

Drengage, the Tenure by which thoſe Drenches held their Lands.

Drepanis (*Gr.*) a Sea-Swallow.

To **Dretch**, (old Word) to dream, to tarry.

To **Dribble**, to let one's Spittle drop out of the Mouth; to ſlabber.

Dribblet (old Word) a ſmall Portion: It is ſtill us'd for a little Sum of Money owing.

Drift, Purpoſe, Scope, Aim. In Sea-language, any thing that floats upon the Water; as *Drifts of Ice*, &c. A Boat is alſo ſaid To go a-drift, when it has no Body to Row or Steer her.

Drift of the Foreſt, is an exact View or Examination what Cattel are in the Foreſt, that it may be known, whether it be over-charged or not, and whoſe the Beaſts be.

Drift-land. See *Drofland*.

Drift-ſail, (in a Ship) a Sail which is only us'd under Water, and veer'd or let out right a Head, by Sheet-ropes, to keep the Ship's Head right upon the Sea, in a Storm, or when ſhe drives too faſt in a Current; upon which account it is generally made uſe of by Fiſher-men, eſpecially in the North Seas.

Drill, a Baboon or over grown Ape, alſo a ſort of Boring-tool us'd by Stone-cutters, Turners, &c.

To **Drill**, to bore Holes with a Drill, to draw in or entice. *To drill one on*, to amuſe one, to baffle or ſham him with falſe Pretences.

Drinkham or **Drinklean**, a certain Quantity of Drink, provided by Tenants for the Entertainment of the Lord, or his Steward: It is otherwiſe call'd *Scot-ale*.

Drip, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Corona* and *Larmier*.

Dripping, the Fat that drops from Meat, as it is roaſting. *Dripping* or *Dropping*, is alſo a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk mutes directly downwards in ſeveral Drops, not yerking it ſtraight forwards.

To **Drive**, to guide or lead; to put on or force; to paſs forward as a Coach, Cart or Waggon does: Among *Mariners*, a Ship is ſaid *To drive*, when an Anchor being let fall, will not hold her faſt, but that ſhe falls away with the Tide or Wind: Alſo when a Ship is *a-hull*, or *a-try*, with her Sails taken in, the Sea-phraſe is, *That ſhe drives to the Leeward*, or *in with the Shore*, according to the way ſhe makes.

Drive-bolts, (in a Ship) are long Iron-pins us'd for the driving out other Bolts, Nails, Pins, &c.

To **Drivel**, to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin; to Slabber, Slaver, or Foam.

Driver, one that drives; alſo a Cooper's Tool.

To **Drizzle**, to fall in ſmall Drops, as the Rain does.

Drizzly, full of ſmall Drops or Dew.

Drolden, (amongſt our *Saxon* Anceſtors) ſignify'd a Grove or Woody Place, where Cattel were kept, and the Keeper of ſuch Place was call'd *Drofman*.

Droken, **Dru**, **Druff** and **Druſten**, are Words us'd in Doomſday-Book, for a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Droland or **Dryland**, a yearly Payment anciently made by ſome Tenants to their Landlords, for driving their Cattel through the Manor to Fairs and Markets.

Droit, (*Fr.*) Right, Equity, Juſtice: It is alſo us'd in the ſame Senſe in Common-Law, as *Of meer Droit* and *very Right*, *Droit Advowſon*, &c. Alſo a kind of Meaſure. See *Perit*.

Droll, a merry Companion, or Buffoon, a Libertine or Looſe Liver: Alſo a ſort of Farce or Mock-Play.

To **Droll**, to play the Droll, to Jeſt or Joke.

Drollery, Drolling, a merry pleaſant Way of Speaking or Writing.

Dromas, (*Gr.*) the Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two Bunches on the Back; ſaid to be very ſwift, to travel above a Hundred Miles in one day, and to abide three Days Journey without Drink.

Dromo, a Caravel or ſwift Barks that ſcours the Seas; alſo a ſort of Fiſh of great ſwiftneſs.

Dromones, **Dromi**, or **Dromunde** (in our old Writers) certain Ships or Veſſels of a large ſize, made for great Burden and ſwift Sailing.

Drone, a kind of Fly or Waſp without a ſting; whence it is figuratively taken for a Humdrum, a ſlothful Fellow.

Dronklew, (old Word) given to Drink.

To **Droop**, to fade as Flowers do, to be afflicted, to languiſh, or grow faint.

Drop, the ſmalleſt Quantity that can be of Water or any other Liquor: In *Architecture*, an Ornament on the Pillars of the Dorick Order, underneath the *Triglyphs*, repreſenting Drops or little Bells.

Drop-wort, an Herb counted good againſt the *Stran-*

Strangury, and the *Stone* in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Dropax, a ſort of Ointment us'd by the Ancients to take away Hair.

Dropax or **Dropaciſmus**, a Medicine made of Pitch and Oil, with other Ingredients, which helps ſuch as are troubled with frequent Vomitings, *Colick* and Rawneſs of Stomach; as alſo all ſuch Parts as do not grow for want of Nouriſhment.

Dropping. See *Dripping*.

Dropſical, troubled with, or ſubject to the *Dropſy*.

Dropſy, a Diſeaſe, the Settlement of a watery Humour, either throughout the whole Body, or elſe in ſome Part of it; as the Belly, Head, Breaſt, Hand, Foot, &c.

Droſomeli (*Gr.*) Honey-dew, or Manna.

Droſs, the Scum of Metals.

Droſſy, belonging to, or full of Droſs.

Drova (in old *Latin* Records) a Drove, Drift-way, or common Road for driving Cattle.

Drovy (old Word) troubled.

Drought, exceſſive Thirſt or Dryneſs; an over-dryneſs of the Earth and Air, a long time of dry Weather.

Drouſy or **Drowſy**, inclined to ſleep, ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

Drt (*Sax. i. e.* Subtil) a proper Name of a Man: In Doomſday-Record, a Thicket of Wood.

To **Drub**, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Puniſhment us'd in *Turkey*: Alſo ſimply, to cudgel, or bang one ſoundly.

Drudge, one that is appointed to do all mean Services; a great Pains-taker in any Employment.

To **Drudge**, to toil and moil, to ſlave; alſo to fiſh for Oiſters after a particular manner.

Drudger or **Drudger**, an Oiſter-fiſher.

Drudgery, Drudging, Slavery.

Druggeria or **Drogeria** (in old *Latin* Records) a place of Drugs, a Druggiſter's Shop.

Druggerman. See *Dragoman*.

Drugs, all ſorts of Simples for the moſt part dry, eſpecially ſuch as are brought from far diſtant Countries, being ſerviceable in Phyſick, as alſo to Painters, Dyers and other Artificers. The Word is alſo apply'd to ſorry Commodities of little Value, that lie upon a Merchant's Hands.

Drugget, a ſort of Woollen-Stuff.

Druggiſt or **Drugſter**, a Seller of, or Dealer in Drugs.

Druids, certain Prieſts and Philoſophers of great Eſteem among the *Britains* and *Gauls*; ſo nam'd from the *Greek* word *Drys*, an Oak, becauſe they us'd to live amidſt the Woods and Foreſts.

Drum, a well known Warlike Muſical Inſtrument, or the Man that beats it; Alſo a fine Sieve, made uſe of by Confectioners, to ſift powder'd Sugar, &c.

Drupæ (*Lat.*) unripe Olives, or rather Olives growing black with Ripeneſs, and ready to drop off from the Trees.

Drury (old Word) Sobriety, Modeſty.

Druſilla (*Lat.*) the proper Name of ſeveral Eminent Women.

Dry, that has no Moiſture or Juice, parched, thirſty; empty, flat; reſerved, ſtingy: In *Philoſophy*, Bodies are call'd *Dry*, when the Pores contain'd between their more firm Parts are not fill'd with any viſible Liquor.

Dry Dock. See *Dock*.

Dry Exchange (a Term in Uſury) when ſomething is pretended to be exchang'd on both ſides, yet nothing really paſſes but on one ſide.

Dry Goat. See *Mat*.

Dry Nurſe, a Nurſe who having loſt her Milk, brings up a Child by Hand, or tends a Woman that lies in.

To **Dry-ſhave**, to chowſe, gull, or cheat notoriouſly.

Dry-ſtitch (in *Surgery*) is when the Lips of a Wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of Linen-cloth ſtuck on each ſide with ſtrong Glue, or ſome Compoſition that is of a binding Quality.

Dryades (*Gr.*) certain Nymphs of the Woods, or Wood-Fairies, ſo call'd from *Drys*, an Oak; becauſe their Life was feign'd to be included in Trees.

Dryinus, the Oak-ſerpent.

Dryites, a precious Stone found in the Roots of Trees.

Dryophonon, an Herb like Oak-fern.

Dryophyte, a kind of Frog.

Dryopteris, an Herb call'd *Oſmund Royal*, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

Dryos-hyphear, a ſort of Miſſeltoe that grows on Oaks.

Dual (*Lat.*) belonging to Two, as *The Dual Number* in the *Greek Grammar*, i. e. that Number which ſignifies two Perſons or Things, and no more.

Duarium, Doarium or **Dotarium** (in ancient Deeds) the Dower or Joynture of a Wife, ſettled on her in Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her Husband's Deceaſe.

To **Dub a Knight**, is to confer the Order of Knighthood upon one.

Dubing of a Cock, a Term us'd by Cock-Maſters for the cutting off a Cock's Comb and Wattles.

Dubious (*Lat.*) doubtful, uncertain.

Dublin, a large, rich and populous City, the ſecond in the *Britiſh* Iſles, and the chief of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducape, a ſort of Silk us'd for Womens Garments.

Ducat or **Ducket**, a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, ſo call'd from its being uſually ſtampt in the Territories of a Duke; as the Ducat *de Banco* at *Venice*, worth 4 Shillings 4 Pence Sterling, that of St. *Mark*, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Rome*, 5 *s.* 6 *d.* Of *Meſſina*, 4 *s.* 9. *d.* Of *Palermo*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Naples*, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Saragoſſa*, 4 *s.* 11 *d.* Of *Barcelona*, 5 *s.* 4 *d.* Of *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*. A *Ducket* of Gold is valued at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ducatoon or **Duckatoon**, another ſort of Foreign Coin: That of *Holland* and *Flanders* amounts to 6 *s.* 3 *d.* 3 5ths Sterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, to 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ducenarii (*Lat.*) the Receivers of the Hundredth Penny; a Tax ſome time paid to the *Roman* Emperors.

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a Day in the Chancery, and to bring with him ſome Evidence, or other Thing, which that Court would view. There is alſo another kind of *Duces tecum* directed to the Sheriff, upon Return, that he cannot bring his Priſoner, without danger of Death, he being *adeo languidus*, *i. e.* ſo weak; then the Court grants a *Habeas Corpus* in the Nature of a *Duces tecum licet languidus*.

Duck, a well known Water-fowl.

To **Duck**, to dive, to ſtoop, to bow.

Duck up, a Word us'd at Sea by the Steers-man, when the Main-ſail, Fore-ſail or Sprit-ſail hinder his ſight, ſo that he cannot ſteer by a Land-mark, &c. for then he cries, *Duck up the Clue-lines of thoſe Sails*, *i. e.* hale them out of the way: The Term is alſo more eſpecially made uſe of when a Shot is to be made

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made with a Chace-piece, which would otherwise be hinder'd by the Clue of the Sprit-sail.

Ducks-meat, an Herb that swims on the Top of standing Waters, good against all Inflammations and Swellings of any Part, which proceed from Heat.

Ducker, or **Doucker**, a kind of Cock, that in Fighting will run about the Clod, almost at every Blow he gives.

Ducket. See *Ducat*.

Ducking at the Main-yard, a Punishment us'd at Sea, when a Malefactor having a Rope fasten'd under his Arms, about his Waste, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the end of the Yard, and thence violently let fall into the Sea two or three several times after one another: If the Offence be great, he is also drawn underneath the Ship's-Keel; which is termed *Keel-raking*.

Ductile, that may be easily drawn, hammer'd, or beat out into thin Plates.

Ductility, a being ductile, an easy yielding Extension and spreading of the Parts of any Metal under the Hammer, *&c.* which is most remarkably the Property of Gold.

Ductus, (*Lat.*) a leading, guiding or drawing, a Guidance or Draught; also a Conduit-pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Ductus Adipofi (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat. See *Sacculi adiposi*.

Ductus Alimentalis, the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, so call'd by Dr. *Tyson*; all which make but one continued Canal or Duct.

Ductus Aquofi, the Channels of the Veins that carry the watery Humour call'd *Lympha*.

Ductus Biliarius or **Ductus Hepaticus**, a Channel which with the *Ductus Cysticus* makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, that passes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*. See *Choledochus Ductus* and *Porus Biliarius*.

Ductus Chyliferus, is a Vessel that arises about the Kidney on the left Side, and ascending along the Chest, near the great Artery, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the left Side: Its Use is to convey the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. This Duct is also sometimes call'd *Ductus Communis Lymphatum*, because the Lymphatick Vessels discharge themselves into it, and very often *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Ductus Cysticus, is a Pipe that goes from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that part where the *Porus Biliarius* joins it, and is of the bigness of a Goose-quill.

Ductus Lachrymales, a Passage by which the Water that moistens the Eyes, is convey'd into the Nose.

Ductus Pancreaticus, is a little Channel which takes Rise from the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread, running along the middle of it, and is inserted to the Gut *Duodenum*, not far from the Passage that conveys the Hile or Choler. It carries a Juice which it discharges into the *Duodenum*, to ferment and volatilize the Meat from the Acid Ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of the Gall.

Ductus Roziferus, a Channel so nam'd by the learned *Bilsius*, being the same as the *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Salivares or **Salivarii**, are Passages which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules* or *Parotides*, pass as far as the Jaws and sides of the Tongue; where they send forth the Juice commonly call'd *Spittle*.

Ductus Thoracicus. See *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Virtsungianus, is the *Ductus Pancreaticus*, a Canal which is often so call'd from *Virtsungus*, who first found it out.

Ductus Umbilicalis, the Naval-Passage belonging to a Child in the Womb. See *Funiculus*.

Ductus Urinatius, the Urinary Passage, the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*.

Dudgeon (old Word) Spleen, Disdain, Grudge: Whence the Phrase, *To take a Thing in Dudgeon, i. e.* to take it heinously, or in ill part.

Dudgeon-dagger, a little Dagger.

Duel, a single Combat between two Persons at a certain Place and Hour appointed, in pursuance of a Challenge: In a Law-sense, a Fight between two Men for the Tryal of the Truth, the Proof of which seem'd to be on the Conqueror's Side. This kind of Tryal is now disus'd, tho' the Law be still in force.

Duella (*Lat.*) the third part of an Ounce, containing Eight Scruples, or two Drams and two Scruples.

Duellist or **Duellet**, one that fights a Duel.

Duellists, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle*, to the two Principles of those Philosophers, who would needs explain all the *Phænomena* or Appearances of Nature, from the Doctrine of *Alkali* and *Acid*, and the supposed Enmity there is between them, so that whenever they meet, they do as it were engage and fight a *Physical Duel*.

Dug, the Tet of a Cow or other Beast.

Dug-tree, a kind of Shrub.

Duke, the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*; in *Latin*, *Dux*, *a ducendo*, *i. e.* from leading; because these Noblemen were anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies during the Wars, or Governours of Provinces in time of Peace. A Duke is created by Patent, girding with a Sword a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold set on his Head; and a Verge or Rod of Gold put into his Hand.

There are also *Sovereign Dukes* in some Foreign Countries, who have absolute Power within their respective Territories; as the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, &c.

Dukedom or **Dutchy**, the Dominions and Territories of a Duke; as the *Dukedom of Burgundy*, *the Dutchy of Deux Ponts*, &c.

Dulcamara (*Lat. i. e.* bitter-sweet) an Herb call'd *Windy-night-shade*.

Dulcarnon, a certain Proposition found out by *Pythagoras*: upon which Account he offer'd an Ox in Sacrifice to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulness, and call'd it *Dulcarnon*: Whence the Word is taken by *Chaucer*, and other old *English* Writers, for any hard knotty Question, or Point.

To **Beat Dulcarnon**, to be at one's Wits ends.

Dulcification (*Lat.*) the Act of dulcifying or making sweet.

To **Dulcify**, to sweeten or make sweet. In *Chymistry*, to wash off the Salt from any Metal, or other mix'd Body that was calcin'd with it, with warm Water; in which the Salt is dissolv'd, and the Matter sweeten'd. Also when equal Parts of Spirit of Wine, and any *Acid Menstruum*, such as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.* are digested together for three or four Days time, the Chymists term it *dulcifying the Acid Spirit*, and after that it is call'd *Spiritus Salis*, *Nitri*, *Vitrioli Dulcis*, &c.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument.

† **Dulcitude**, Sweetness.

Dulcoration, a making sweet, the same as *Dulcification*.

Dulocracy, (*Gr.*) a Government, where Slaves and Servants domineer.

Dulwich-College, a noted Hospital at *Dulwich* in *Surrey*, founded by one *Allen*, some time an Actor of Stage-Plays, for a Master or Warden, 4 Fellows, 10 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, with a Chaplain, School-Master and Usher; the Revenues settled for that purpose being 900 Pounds *per Annum*.

Dum

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Dum fuit infra ætatem, a Writ of one that before he came to his full Age made a Feoffment or Donation of his Lands in Fee, or for term of Life, or in Tail, to recover them again, from him to whom he convey'd them.

Dum non fuit compos Mentis, a Writ that lies againſt the Alienee or Leſſee, for one who not being of ſound Mind, did alien or make over any Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for term of Life, or for Years.

Dumb Signs or **Degrees.** See *Mute Signs.*

Dump, a ſudden Aſtoniſhment, a melancholy Fit.

Dun, that is of a browniſh Colour: In Horſes, a light Hair-colour next to a White, and *Mouſe-dun*, is a Mouſe-colour.

To **Dun,** to come often, and preſs one to pay a Debt.

Dun-neck, a ſort of Bird.

Duna, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bank of Earth caſt up, the ſide of a Ditch.

Dunch, (old Word) deaf.

Dung, Soil, Ordure, Filth.

Dung-fork, a Husbandman's Tool, with three Tines or Iron-ſpikes, for the better caſting of Dung, &c.

Dung-meers, are Places or Pits where Soils, Dungs, Weeds, &c. are mix'd, and lie and rot together for ſome time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

Dungeon, the moſt loathſome, darkeſt and cloſeſt part of a Priſon; the Condemn'd Hole, where Malefactors are put a little before they are brought forth to Execution.

Dunio, (in old *Latin* Writers) a ſort of baſe Coin leſs than a Farthing; a Double.

Dunmow, a Town in *Eſſex*, wherein was a Priory, famous for a pleaſant Cuſtom of giving a Flitch, or a Gammon of Bacon, to ſuch marry'd Couples; as did not repent of their Match within a Year and a Day, nor made any Tranſgreſſion or Offence each to other in Word or Deed; upon their ſolemn Oath taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church-door, before the Prior or Convent.

Dunſtan, (*Sax.* moſt high) a proper Name, particularly of a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Piety and Learning by King *Athelſtan*, and ſeveral other ſucceeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great ſway, and held for a long time the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*.

Dunum or **Duna,** a Word us'd in Doomſday-book for a Down, or hilly Plain; which Termination (in ſome, a little varied into *Don*) is found in the Names of many of our Towns; as *Aſhdown*, *Cleydon*, &c.

Duodecimo, (*Lat.*) a Book is ſaid to be in *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves, when it conſiſts of Twelve Leaves in a Sheet.

Duodena, (in old Records) a Jury of Twelve Men.

Duodenum, (in *Anat.*) the firſt of the thin Guts, about twelve Fingers breadth long, which is continu'd to the *Pylorus*, or lower Orifice of the Stomach, and ends at the firſt of the Windings under the *Colon*: This Gut differs from the *Jejunum* and *Ileum*, in that it is ſtraighter, and its Coats thicker.

Duplicarius or **Duplicarius Miles,** (among the *Romans*) a Soldier that had double Allowance, Pay, or Wages for his good Service.

Duplicate, a ſecond Letter Patent, granted by the Lord-Chancellour, of the ſame Contents with the former; alſo any Tranſcript or Copy of a Writing.

Duplicate Proportion or **Ratio,** (in *Arithm.*) muſt be well diſtinguiſh'd from *Double*: For in a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the firſt Term to the third is ſaid to be in a *Duplicate Ratio* of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its Square is to the Square of the ſecond: Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16; the *Ratio* of 2 to 8 is a Duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the Square of 2 to the Square of 4; ſo that *Duplicate Ratio* is the Proportion of Squares, as *Triplicate* is of Cubes. See *Triplicate Ratio*.

Duplicatio, (*Lat.*) a Term in the Civil-Law, anſwering to Rejoinder in the Common.

Duplication, a doubling, the folding of any thing back on itſelf. In a Law-ſenſe, an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame with *Anadiploſis*: In *Arithmetick*, the multiplying any Number by Two.

Duplication of the Cube, is when the ſide of a Cube is found, which ſhall be double of a given Cube.

Dupondium, (*Lat.*) two Pound weight; alſo half an Ounce, or the Weight of 4 Drams in Drugs.

Durable, that is of a long Continuance, laſting.

Dura Mater, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the outward Membrane or Skin that encloſes the Brain. See *Mater dura*.

Durance, Impriſonment, Confinement.

Duration, Continuance. In a *Philoſophical* Senſe, it is the *Idea* we have of the Continuation of the Exiſtence or Being of any thing; and 'tis the ſame thing with Time, when the latter is mathematically and abſolutely conſider'd: But Time, according to the common Notion, is the Meaſure of this Duration, taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, &c.

Duration of an Eclipſe, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipſed or darken'd in any Part.

Durden, (in ancient Deeds) a Copſe, or Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Dureſs, (*Lat.*) an old Word for Hardſhip: But it is ſtill us'd in Common-Law, for a Plea made by way of Exception, for one who being caſt into Priſon at a Man's Suit, or otherwiſe hardly us'd by Beating, Threats, &c. is forc'd to ſeal a Bond to him, during his Reſtraint: For the Law holds ſuch Specialty to be void, and *Dureſt* pleaded ſhall defeat the Action.

Durgen, a little thick and ſhort Perſon; a Dwarf.

Durham, the chief City of the Biſhoprick, or County of the ſame Name in the North of *England*.

Durham-College, a College in *Oxford* repair'd by Sir *Tho. Pope*; and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Durotriges, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who dwelt in that Part which we now call *Dorſetſhire*.

Duskiſh or **Dusky,** ſomewhat dark.

Duſty-foot, an old Law-word for a foreign Trader, travelling Merchant, or Pedlar, that has no ſettled Habitation. See *Pie-powder*.

Dutcheſs, a Duke's Wife.

Dutchy, the Territory of a Duke. In *England*, a Seigniory or Lordſhip eſtabliſh'd by the King under that Title, with ſeveral Privileges, Honours, &c. as *the Dutchy* of *Cornwal*, *Lancaſter*, &c. See *Dukedom*.

Dutchy-Court, is a Court wherein all Matters relating to the Dutchy or County-Palatine of *Lancaſter* are decided by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court: The other Officers belonging thereto, are the Attorney, Receiver-general, Clerk, Meſſenger, &c. beſides ſome other Aſſiſtants.

Duty, any thing that one is oblig'd to do. In the way of Trade, Money paid for Cuſtom of Goods, to be apply'd to the King's own Uſe, as that of Tunnage, Poundage, &c. In Military Affairs, the Exerciſe of thoſe Functions that belong to a Soldier, eſpecially where an Enemy is not to be directly engag'd; for in that Caſe, it is call'd *Going upon Service*.

Duumvirate, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* Magiſtracy, the Office of the *Duumviri*, or two Perſons in equal Authority.

Duumviri Capitales, certain Judges in criminal Cauſes, appointed at *Rome*, and other free Cities, having great Authority and Power; for they took

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care of the Prisons, like our Sheriffs, were Members of the Publick Council, and had two Lictors, or Ax-bearers walking before them.

Duumviri Quinquipales, two Magistrates, who were in the free Towns, what the *Consuls* were at *Rome*. They also had Officers that walked before them, carrying a small Switch in their Hands; and some of them assum'd the Privilege of having Lictors bearing Axes and Bundles of Rods.

Duumviri Navales, two Commissaries for the Fleet, created *A. U.* 542. when the *Romans* were at War with the *Samnites*: The Duty of their Office was to take care of the fitting of Ships, and ordering the Seamen.

Duumviri Sacrorum, two Commissioners appointed at *Rome* by King *Tarquinius Superbus*, whose Business was only to keep the three Books of Verses, which he bought of an unknown Woman, and were thought to have been written by the *Sibyl* of *Cumæ*; as also to consult those Sacred Volumes in some Cases, about what was to be done for the Good of the State.

Dwale, an Herb, otherwise call'd Sleeping, or Deadly Night-shade.

Dwarf, one that is extremely little and low in Stature, whether Male or Female. At *Okeham* in *Rutlandshire*, was born a Dwarf, scarce 18 Inches high when a Year old, and when 30, only about 3 Foot and 9 Inches; so that the Court coming in Progress that way, he was serv'd up in a cold Pie at the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Table.

Dwarf-trees, certain Trees so call'd from the Lowness of their Stature, which are of special Advantage for Table-fruit, whether Pears, Apples, Plums, Cherries, &c.

To **Dwindle** or **Dwindle away**, to decay, or waste; to shrink, or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old Word) consumed.

Dye, See *Die*.

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark blewish green Colour, us'd by Dyers and others, to make a yellow Colour; Its Root cuts tough, and digests raw Phlegm, thins gross Humors, dissolves hard Swellings, and opens Stoppages.

Dyna, a kind of East-*India* Coin, worth about Thirty Shillings of our *English* Money.

Dynasty, (*Gr.*) supreme Government, Seigniory, or Lordship, especially among the ancient *Egyptians*. Also a List of the Names of several Kings that have reign'd one after another in a particular Kingdom.

Dysæsthesia, (in the Art of *Physick*) a Difficulty or Fault in Sensation, or the Faculty of perceiving things by the Senses.

Dyscinesia, an Uneasiness in moving or stirring.

Dysciasis, a Distemper proceeding from the unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood or Nervous Juice; or an Intemperature when some Humour or Quality abounds in the Body.

Dyscoia, Dulness of Hearing.

Dyselces, troubled with Ulcers that are very hard to be cur'd.

Dysentery, the Bloody-flux, a Looseness with Gripings in the Belly, voiding bloody corrupt Matter, and even skinny Pieces of the Bowels, often attended with a continual Fever and Drought.

Dysepulotica, great inveterate Ulcers beyond Cure.

Dysis, the Seventh House in an Astrological Figure, sometimes so call'd; the Word in *Greek* signifying the Sun-set, or the West.

Dysodes, that sends forth an ill Smell, Stinking, as Excrements, Ordure.

Dysorexia, a decay or want of Appetite, proceeding from an ill Disposition, or diminished Action of the Stomach.

Dyspathia, an impatient Temper; or a languishing under some grievous Disease, or Trouble of Mind.

Dyspepsia, a Difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts; so that the Nourishment is often turn'd into a sharp Humour, and smells ill.

Dysphonia, a Difficulty of Speech, occasion'd by an ill Disposition of the Organs.

Dysphoria, an impatient Restlesness in suffering, or bearing.

Dyspnœa, Difficulty of breathing, Hardness or Straightness of Breath, Pursiness.

Dystherapeuta, Diseases difficult to cure.

Dysthymia, a Distemper, or Indisposition of the Mind.

Dystichia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-lids.

Dystocia, a Difficulty of bringing forth, or a preternatural Birth.

Dystrichiasis, a continual falling down of Tears, caus'd by the pricking of Hairs in the Eye-lids, which grow under the natural Hairs.

Dysuria, a Difficulty of making Water, accompany'd with a scalding Heat, proceeding from an ill Disposition of the Organs, or from a Stoppage of them by the Stone, Gravel, or slimy Humours; or else from an Inflammation or Exulceration of the Neck of the Bladder.

E A.

Ead or **Eadith**, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Women, signifying Happiness.

Eadelman or **Adelman**, a *Saxon* Word for a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*i. e.* happy Power) a proper Name of Men. See *Edgar*.

Eadith. See *Eddish*.

Eadulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin. See *Edwin*.

Eager, (*Fr.*) sharp, sow'r or tart of Taste; sharp-set, or hungry; vehement, or earnest.

The **Eager**, the Tide, Current, or swift Course of a River.

Eagle, the biggest and strongest of all Birds of prey.

Eagle-stone, a sort of Stone found in the Nests of Eagles.

Eaglet, a young, or little Eagle.

Ealderman or **Eolderman**, among the *Saxons*, was the same as Earl with the *Danes*; and now we call them Aldermen, who are Assistants to the chief Magistrate of a City or Town-Corporate.

Ealred, (*i. e.* all Counsel) a proper Name of Men.

To **Ean** or **Yean**, to bring forth young, as Ewes or Female Sheep do.

Ear, the Instrument of Hearing.

To **Ear**, to shoot out Ears as Corn does.

To **Ear** or **Are**, to till, plough, or fallow the Ground.

Ear-wig, an Insect which in some Years proves injurious to Fruit, by great Numbers of 'em feeding on and devouring them.

Earing, (aboard a Ship) that part of the Bolt-rope, or Rope wherein the Sail is sow'd, which is left open at all the four Corners of the Sail, being round in shape of a Ring. The two uppermost of these Earings are put over the Yard-arms, to fasten the Sail to the Yard; and into the lower Earings the Tacks and Sheats are seized, or as the usual Phrase is, *are there bent unto the Clew*.

Earites, (*Gr.*) the Blood-stone.

Earl, (*Sax.*) a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Marquess, who is created by the Cincture or girding on of a Sword, a Mantle of State, having three

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three Guards of Furrs, put upon him by the Queen herself, with a Cap and Gold-coronet on his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

Earl Marshal, See *Marshal*.

To Earn, to get by one's Work, Labour, or Employment; it is also used in some Countries for to glean.

Earnest, industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

Earnest, **Earnest-Money**, or **Earnest-Penny**, a piece of Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

Earning (Country-word) Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-curds.

Earth, one of the four Elements: Also the last of the five Chymical Principles, being that which remains after all the other Principles are drawn out, by Distillation, Calcination, *&c.* This is usually termed *Terra Damnata*, and *Caput Mortuum*.

To Earth, to go under Ground, to run into a Lurking hole, as a Fox or Badger does.

Earth-bags, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas-bags*.

Earth-nut, a Root growing somewhat deep in the Ground, in Shape and Taste like a Nut, from which arise a few fine Leaves, with a Stalk and Umbel of White Flowers like Saxifrage, or Meadow Parsley, but lesser.

Earthing, (in *Husbandry*) the covering of Vines, or other Trees and Herbs with Earth. Among *Hunters*, a Term us'd for a Badger's Lodging, as *To dig the Badger*, is to dislodge him.

Earthly, belonging to the Earth.

Earthquake, a violent shock or shaking of the Earth, occasion'd by Fire or hot Vapours pent up in the Bowels or hollow parts of the Earth, which force a Passage, and often produce dreadful Effects; as the destroying of Cities, overturning or swallowing up Mountains, *&c.*

Earthy, partaking of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

Earthy Triplicity, (in *Astrol.*) the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, so called from their Nature and Influence, as partaking of Earthly Qualities, *viz.* Coldness and Driness.

Ease, Rest, Pleasure, Comfort.

To Ease, to give Ease or Rest, to assuage: In Sea-language, it signifies to slacken, to let go slacker or to let loose: For when the Mariners would have any Roap slack'd, they say Ease it, as, *Ease the Bowling*, *ease the Sheat*, &c.

To Ease a Ship, is to slacken the Shrowds when they are too stiff: And to *Ease* the Helm, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the *Leeward*.

Easel, a wooden Frame, upon which a Painter sets his Cloath, either higher or lower, at pleasure; as the Picture is a Drawing.

Easement, easing, Refreshment; also an House of Office, or Privy: In Common-Law, a Service which one Neighbour has of another, by Charter or Prescription without Profit; as a Passage thro' his Ground, a Sink, or such like.

Easter, a solemn Festival appointed in Remembrance of Christ's Resurrection, and so call'd from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddess of the *Saxons*, whose Feast they kept about the same Time, *viz.* in *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-Monath*.

Easter-Offering. See *Oblation*.

Easter-pence. See *Chrismatis Denarii*.

Easterlings, People that live on the East of *England*, particularly Merchants of the Hanse-Towns in *Germany*: Whence *Easterling-money*, that which we commonly call *Sterling*, or *Current Money*, from a certain Coin that King *Richard* I. caus'd to be stamp'd in those Parts, and which was held in great Request for its Purity.

Eastes, a small Bird which delights to feed on Beans.

Eaves-dropper, one that privily listens at the Eaves, Windows, or Doors of a House, to make Strife and Debate among Neighbours; a Pick-thank or Tale-bearer.

Ebb, the going out of the Tide, distinguished by Seamen into several Degrees; as *Quarter-ebb*, *Half-ebb*, *Three-quarter-ebb*, and *Low-water*, or *dead Low-water*: Whence the Word is figuratively taken to signify the lowest Point of a Fortune or Condition.

To Ebb, to flow back as the Sea does. See *Tide*.

Ebberman. See *Hebberman*.

Ebdomadarius, (in old *Latin* Records) the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly, to oversee the Performance of Divine Service, and to set out the particular Office of every Person attending in the Choir, what part he is to bear that Week, in reading, singing, praying, *&c.*

Eben-tree, a Tree that grows in *India* and *Ethiopia*, having neither Leaves nor Fruit; but the Wood is Black as Jet, very hard, and so weighty, that the least Chip of it sinks, which is called *Ebony* and serves for many Uses.

Eberemoith or **Eberemurder**, (*Sax.*) bare, or downright Murder, which could not be attoned for by any Fine. See *Aberemurder*.

Ebionites, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Ebion* for their Ring-leader, and appeared about *A. C.* 71. They denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels, but St. *Matthew*'s.

Ebiscus, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Marsh-mallows*.

Ebenist, one that works, or deals in Ebony. See *Eben-tree*.

Ebrack, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Ebriety (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Ebullition, a boyling, bubbling, or rising up in Bubbles. Among *Chymists*, the great boyling or struggling, which arises upon the mingling together of an *Acid* and an *Alkalizate* Liquor: Whence any inward violent Motion of the Parts of a Fluid, occasioned by the struggling of Particles of different Natures, is called by this Name.

Ebulum or **Ebulus** (*Lat.*) the Herb *Wall-wort*, *Dane wort*, or *Dwarf-elder*.

Ecbasis (*Gr.*) a going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression.

Ecbolas, a Fig-tree that casts her Fruit.

Ecbolia, **Ecbolica**, **Ecbolinæ**, or **Ecbolades**, Medicines that help Womens Delivery in hard Labour, or fetch away a Dead Child; also such as cause Abortion or Miscarriages.

Eccathartica, purging Medicines.

Eccathisma, a Bath of hot Water, in which the Sick Patient is to sit down.

Eccentricity, (in the *Ptolemaick Astron.*) is that part of the *Linea Apsidum*, which lies between the Center of the Earth, and of the *Eccentrick*, i. e. that Circle which the Sun is supposed to move in about our Earth, and which has not the Earth exactly for its Center.

Eccentricity, (in the new Elliptical *Astron.*) is either Simple or Double: *Simple* or *Single Eccentricity*, is the Distance between the Center of the *Ellipsis* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Center of the Eccentrick. *Double Eccentricity*, is the distance between the *Foci*, or Navel-points in the *Ellipsis*, and is equal to twice the *Single Eccentricity*.

Eccentrick Circles or **Eccentricks**, are Circles that have not the same Center: Of which kind several Orbits were invented by ancient Astronomers, to solve the Appearances of the Heavenly Bodies. The *Eccentricks* of the Planets are also call'd *Deferens*, because they seem to carry the Bo-

dy of the Planet round in their Circumferences.

Eccentrick Equation (in the old *Astron.*) is an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, and another drawn from the Center of the *Eccentrick*, to the Body or Place of any Planet. 'Tis the same with the *Prosthaphæresis*; and is equal to the Difference between the Sun's or Planet's Real or apparent Place, counted in an Arch of the *Ecliptick*.

Eccentrick Place of a Planet, is that very point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in its Orbit, falls on it at Right Angles.

Echo, the Reflection of a Sound or Voice.

Ecchyloma, a Chymical Extract.

Ecchymoma, or **Ecchymosis**, an appearing of Marks or Spots in the Skin, which proceeds from Blood got out of the Veins; a Contusion or Bruise.

Ecclesia, a Church or Congregation of People to worship God, or the Place set a-part for that Use. In some old Records, a Sculpture or Image of a Church, which in former times, was often cut out or cast in Metal, and kept as a sacred Treasure or Relick.

Ecclesiastes, (*i. e.* the Preacher) the Title of one of King *Solomon*'s Books contained in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Ecclesiastical, belonging to the Church.

Ecclesiastical Advocate, See *Advocate*.

Ecclesiastical Censures, See Censures.

Ecclesiastical Dignity, See Dignity.

Ecclesiastical Persons, See *Regular* and *Secular Clergy*.

An **Ecclesiastick**, a Church-man, or Clergyman.

Ecclesiasticus, a pious and profitable Book in the *Apochryypha*, written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

Ecchope, a cutting off. In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

Eccoprotica, Medicines that are of a lenitive or assuaging Quality.

Ecerinu critica, are Signs to judge of a Distemper, from particular Excretions, or Discharges of Humours, *&c.*

Ecerisis, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure.

Ecdicus, (among the Ancients) an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, to maintain its Rights; a Recorder.

To **Echo**, (old Word) to increase, to add to, or help out.

Echeneis, (*Gr.*) a little Fish that sticking to the side of a Ship, is said to stop its Course; the Sea-Lamprey.

Echetæ, a sort of stinging Grashoppers.

Echidna, the Viper, a Serpent.

Echidnion, an Herb call'd Vipers-Buglos.

Echinate Seeds, (among *Herbalists*) such as are prickly, or rough.

Echinomelocactias, an *Indian* Plant, otherwise named *Melocarduus*.

Echinometra, the bigger sort of Sea-Urchin; a Shell-fish.

Echinopus, a kind of prickly Herb.

Echinus, the Urchin, or Hedge-hog; the Sea Urchin, a Fish: Also the Pill or rough prickly Shell of Chesnuts. In *Architecture*, a Member or Ornament first placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capitals, taking Name from the Roughness of its Carving, which resembles the prickly Rind of a Chesnut: This Ornament is now made use of in Cornishes of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and Composit Orders, being carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. Whence 'tis termed *Ove* by the *French* and *Ovolo* by the *Italians*; but the *English* Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round*.

Among *Herbalists* **Echinus** is taken for the prickly Head, or Cover of the Seed or Top of any Plant, so call'd from its likeness to the thorny Coat of a Hedge-hog.

Echion or **Echium**, Wild Borage, Vipers-Buglos, or Vipers-herb.

Echite, an Herb like Scammony.

Echites, a precious Stone of a darkish green Colour, somewhat resembling a Viper; also a kind of Climers, an Herb.

Echo, A Nymph of the Air, who dying for the Love of *Narcissus*, was feigned by the Poets, to be chang'd into that Voice or Sound, which is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly call'd an *Eccho*.

Echoicus Versus, a Verse that returns the last Syllable like an *Eccho*; as *grata malis lis*.

Ecligma, a kind of Medicine to be licked or sucked in, against Distempers of the Throat and Lungs, being a liquid Composition thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary.

Eclipse, (*i. e.* waining or failing) an Eclipse of the Sun happens when we are depriv'd of its Light, by the Interposition, or coming in of the Moon's Body between it and our Sight; as the *Eclipse of the Moon*, is the taking of the Sun's Light from the Moon, and is occasioned by the Interposition of the Body of the Earth between it and the Sun. The Word is also used in a figurative Sense, as *During the unhappy Eclipse of the Monarchy*.

Central Eclipse of the Moon, is when not only the entire Body of the Moon is covered by the Shadow, but also her Center passes through the Center of that Circle which is made by a Plane, cutting the Cone of the Earth's Shadow at Right-Angles, with the *Axis* or with that Line which joyns the Centers of the Sun and the Earth.

Partial Eclipse, is when either of the Luminaries, or noble Lights of the Sun or Moon are only darkened in part.

Total Eclipse, is when they are wholly Eclipsed or darkened, although the Sun's Eclipse is not properly Universal, but varied greater or lesser according to the Diversity of the Climate.

To **Eclipse**, to obscure or darken, to draw a Vail over.

Eclipsis, (*Gr.*) a failing, want: In *Grammar*, a Figure when a Word is wanting in a Sentence; also an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon: In a Medicinal Sense, a failing of the Spirits, a fainting or swooning away, a Qualm.

Ecliptick, or **Ecliptick Line**, is a great Circle of the Sphere supposed to be drawn thro' the middle of the *Zodiack*, and so named because the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon always happen under it: 'Tis also sometimes called *Via Solis*, or the Way of the Sun, because the Sun in his yearly Course never departs from this Line, as all the other Planets do more or less; from whence the *Zodiack* has its Breadth. See *Zodiack*.

In the new Astronomy, the **Ecliptick** is that Path or Way amidst the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to describe to an Eye placed in the Sun, as in its yearly Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East; and if this Circle be divided into Twelve equal Parts, they will be the Twelve Signs, each of which is distinguished by some Constellation, or Cluster of Stars.

Eclogue, (*i. e.* a choice Piece) the Title of *Virgil*'s Pastoral Poems; a Shepherd's Song, or Rural Ditty.

Eclysis, a loosing, releasing, or dissolving: Also a Term us'd by Physicians, when the Strength is somewhat decay'd for want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

Ecnephias,

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Ecnephias, a Storm that breaks out of a broad, dry Cloud.

Ecphonesis, an exclamation. In *Rhetorick*, a pathetical Figure, whereby the Oratour expresses the vehement Transport of his own Mind, and stirs up the Affections of those to whom he speaks; as *Oh false Hopes! Vain Pleasure!*

Ecphora, a jutting or bearing out in a Building.

Ecpharatica, Medicines that are proper for Obstructions, or Stoppages.

Ecphasis, (in *Rhetor.*) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

Ecpharis, (in the Art of *Physick*) a removing or taking away of Stoppages in any part of the Body.

Ecphysesis, a Distemper in which the Patient fetches his Breath thick.

Ecphysis, a rising or springing up, a budding or sprouting forth: In *Anatomy*, that part where the Guts take rise from the lower Orifice of the Stomach call'd *Pylorus*: In *Surgery*, any Process or Knob that is joyn'd with, or sticks to a Bone; the same as *Apophysis*.

Ecpiesma, a Juice press'd out, or the remaining Dregs of any thing that is squeez'd: Also a Fracture of the Scull, when the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain.

Ecpiesmus, a straining, wringing, or squeezing out; also a very great protuberance or bunching out of the Eyes.

Ecplexis, Astonishment, Consternation, great Fright; a Distraction of Mind, proceeding from some sudden outward Disturbance: Also blasting, or a numness in any part of the Body.

Ecpneumatosis, the faculty of breathing out. See *Expiration*.

Ecptoma, Luxation, or a being out a Joynt, as when the Bones are got out of their natural Place, but not broken.

Ecptosis, a falling or slipping down; also the same as *Ecptoma*.

Ecpyetica, Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Ecpyema or **Ecpyesis**, the same with *Empyema*, which See.

Ecrythmus, a Pulse that observes no Method or Order.

Ecsarcoma, the growing of Flesh in any Part.

Ecstasy or **Extasy**, properly the removal of a thing from the State wherein it was to another; a Trance or Rapture of Spirit, a Swoon: In a Medicinal Sense, a sort of Frenzy, or Disturbance of Mind.

Ecstasis, Extension or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a short Syllable is extended or made long.

Ecthlimma, (in *Surgery*) an Ulceration that proceeds from a violent pressure on the Surface of the Skin.

Ecthlypsis, a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel or Consonant, especially the Letter (*m*) in *Greek*, or *Latin Verse*, at the end of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel, or (*h*) as *βύλομαι ἐγὼ* for *βύλομαι ἐγώ*; *Div' incido*, for *Divum incido*.

Ecthymata, certain Pimples or breakings out in the Skin; as the Small Pox, Meazles, *&c.*

Ecthymosis, a Disturbance and Swelling of the Blood; also Sprightliness or chearfulness of Mind.

Ectillotica, Medicines that consume Callous Parts or proud Flesh, and pull out Hairs, *&c.*

Ectome, a cutting off: In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Limb or part of the Body.

Ectropium, a fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turn'd downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper, so that they cannot close one with another.

Ectypum, an Image or Picture made according to the Patern, a Copy taken from the Original.

Eczemata, fiery, red and burning Pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter.

* **Edacity**, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackerel.

Eddish or **Eadish**, the latter Pasture, the Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is also call'd *Etch*, *Earsh*, and *Eegrass*.

Eddy, the turning round in a Stream.

Eddy-tide, is when the Water at any Place, runs back contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falls into the Tide or Current again.

Eddy-water, (among Sea-men) is that which falls back as it were on the Rudder of a Ship under Sail; the dead Water.

Eddy-wind, is a Wind check'd by the Sail, by a Mountain, Reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

Eder (*Sax.*) a Hedge.

Eder-breche, the Trespass of Hedge-breaking.

Edgar, (*i.e.* happy Power) the proper Name of a King of *England*, the Eleventh from *Egbert*, and one of the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Success and Renown.

Edge, the sharp end of any Weapon, Knife, *&c.* a Brink, Border, Hem, or Skirt; the Corner of a Stone, Table, *&c.*

To **Edge**, to make an Edge or Border; also a Country-word for to Harrow.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwickshire*, noted for the first pitch'd Battle fought between the Forces of King *Charles* I. and those of the Parliament.

Edible, that may be eaten, or good to eat; as *An edible Root*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, a Publick Ordinance or Decree; a Letter of Command from a Prince or State.

Edification, an edifying, building up, or improving in Faith; Instruction.

Edifice, a Building, or House.

To **Edify**, to build up in Faith, to instruct, to improve in Godliness, Knowledge and good Manners.

Edile, (among the *Romans*) an Officer appointed to oversee the Building of Temples, and private Houses. See *Ædiles*.

Edinburg, the Principal City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a setting forth, or publishing; but it is commonly taken for the Printing, Publication, or putting out of a Book.

Editor, the Publisher of a Book.

Edmund, (*Sax.* happy Peace) a proper Name of which there were three eminent Kings of this Nation, *viz.* 1. a King of the East *Angles*, who being murder'd by the *Danes*, his Body was translated to St. *Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and gave Name to that Town. 2. A *Saxon* Monarch the Eighth from *Egbert*. 3. The Fourteenth King of that Race, Sirnam'd *Ironside*, a very Warlike, Hardy and Valiant Prince, victorious in many Battels against *Canutus* the *Dane*: But he was forced at last to yield to a sharing of the Kingdom, and soon after was treacherously killed by Earl *Edrick*.

Edom, (*Heb.* red, or earthy) the Sirname of *Esau*; from whom descended the *Edomites*, a great and Warlike People, with whom the *Israelites* had Wars a long time.

To **Educate**, (*Lat.*) to bring or train up, to instruct.

Education, Instruction, Nurture, the bringing up or breeding of Children and Youth.

To **Edulcorate**, properly to sweeten or make sweet; a Chymical Term for the clearing of any Matter from the Salts it may be imbody'd or mix'd with, by washing it thoroughly in common Water.

Edulco-

Edulcoration, the Act of Edulcorating, the Washing of things that are calcined or burnt to Powder from their Salts to make them sweet: Also the sweetening of Medicinal Potions with Sugar, Honey, or Syrups.

Edward, (*Sax.* happy Keeper) a proper Name, born by Nine *English* Kings; three before the Conquest, and six since; many of whom have the first Rank in the Register of Fame.

Edwin, (*i. e.* happy Conquerour) of this Name there were two Sovereign Princes, *viz.* the first a King of the *Northumbrians*, the fifth from *Ida*, and the other the tenth of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Eel, a well known Fish, of which there are chiefly four sorts, *viz. the Silver-Eel*, a greenish Eel call'd a *Grey*, a blackish one with a broad flat Head; and lastly an Eel with reddish Finns.

Eel-fares or **Eel-bares**, a Word us'd in some old Statutes, for a Fry or Brood of Eels.

Eel-pout, a kind of young Eel.

† **Effable**, (*Lat.*) that may be expressed or uttered.

Effect, any thing made, procured, or brought to pass: Intent, Design, Performance, Success; also Consequence, End, Issue; the chief point of a Matter.

Effects, are also the Goods, or Concerns of a Merchant.

To **Effect**, to perform, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

Effections (in *Geom.*) a Word us'd in the same sense with the *Geometrical* Construction or forming of Propositions; and often for Problems or Practices, which when they may be deduced from; or founded on some general Propositions, are call'd the *Geometrical Effections* thereto belonging.

Effective, that brings to effect, real.

Effector, the Author, Contriver, or Performer of a thing.

Effectless, that is of no Effect.

Effectual, that necessary produces its Effect, powerful, forcible, prevailing.

Effeminacy, Womanish softness.

Effeminate, Woman like, wanton, delicate, nice.

To **Effeminate**, to make womanish or wanton, to soften by Voluptuousness.

Effervescence or **Effervescency**, a boiling over, a growing very hot, a sudden transport of Anger or Rage. In a Physical Sense, an inward Motion of Particles of different Natures and Qualities tending to sudden Destruction.

Among Chymists **Effervence**, is taken to express a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the small parts of a Liquor, than is understood by the Word *Fermentation*; so that it implies a violent Ebullition or bubbling up, with some degree of Heat, and is the usual Term for the Effect of pouring an *Acid* Liquor on an *Alkalizate* one; as Oil of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar, *per Deliquium*; for a very great Disturbance, Struggling, Heat and Boiling will immediately arise, which is call'd a great *Effervence*.

Efficacious, that can do or prevail much; effectual, powerful.

Efficacy or **Efficaciousness**, Ability, Operation, Force, Virtue, Strength.

Efficience, the Power or Faculty to do a thing.

Efficient, producing its Effect, accomplishing, bringing to pass, causing.

Effigies, Image, Shape, Likeness, the Picture or Representation of a Person, *&c.*

Efflorescence or **Efflorescency**, (properly a blowing as a Flower does) a springing forth or flourishing greatly, a flourish of *Rhetorick*; also the encrease of a Disease.

Effluence of **Efflur**, a Philosophical Word for a flowing or running out.

Effluviums or **Corpuscular Effluviums**, are such very small parts as are continually flowing out of all mixt Bodies, the number of which is vastly great. The extreme subtilty and fineness of them in many Bodies is also transcendently remarkable, as being able for a long time together, to produce sensible Effects, without any apparent or at least considerable diminution of the bulk or weight of the Body that sends them forth.

Among Writers in the Art of Physick, **Effluviums** are more especially taken for Vapours that go through the Pores or invisible Holes of the Skin.

Efflur. See *Effluence*.

Effluxion, a flowing out; the Term is more especially apply'd to Women, when they bring forth an imperfect Birth.

Effort, (*Fr.*) strong Endeavour, a great straining, forcible Attempt.

Effractor, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* and Common Law) a Burglar that breaks open Doors or Walls to steal; a House breaker.

Effrontery, (*Fr.*) Impudence, Brazen-facedness, Boldness, or Saucineſs.

Effusio Sanguinis, (*Lat. i. e.* shedding of Blood) the Fine or Penalty impos'd by the old *English* Laws for Blood shed or Murder, which the King granted to many Lords of Manours.

Effusion, a pouring out, spilling or shedding; as *A great Effusion of Blood*. In *Chymistry*, a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, or stooping the Vessel on one side, when the Matter by its Weight is fallen to the bottom of it.

Eft, (old Word) again.

Eft or **Evet**, a venomous Creature like a Lizzard.

Eftsoons, (old Word) ever and anon, often, presently.

Egbert, (*Sax.* ever Bright, or Famous) a proper Name, the most eminent Bearer of which, was that renowned King of the *West-Saxons*, who by subduing several Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, was the first that laid the Foundation of the *English Saxon* Monarchy.

Egers, (Country word) the Spring or first-blown Tulips.

Egestion, a casting forth, a voiding: In the Art of *Physick*, the discharging of Meat digested thro' the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, into the rest of the Entrails.

To **Egg on**, to provoke, stir up, set on, or spur forward.

Egistments, (Law-word) Cattel taken in to graze or to be fed by the Week or Month. See To *Agist*.

Eglantine, a Shrub full of Prickles, which is also called *Sweet-brier*.

Egregious, (*Lat. i. e.* chosen out of the Flock) choice, singular, excellent, rare; also notorious or manifest.

Egress or **Egression**, a going forth; as To have free Egress and Regress.

Egressio. See *Hypanodos*.

Egret, a Bird of the Heron-kind with red Legs.

Egula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Brimstone, anciently used for the making of Wooll white.

Egyptians, the Natives or Inhabitants of *Egypt*, a Country of *Africa*: Also the same as *Gypsies*, who, according to our Statutes, are a kind of thieving Rogues that stroll about the Countries in Disguise, blacking their Faces and Bodies, and framing to themselves an unknown Language, for that under pretence of telling Fortunes, curing Diseases, *&c.* they abuse the ignorant common People, and live by pilfering, filching and stealing.

Egyptian Thorn, a Shrub like unto Sloe with Thorns.

Ehile,

Ehud, (*Heb.* praising) a Judge of *Israel*, who kill'd *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

Eia, (*Sax.*) an Island, an Eit or Ait: Whence the Termination of *Rames-eia* or *Remsey*, *Schep-eia* or *Sheppy*, and many other *English* Islands.

Ejaculation, (*Lat.*) a short Prayer pour'd forth from the bottom of the Heart, with fervent Devotion; the Word properly signifies a casting forth, or darting afar off.

Ejaculatory, that spurts out.

Ejaculatory Vessels, (in *Anat.*) certain Vessels that serve to discharge the *Semen* in the Act of Copulation.

To Eject, to cast or throw out.

Ejection or **Ejectment**, the Act of ejecting or throwing out. In a Medicinal Sense, it is the same with *Egestion*; which see.

Ejectione Custodiæ, a Writ which lies properly against one that casts out a Guardian from any Lands, whilst the Heir is under Age: It is also call'd *Ejectment de Gard* in *French*.

Ejectione Firmæ, a Writ lying for the Lessee for Term of Years, that is cast out before his Term expired, either by the Lessor or a Stranger.

Ejectum, (in old Records) a Jetson or Wreck of Goods thrown out of a Ship.

The **Eight** or **Eyt**, (*i.e.* the Island) anciently call'd *Alney*, an Island in *Gloucestershire*, made by the River *Severn*; where a single Combat was fought by King *Edmund*, surnam'd *Ironside*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, to decide their Right to the Kingdom.

Eigne, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for the Eldest or First-born.

Eineta, Eldership; a Term in Common-Law.

Eire. See *Eyre*.

Eisil, an old *English* Word for Vinegar.

† **Ejulation**, (*Lat.*) a yelling, pitiful crying, or wailing.

Ejulator, a wild Beast call'd a Crier, which resembles a Gray-hound in Shape and Size, and makes a noise like the crying of a young Child.

To Eke out, to make larger by adding another Piece.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with Exactness and Pains, perfectly and curiously wrought and compos'd.

Laboratory. See *Laboratory*.

Elacate or **Elacatena**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tunny, a Sea-fish.

Elæa, the Olive, a sort of Fruit.

Elæomeli, a kind of fat Gum, thicker than Honey, that drops from the Olive-trees in *Syria*.

Eleophyllon, Olive-Phyllon, or Maiden-Mercury; an Herb.

Elæosaccharum, Oil and Sugar mix'd together, or an Oil whose Parts are separated by Sugar: Also Sugar imbody'd with some Drops of distill'd Oil, so as to make the Oil more easy and agreeable to be swallow'd by the Patient.

Elæothesium, a Place where the Ancients kept Oil and Wax mingled, to anoint the Wrestlers.

Elam, (*Heb. i.e.* a young Man) the Father of the *Elamites*, a great People.

E-la-mi, the Name of the sixth ascending Note of each Septenary or Order of Seven Notes in the Scale of *Musick*, only in the uppermost Septenary *mi* is wanting, and the Note is call'd *E-la*.

Elaphabolmum, (*Gr.*) Wild, or Mountain-Parsley.

Elaphebolion, a Month among the ancient *Greeks*, answering to our *December*, and so nam'd from the Sacrifices then offer'd to the Goddess *Diana*, styl'd *Elaphebolos*, *i.e.* the Stag-shooter.

Elaphoboscon, a Wild Parsnep, or Wild Carret.

Elaphus, a Stag, Hart, or Hind.

Elaps, the Stag-Snake, a kind of Serpent, so call'd from its Swiftness.

Elapsed, (*Lat.*) gone or slipped away; as *The time is elapsed*.

† **Elapsion**, a sliding forth, or away.

Elasticity, (in *Philos.*) a Power to return to its first Place or Condition, as a Stick that is forcibly bent.

Elastick or **Elastical**, that has or belongs to such a Quality, that recoils with a kind of Spring or Force.

Elastick Body, is that which being press'd yields for a while to the Stroke, yet can afterwards recover its former Figure by its own natural Power; and if it can do this with the same Force as that which press'd upon it, 'tis said *To be perfectly elastical*. In this respect it is distinguish'd from *a Soft Body*, i.e. that which being press'd, yields to the Stroke, loses its former Figure, and cannot recover itself again.

Elastick Force, originally signifies the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itself again: This Quality is attributed by Philosophers to the Air, *&c.* In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for the Endeavour of *Elastick*, or springing Particles, when compress'd or crowded into a little room, to spread and roll themselves out again: Whence this Term is often us'd to denote such an Explosion or Throwing out of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps, or Convulsions.

Elate, (*Gr.*) the Firr-tree, also a kind of Palm-tree.

Elate, (*Lat.*) puffed up, transported, lofty, proud, haughty; as *A Man of an Elate Mind*.

Elaterists, a Name given by Mr. *Boyl* to such as hold the Doctrine of *Elaterium*, or Spring and Weight of the Air, which he maintains against *Linus*.

Elaterium, the Elasticity or springing Faculty of the Air, *&c.* Also the Juice of wild Cucumbers made up into a thick Consistence, being a strong Purge for Choler and Phlegm: It is also taken by some, for any Medicine that purges or loosens the Belly.

Elatine, a Weed growing amidst Corn, and commonly call'd Running Buck-Wheat, or Bind-Corn; Lluellin.

Elatites, a kind of Blood-stone, more especially good for Burns.

Elb, the Name of one of the great Rivers in *Germany*.

Eld, (old Word) Age, Eldership.

Elder-hole, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness, it having been plumb'd to the Depth of 800 Fathoms, and yet no Bottom could be found.

Elder, more aged, or farther advanc'd in Years.

Elder Battalion, (in the Art of War) that Battalion which was first rais'd, and has the Post of Honour according to its standing.

Elder Officers, Military Officers are accounted elder than others, not by their Age, or the Time they have serv'd in the Wars, but by the Date of their Commissions, and accordingly they are to take their respective Posts.

Elder or **Elder-tree**, a well-known Shrub, whose Leaves, Bark, Berries, *&c.* are of very great use in *Physick*. In some Countries, the Udder of a Cow, or other Beast, is also call'd an *Elder*.

Ele, an old Word for Help.

Eleanor, (*Sax.* all fruitful) a proper Name of Women.

Eleazar, (*Heb.* the Help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his Successor in the Priestly Office.

Elecampane, (*Lat.*) an Herb otherwise call'd Horse-heal, whose Root is counted very good for the Lungs.

Elect, chosen, appointed; as *The Lord Mayor Elect*.

The

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The **Elect**, (a term in *Divinity*) the elected Saints, the Faithful, such as are chosen and appointed by God to be Inheriters of everlasting Glory.

To **Elect**, to chuse, or make choice of.

Electica, (*Gr.*) the same as *Attrahentia*: which see.

Election, (*Lat.*) an Electing, or Chusing, Choice: In a Law-sense, 'tis when a Person is left to his own free Will, to take or do any thing to another, which he pleases: So if *A.* covenants to pay *B.* a Pound of Chocolate or Tobacco before *Whitsontide*, it is at the Election of *A.* at all times before *Whitsontide* which of them he will give; but if he does not pay it before the said Festival, then it is at the Choice of *B.* to have Action for which he thinks fit.

Elections, (among *Astrologers*) are certain Times or Opportunities pitch'd upon, according to their Observations, as most fit for the undertaking of a particular Business or Enterprize.

Election de Clerk, a Writ granted out of the Chancery for the Choice of a Clerk, appointed to take and draw up Statutes-Merchant.

Elective, that is done by, or depends upon Election or Choice; as *An Elective Kingdom*.

Elector, a Chuser.

Electors of the Empire, certain Princes of *Germany*, who have a Right to chuse their Emperour, according to the Ordinance or Decree made for that purpose, by the Emperour *Charles* IV. These Electors at first were Seven in Number, that is to say, Three Spiritual, *viz.* the Bishops of *Mentz*, *Trier*, and *Colen*; Four Temporal, *viz.* the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marques of *Brandenburgh*, and the King of *Bohemia*, for a casting Voice: Afterwards the Duke of *Bavaria*, having the upper *Palatinate* given him, was admitted as an Eighth Elector, and a Ninth was lately added, who is the Duke of *Hanover*.

Electoral, belonging to an Elector.

Electorate, the Dignity, or the Territories of an Elector of the *German* Empire.

Electoress, an Elector's Wife.

Electricity, (among Naturalists) is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, *&c.* have of attracting or drawing all sorts of very light Bodies to them, when the attracting Body is rubbed, or chafed.

Electrum, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Gum call'd *Amber*.

Electuarium Theriacum, (*Lat.*) a sort of Cordial for consumptive and weak Horses, made of Syrup of Violets, Lemmons and Roses mingled with *London-Treacle*.

Electuary, a Medicinal Composition made of several Ingredients, with Syrup, or Honey, to the Consistence of a Conserve.

Electuary of Diatessaron. See *Diatessaron*.

Electuary of Kermes, a Composition made of the Grains of Kermes, Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, Cubebs, Elecampane-roots, *&c.* which is good for Rheums, Colds, loss of Appetite, Dulness and Leanness in Horses.

Eleemosyna, (*Gr.*) Alms, Pity. Whence the Law-Phrase, *Dare in puram & perpetuam Eleemosynam, i. e.* to give in pure and perpetual Alms, or in Frank-Almonie; as Lands in former times were given to religious Uses, and so discharg'd from Military Service, and other secular Burdens.

Eleemosynaria, the Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up, and thence distributed by the Almoner to the Poor: It was also sometimes taken for the Almoner's Office, to which certain peculiar Rents were allotted.

Eleemosynarius, the Almoner, or Officer, who receiv'd the Eleemosynary Rents and Gifts, and duly dispos'd of them to pious and charitable Uses.

Eleemosynary, belonging to Alms, or that is voluntarily and freely given by way of Alms.

Elegance or **Elegancy**, (*Lat.*) Fineness of Speech, Politeness or Neatness of Language.

Elegant, handsome, neat, fine, spruce, gay, curious, delicate, eloquent.

Elegiac, belonging to Elegy.

Elegiac Verse, a sort of *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, otherwise call'd *Pentameter*, seldom or never us'd of it self, but set by turns with the *Hexameter*: It consists of a *Spondee* or a *Dactyl* in the first Place, of a *Choriambus* or a *Molossus* in the second; then of a *Dactyl* and a *Choriambus*, which two last Feet are always certain; as

Ad vada Meandri concinit albus olor.

Elegiambick Verse, a kind of Verse us'd in *Horace's* Poems, call'd *Epods*.

Elegingraphus, a Writer of Elegies.

Elegit, (*Lat.*) a judicial Writ which lies for him that has recover'd Debt or Damages in the King's Court, against one not able to make Satisfaction, commanding the Delivery of half the Party's Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, except Oxen and Beasts for the Plough, to be held till the whole Debt and Damages be satisfy'd.

Elegy, a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song, a lamentable Ditty.

Elelisphacum or **Elelisphacos**, the Herb *Sage*.

Elementary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Elements.

Elements, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing else, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at last resolv'd; being four in Number, *viz. Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Water*. It is also often us'd for the first Principles or Grounds of any Art or Science; and thus the Propositions of *Euclid* are termed his *Elements*, because they contain the first Principles of *Geometry*. The Letters of the Alphabet are likewise call'd *Elements*, as also the Bread and Wine prepar'd in the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Among *Naturalists*, the Word is generally taken in the same Sense as Principles; and by the *Elements* and *Principles*, or as they sometimes call them, the *Elementary Principles* of a natural or mix'd Body, they mean those simple Particles, or very small Parts, out of which such a Body is made up, and into which it may be resolv'd.

In *Geometry*, a Point, Line, and Surface, are termed *The first Elements of Magnitude*.

Elements Chymical. See *Principles chymical*.

Elemi, a sort of transparent Gum or Rosin, which issues from a *Cedar-tree* in *Ethiopia*; being of a whitish Colour, and mix'd with yellow Specks.

Elenchus, (*Gr.*) a sophistical Argument, a Confutation; also an *Index*, or Table in a Book, referring to Places: Also a kind of long Pearl like a Pear, which the *Roman* Ladies wore in their Ears.

Elenctical, convictive, that serves to convince, or confute.

Elenge, (old Word) strange.

Eleos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-Bird with crooked Claws that catches Mice and Moles.

Elephant, the biggest, strongest, most intelligent and most teachable of all four-footed Beasts.

Elephantia, **Elephantiasis**, or **Elephas**, the Leprosy, which makes the Skin rough like that of an Elephant, with red Spots gradually chang'd into black and dry parched Scales or Scurf. In this Disease, (according to *Galen*) the Lips grow thick, the Nose swells, the Ears decay, the Jaws are red, and

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and the Fore-head ſet with Tumours or Bunches like Horns.

Elephantiaſis Arabum, a Swelling in the Legs and Feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, which proceeds from Melancholy and Phlegmatick Blood, ſo that the Feet reſemble thoſe of an Elephant in ſhape and thickneſs; and this ſort of Swelling often happens to Beggers that wander much.

Elephantus or **Elephas**, the Elephant, an *Indian* Beaſt; or the Leproſy a Diſeaſe.

To **Elevate**, (*Lat.*) to raiſe, or raiſe up, to exalt or lift up; to make chearful or merry, as Wine does.

Elevated, raiſed. In *Aſtrology*, a Planet is ſaid *To be elevated* above another; when one being ſtronger, weakens the Nature and Influence of the other.

Elevation, the Act of elevating, raiſing or lifting up; as *The Elevation of the Hoſt*: In *Chymiſtry*, it is the cauſing of any Matter to riſe up in Fumes or Vapours, by means of Heat.

Elevation of a Mortar-piece or **Cannon**, (in *Gunnery*) is the Angle which the chace of the Piece, or the *Axis* of the Horary Cylinder makes with the Plan of the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*) is the Height or Number of Degrees that the Pole in any Latitude, is raiſed, or appears above the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Dialling*) is the Angle which the *Style*, or upper end of the Cock that caſts the Shadow on the Dial-plane makes with the *Subſtylar* Line.

Elevator, (*Lat.*) a Perſon that helps, or lifts up: Whence thoſe Muſcles that ſerve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards, are termed *Elevators*, or *Elevating Muſcles*, by Anatomiſts.

Elevator Labii Inferioris, is a Muſcle which with its Partner, lies within the lower Lip and draws it upwards: They ariſe from the lower part of the Gums of the lower Jaw, that belong to the *Dents Inciſors*, and deſcend directly to their Implantations in the lower part of the Skin of the Chin.

Elevator Labii Superioris, a Muſcle that ſprings from the fore-part of the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, immediately above the *Elevator Labiorum*, and deſcending obliquely under the Skin of the Upper Lip, joyns with its Partner in a middle Line from the *Septum Narium*, to its end in the *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Elevator Labiorum, is a Muſcle which lies between the *Zygematicus* and the *Elevator Labii ſuperioris proprius*, and takes riſe from the fourth Bone of the Upper Jaw.

Elevator Oculi, a Muſcle of the Eye, which ariſes near the Place where the Optick Nerve enters the Orbit, and is inſerted to the *Tunica Sclerotis*, on the upper and fore part of the bulb of the Eye under the *Adnata*. This Muſcle is call'd *Superbus*, or the Proud, from its moral ſignification, it being one of the common Marks of a haughty Diſpoſition to look high; and therefore its oppoſite Muſcle is termed *Humilis* or the Humble.

Elevator or **Elevatorium**, a Surgeon's Inſtrument with which the Scule-bone when ſunk, is raiſed up again: It is alſo made uſe of to draw Bullets, or Hail-ſhot out of the Fleſh.

Eleeſon. See *Kyrie Eleeſon.*

Eleuſina Sacra, the Sacred Rites of *Eleuſina*, ordain'd by the Inhabitants of the City *Eleuſis* in *Greece*, in honour of the Goddeſs *Ceres*: Theſe Myſteries were kept very ſecret, no Men being admitted to them, but only Women, who took all immodeſt Liberties among themſelves.

Eleutheria, certain Feſtivals ſolemnly kept every fifth Year, in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherianus*, *i. e.* the Protector of Liberty: Theſe Feaſts were appointed by the *Greeks*, after the ſignal Defeat of Three Hundred Thouſand *Perſians*, whom *Mardonius* General to King *Xerxes* brought againſt them.

Elf, a Fairy, or Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

Elf-arrows, Flint ſtones ſharpen'd and jagged on each ſide like Arrow-Heads, made and us'd in War by the ancient *Britains*, of which ſome have been found in *England*, and greater ſtore in *Scotland*; where the People gave them that Name, and imagine they dropt from the Clouds.

Eli, (*Heb.* the offering or lifting up) a Judge of *Iſrael*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Prieſts.

Eliakim, (*i. e.* God ariſes) the Son of *Hilkiah*; alſo *Joſiah*'s Son whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Father's ſtead.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) fit to be elected or choſen.

Eliud, (*Heb.* he is my God) the Son of *Barachel*, and one of *Joab*'s Friends.

Elijah or **Elias**, (*i. e.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold a Famine among the *Iſraelites*, did many ſtrange Miracles, and was at laſt carry'd up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

† **Elimation**, (*Lat.*) a filing off or poliſhing.

Eliphaz, (*Heb.* the Endeavour of God) one of thoſe that argu'd with *Job* in his Sickneſs.

Eliſha, (*i. e.* the Health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*: He was anointed Prophet by *Elijah* to ſupply his Place, and become no leſs eminent than his Predeceſſour, for the number and greatneſs of his Miracles.

Eliſion, (*Lat.*) a ſqueezing, or ſtriking out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel in Verſe, at the end of a Word.

Elixation, a ſeething or boiling: it is more eſpecially taken for the boiling of any thing for a Medicinal Uſe in a proper Liquor, to the end that the Matter may impart its Virtue to the Liquor 'tis boiled in.

Elixir, (*Arab. i. e.* ſtrength) a Name that Chymiſts have given to many Infuſions or Tinctures of mixt Bodies prepar'd in Spirituous *Menſtruums*; and by the Term *Elixir*, they would expreſs a very precious Liquor, or a Quinteſſence; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

Elixir Proprietatis, is a Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Saffron* drawn by Spirit of Wine, and Spirit of *Sulphur*: It ſtrengthens the Heart, helps Digeſtion, purifies the Blood, and works by Sweat.

Elizabeth, (*Heb.* the Oath of God) a proper Name of a Woman: Among thoſe of this Name, beſides the Perſon ſo eminent in Holy Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of Glorious Memory, is not to be forgotten.

Elk, a ſtrong Swift Beaſt as high as a Horſe, and ſhap'd like a Hart, with two very large Horns bending in a plain Edge towards the Back, and the Fore-Legs without Joints like an Elephant; ſo that they ſleep leaning on Poſts, or Trees, and Fight not with their Horns, but Fore-feet. They are found in the Foreſts of *Pruſſia*, but more commonly in *Lapland* and *Canada*.

Elk, a Word us'd in *Stat.* 32. *H.* 8. for a kind of Yew, proper to make Bows.

Ell, a Meaſure containing Three Foot and Nine Inches: At *Bruges* in *Flanders*, it is equal to 1. 64. *Engliſh* Meaſure. At *Antwerp* 1. 667. At *Amſterdam* in *Holland* 1. 695. And at *Paris* in *France* 0. 95.

Elleborum. See *Hellebore*.

Eileipſis, (*Gr.*) Omiſſion, leaving out, or paſſing

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by, Defect: In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby ſome part of a Diſcourſe is left out, or cut off; as in the *Latin* Expreſſion *Paucis te volo*, in which the Words *Verbis aliquot*, are left out, or to be underſtood: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when ſome Word is wanting to make up the Senſe; as

Quid plura ——————

In *Geometry*, **Ellipſis**, is a plain Figure commonly call'd an Oval; or a crooked Line including a Space longer on one ſide than the other, and drawn from two Center-points, each call'd the *Focus* or Navel; being one of the three Sections of a Cone. See *Oval*.

Elliptical Compaſſes, a pair of Braſs-Compaſſes, to make any Ellipſis or Oval Figure, by drawing the *Index* once round.

Eliptical Dial, a ſort of Dial made of Braſs or Silver, with a folding Joint, and the *Gnomons* or Cocks to fall flat; fitly contriv'd ſo as to take up little Room in the Pocket.

Elops, (*Gr.*) a choice Fiſh, which ſome take to be the ſame as a Sturgeon.

Elm, a Tree of which there are four or five ſorts; the chief being the Common or Mountain-Elm, the *French* Elm, and the *Dutch* or Witch-Elm: The Timber is of ſingular uſe where it may lie continually dry or wet, and therefore proper for Water-works, Mills, Pumps, Pales, Ship-planks, *&c.*

Elminthes or **Helminthes**, are little Worms bred in the Guts, eſpecially that call'd *Rectum* or the lowermoſt ſtraight or great Gut.

Ell, a Meaſure of three Foot and one Inch.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper Speech, handſome Utterance, Delivery, or Expreſſion.

Elodes or **Helodes**, (*Gr.*) full of Fens or Bogs, marſhy: Alſo a ſort of Feaver, accompany'd with a violent and perpetual Sweating.

Elogy, a Teſtimonial to one's Praiſe or Commendation.

Elohim, (*Heb.*) one of the Names of God in the Bible, expreſs'd in the Plural Number, either to denote his Majeſty, or the Myſtery of the Holy Trinity; as in the Beginning of *Geneſis*; *Elohim bara*, i. e. God created. There is alſo *Eloah* in the Singular Number.

Eloi, my God; a Word us'd in the New Teſtament.

To **Eloin**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to remove, put, or ſend a great way off; as *If ſuch as are within Age be* Eloined, *ſo that they cannot ſue Perſonally, their next Friends ſhall be admitted to ſue for them.*

Elongation, properly a prolonging or lengthening: In *Surgery*, a ſort of imperfect disjoynting, when the Ligament of any Joynt is ſtretch'd, but not ſo far as that the Bone is quite out of its Place.

In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*, **Elongation** ſignifies the Removal of a Planet to the fartheſt Diſtance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye placed in the Earth. The two Points wherein the *Epicycle* interſects or cuts the *Deferent* are call'd the Points of *the greateſt Elongation.*

To **Elope**, (Law-Term) to leave one's Husband, and follow or dwell with an Adulterer.

Elopement, the Act of Eloping, for which a marry'd Woman, unleſs ſhe be voluntarily reconcil'd to her Husband, ſhall loſe her Dower or Marriage-Portion; neither ſhall the Husband be compell'd to allow her any Alimony or Maintenance.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) the Art of well-ſpeaking, a Rhetorical Utterance, which delivers things proper to perſwade.

Eloquent, that has a Gift, or good Grace of ſpeaking or Delivery; well ſpoken.

† **Elucidation**, a making bright, clear, or plain; a Comment, or Gloſs.

Elucubration. See *Lucubration*.

To **Elude**, to ſhift off, to wave, to get clear off.

Elul, (*Heb.*) the Month of *Auguſt* among the *Jews*.

Elvers, a ſort of Griggs, or ſmall Eels, which at a certain time of the Year ſwim on the top of the Water, about *Briſtol*, and are ſkimm'd up in ſmall Nets: By a peculiar way of dreſſing, they are bak'd in little Cakes, fry'd, and ſo ſery'd up to Table.

Elves, Scare-crows to affright Children.

Elvish (old Word) froward.

Elufory, that ſerves to elude, or ſhift off; cheating, deceitful.

Elyſian Fields, a certain Paradice of delightful Fields or Meadows, with fine Walks, *&c.* into which the Heathens held that the Souls of juſt Men paſs'd after Death; the Word *Elyſium* being of an *Hebrew* or *Phenician* Original, and ſignifying a Place of Delight and Joy.

Elytroides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſecond proper Coat which immediately wraps up, or Covers the Teſticles, and is otherwiſe call'd *Vaginalis*, or the Vaginal Tunicle.

† **Emaceration**, (*Lat.*) a waſting or making lean, alſo a ſoaking, or ſowſing.

To **Emaciate**, to make lean.

Emanation, a flowing or iſſuing from; as *Theſe are the Emanations of the Royal Juſtice*: Alſo a Term in *Divinity*, us'd to expreſs the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son.

To **Emancipate**, (in the *Roman* Law) to make free, or give one his Freedom; to ſet at Liberty a Son, Nephew, or other Perſon under his Juriſdiction.

Emancipation, the Act of emancipating or ſetting free; properly a Legal froeing of Children from their Father's Tuition before a Magiſtrate: Alſo an Alienation or Surrendry of an Eſtate.

Emanuel. See *Immanuel*.

Emargination, (in *Surgery*) a taking away the Scurf that lies about the Brims of Wounds or Sores.

To **Emaſculate**, to take away the force of Manhood, to Geld, to weaken or infeeble.

To **Embale**, to make up into a Bale or Pack.

To **Embalm**, to dreſs a dead Body with Balm, Spices, Gums, and other Drugs, in order to keep it, for a conſiderable time, from Putrefaction; to perfume.

Embamma, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sauſe.

Embaphium, a Saucer or ſmall Veſſel in which Medicines, or other things are put or meaſured.

Embargo. See *Imbargo*.

To **Embark**, to go on Ship-board, to enter upon a Deſign.

To **Embarras**, (*Fr.*) to peſter or trouble, to incumber or clog.

Embarraſment, Crowd, Confuſion, Diſorder, Incumbrance, Perplexity.

To **Embaſe**. See To *Imbaſe*.

Embaſis, (*Gr.*) a going in, an Entrance: In a Medicinal ſenſe, a ſort of Bath.

Embaſſadeur,

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Embaſſadour, (*Fr.*) a Commiſſioner appointed to act for, and repreſent the Perſon of a Prince or State in a foreign Country. See *Ambaſſadour*.

Embaſſadreſs, an Embaſſadour's Wife or Lady.

Embaſſage or **Embaſſy**, the Commiſſion which a Prince or State gives to an eminent Man of Parts and Skill, to treat with another Prince or State about matters of Importance.

Embatæ, Ships that only ſerve to carry Paſſengers, Paſſage-boats.

Embater, the Hole, or Sight of a Croſs-bow.

Embateuticon Jus, (among the Civilians) a kind of Law, by which People might keep things pawn'd to them, in their own Poſſeſſion.

Embattled or **Crenelle** (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the out-line of any Ordinary is drawn, ſo as to reſemble the Battlements of a Wall or Caſtle.

To **Embelliſh**, (*Fr.*) to beautify, or grace; to ſet off, or ſet out.

Embelliſhment, an Embelliſhing, a Set off.

Ember-Weeks, Four Seaſons in the Year more eſpecially ſet a-part for Prayer and Faſting, and of great Antiquity in the Church, *viz.* the firſt Week in *Lent*, the Week after *Pentecoſt*, or *Whitſuntide*, the Week following the 14th Day of *September*, and that following *December* 13th.

In every one of theſe Seaſons there are three Days moſt ſolemn, *viz. Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, which are termed *Ember-days*, from the Word *Ember*, *i. e.* Aſhes; becauſe in old Times, the Faſters us'd to ſprinkle themſelves with Aſhes; or from the Cuſtom of eating nothing on thoſe Days till Night, and then only a Cake bak'd under the *Embers*, which was thence called *Ember-bread*.

To **Embezel** or **Embezzle**, to waſte or ſpoil, to purloin or pilfer.

Emblem, (*Gr.*) a Repreſentation of ſome Moral Notion, by way of Device, or Picture; as the *Lion* is an Emblem of Generoſity, a *Ball* of Inconſtancy, the *Ant* of Induſtry, *&c.*

Emblematical or **Emblematick**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Emblems.

Emblements, (Law-Term) the Profits of Land that has been ſowed. It is alſo ſometimes more largely taken for the Natural Productions of the Ground; as Graſs, Fruit, Hemp, Flax, *&c.*

To **Embody**. See To *Imbody*.

Emboline, (*Gr.*) a Shrub growing in *Aſia*, the Leaves of which ſteep'd in Drink, are good againſt Poiſon.

Emboliſm (in *Aſtron.*) the putting in, or adding of a Day in Leap Year, the ſame as *Intercalation*.

Emboliſmical Lunation or **Emboliſmatical Month**, is when the Lunations which happen every Succeſſive Year, Eleven Days ſooner than in the fore-going, amount to Thirty Days, and make a New Additional Month, to render the Common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

Embolus, a Bar of a Door, a Spoke, a Pin, a Wedge: Alſo a Term us'd by Natural Philoſophers for the Sucker of a Pump, or Syringe, which when the Pipe of the Syringe is cloſe ſtopt, cannot be drawn up but with the greateſt Difficulty; and when forced up by main Strength, on being let go, will return again with great Violence.

To **Emboſs**. See To *Imboſs*.

To **Embowel**, to take out the Bowels.

To **Embrace**, (*Fr.*) to compaſs, hug, or take about in one's Arms; to lay hold of an Opportunity, to favour an Opinion.

Embraceour or **Embraſour**, (in Common-Law) he that, when a Matter is on Tryal, comes for Reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, and ſpeaks in favour of one of the Parties, or endeavours to corrupt, or over-awe the Jury.

Embracery, the Offence of an Embraceor; in tampering with the Jury, *&c.* the Penalty for which is Twenty Pounds, and Impriſonment at the Juſtice's Diſcretion.

Embraſure, (in *Architect.*) an Inlargement made on the in-ſide of a Gate, Door, or Window, or in the opening of a Wall, to give more Light; or for the greater Conveniency of the Building.

In Fortification, **Embraſures** are the Gaps or Loop-holes left open in a *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, to let the Mouth of the Cannon through, in order to Fire into the Moat, or Field.

Embrocation, (from the *Greek* Word *Embroche*, *i. e.* a watering or wetting) a Terms us'd by Phyſicians, for a kind of Fomentation, in which the warm Liquor is let diſtill Drop by Drop, or very ſlowly upon the part of the Body to be fomented: Alſo a gentle rubbing, or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oil, or any other aſſwaging Liquor, to the Place affected.

To **Embroil**. See To *Imbroil*.

To **Embrue**. See To *Imbrue*.

Embryo, (*Gr.*) a Child in the Mother's Womb, after its Members come to be formed, but before it has its perfect Shape: Whence figuratively, any thing not brought to Perfection, is ſaid *To be in Embryo*.

Embryoceles or **Embryothlaſtes**, an Inſtrument with which Surgeons break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may the more eaſily be taken out of the Womb.

Embryotomy, an Anatomical Diſſection of an Embryo, or young Child that is newly form'd.

Embryulcus, a Surgeon's Inſtrument or Hook, with which a dead Child may be drawed out of the Womb.

Embuſcatum Marmor, (*Lat.*) Boſcage, or buſhy Marble of *Jeruſalem*, a ſort of Marble digged out of Mount *Sinai* in that City, of a White Colour inclining to Yellow: It has this wonderful Property, that after whatever manner it is cut or divided, Shrubs and Buſhes appear therein curiouſly wrought by Nature, and of a blackiſh Colour, which ſoon diſappear, if the Stone be ſet over Fire.

Eme, (old Word) the Emmet, or Ant; an Inſect.

Emendals, an old Word ſtill us'd in the Accounts of the *Inner Temple*, where ſo much in *Emendals at the Foot of an Account*, ſignifies ſo much in Bank, in the Stock of the Houſe, for the Supply of all extraordinary Occaſions.

Emendare (*Lat.*) to amend, correct, or make better; alſo an old Law-Term, to make amends for any Crime or Treſpaſs: Whence a Capital Crime, not to be atton'd for by a pecuniary Mulct, or Fine paid in Money, was ſaid *To be inemendable*.

Emendatio, an Amendment. In old Law-Records it is taken for the Power of correcting Abuſes according to ſet Rules or Meaſures; as *Emendatio Panni*, the Power of Alnage, or looking to the Aſſize of Cloath, that it be of the juſt Ell, or due Meaſure: And *Emendatio Panis & cereviſiæ*, the Aſſizing of Bread and Beer, or the Power of overſeeing and correcting the Weights and Meaſures of them.

Emendation, Amendment, Correction.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a precious Stone of a Green Colour, the hardeſt next to the Ruby: Among Heralds, the Green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen. See *Vert*.

To **Emerge**, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) when any Natural Body in ſpecie lighter than Water, being violently thruſt down into it, riſes again, it is ſaid To *Emerge* out of the Water, and this is the moſt proper Signification of the Word.

Emergency, a thing that happens ſuddenly, an unexpected Circumſtance of Affairs.

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Emergent, that rises, appears, or comes out; as *An emergent Occasion*, *i. e.* Business of Consequence happening on a sudden. In *Astronomy*, a Star is said *To be emergent*, when it is getting out of the Sun-beams, and ready to become visible.

Emeril or **Emery**, a sort of Stone found in Mines of Copper, Iron and Gold, very hard and heavy; which serves to burnish Gold, and cut all manner of precious Stones but Diamonds: Also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

Emersion, (*Lat.*) properly an issuing, or coming out from under Water: It is a Term more especially us'd by Astronomers, when a Star which has lain hid for some time, under the Sun beams, begins to appear again: It is also taken for the Sun or Moon's coming out of an Eclipse.

Emetical or **Emetick**, (*Gr.*) that provokes, or causes to Vomit.

Emetick Medicines or **Emeticks**, Medicines that with their pricking Particles, draw together the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and so throw out at the Mouth, whatever is offensive to the Stomach.

Emetick Tartar, is Cream or Crystal of Tartar powder'd and mingled with a quarter part of *Crocus Metallorum*, and then the Mixture is to be boil'd for Eight or Nine Hours in an Earthen Pan, in a sufficient quantity of Water: Afterwards the hot Liquor is strain'd through a Woollen Cloath, and about half of it being gently evaporated, the rest is left to cool, and will shoot into Crystals.

Emeu, a kind of Fowl. See *Cassowary*.

† **Emiciation**, (*Lat.*) a shining, or appearing aloft; a springing, or rising up.

Eminence or **Eminency**, passing, or standing above others; Excellency, high Degree or Quality; also a Title usually given to Cardinals. *Eminence* is also a little Hill or rising Ground. In *Fortification*, an Height that overlooks and commands the Place under it.

Eminent, high, overtopping, great, renowned.

Emir, (among the *Turks*) a Lord, especially any one descended from the false Prophet *Mahomet*.

Emissarius or **Emissarius equus**, a Word us'd by *Plautus*, *Matthew* of *Westminster* and others, for a Stallion Horse, or Steed.

Emissary, a trusty Person of quick Parts, sent privately to sound or sift another, to get Intelligence, or to Spy out the Actions or Post of an Enemy.

Emission, a sending, casting, hurling, or shooting forth.

To **Emit**, to send, dart, or shoot forth.

Emma, a proper Name of several Women, particularly of King *Edward* the Confessour's Mother.

Emmenagoga or **Emmenagogues**, Medicines that stir up the *Menses*, or Courses.

Emmenia, Womens Monthly Courses, or Terms.

Emmet, an Insect, otherwise call'd an Ant or Pismire; the Pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn against Winter, makes it generally taken for the Emblem of Industry.

Emmoton, (*Gr.*) a liquid Medicine to be squirted into Ulcers.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) mollifying, softening, or assuaging; as *An emollient Decoction*.

Emollientia, Emollients, or softening Medicines, *i. e.* such as with a moderate Heat and Moisture dissolve those Parts which before stuck close together; and dispersing others, make them loose and soft.

Emolument, Profit got by Labour and Cost; Benefit, Advantage. The Word properly signifies Gain arising from the Grist of a Corn-mill.

Emotion, a stirring, or moving forth; Disturbance, Disorder, or Trouble.

Empalement, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is the outmost Part of the Flower of a Plant, encompassing the *Foliation* of the Attire. 'Tis designed to be a Guard and Band to the Flower, where it is weak and tender; and therefore such Plants as have Flowers with a firm and strong *Basis*, as Tulips, &c. have no Empalement, nor need any.

To **Empannel**, (Law-Term) is to set down the Names of the Jury-men in a Parchment-Schedule, or Roll of Paper, call'd the *Pannel*, which is done by the Sheriff, after he has summon'd them to appear for the performance of such Publick Service as Juries are usually employ'd in.

Emparlance, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Petition or Motion made in Court, for a Day of Respite, to consider what is best to be done; or for the Defendant to put in his Answer to the Plaintiff's Declaration. In the Civil-Law, it is called *Petitio Inducarum*.

Empasma, (*Gr.*) a Composition of sweet Powders, to take away a Sweat, and cause Itching. See *Catapasma*.

Empattement, (according to some) is the same as *Talus* in *Fortification*; which See.

Emperour, (*Lat.*) an absolute Soveraign Prince, who bears Rule over many large Countries.

Empetron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Samphire*, or as some say, *Saxifrage*.

Emphasis, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a tacit Signification is given to Words, or when more is signify'd than express'd; a Weight or Stress laid upon a Word in the speaking of it.

Emphatical or **Emphatick**, utter'd with a Grace, significant, forcible. Thus when any thing is spoken with great Earnestness or Concern, we say 'Twas spoken very *Emphatically*, or with a great *Emphasis*.

Emphatical Colours, (according to the old Natural Philosophers) are those *Apparent Colours*, as they otherwise term them, which are often seen in Clouds before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun, or those in the Rain-bow, *&c.* And these, because they are not permanent or lasting, they will not allow to be true Colours.

Empheuteusis, a Planting, Grafting, or Imping: In the *Roman* Law, the Renting of Land, upon condition to Plant it.

Empheuteuta or **Empheuteutes**, such a Tenant of Land; a Copy-holder.

Empheuteuticus Ager, Land improved, let out to Farm, Hire, or Rent.

Emphractick, Medicines that by their Clamminess stop up the Pores of the Skin.

Emphragma, a Stopple, a Bar or Bolt: Also a wringing or grinding Pain of the Guts, as in the Wind-colick.

Emphraxis, an Obstruction, or Stoppage in any Part of the Body.

Emphysema, a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing.

In *Surgery*, an Inflammation proceeding from Heat, or otherwise: Also a kind of Swelling, wherein Wind is contained, with a little slimy Phlegm.

Emphyton Thermon or **Calor Innatus**, is the innate Heat, or Heat first suppos'd to be produc'd in a *Fœtus*, or Child in the Womb, from the Parents *Semen*, which afterwards, when Respiration is begun, and the *Fœtus* subsists of it self, decays and ceases by Degrees. Many Philosophers and Physicians call this Heat an *Innate* and *Natural Spirit*, and make it consist of three Parts, *viz.* of a *Primogenial* Moisture, an Innate Spirit, and Heat.

Empire, (*Lat.*) the Dominions, or Jurisdiction of an Emperour; also Power, or Authority.

Empirica Medicina or **Empiritice**, (*Gr.*) Quacking or pretending to cure Diseases by Guess, without

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out Reason, a practising Physick without enquiring either into the Nature of the Disease, or of Medicines proper to be made use of to cure it; but depending altogether on the Authority of experienced Medicines, which are often apply'd too Universally in all Manner of Cases and Circumstances.

Empirical, belonging to an Empirick, or Quack.

Empiricism, the Profession, or Practice of an Empirick.

Empirick, a Physician by bare Practice, that applies general Medicines after a bold and heedless rate; a Quack-salver, a Post-Doctor, a Mountebank.

Emplagia, the Palsey, a Disease.

Emplastricks. See *Emplastomena*.

Emplastrum, a Plaister, or Salve outwardly apply'd to the Skin, spread upon Linnen-cloath, Leather, *&c.* and made of divers things, as Oil, Wax, Pitch, Rosin, Swines-grease, the slimy Juice drawn from Gums, Seeds, Roots, *&c.*

Emplastomena or **Emplastica**, are Salves, or Sticking Plaisters, which to close and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours, *&c.* cannot pass.

Emplecton Opus, Work well knit and couched together; properly when the Stones of a Building are so laid, that the Front and Back which are in sight be smooth, but their inside rough, that they may take the better hold of one another.

To Employ, (*Fr.*) to set one at Work, or upon some Business, to use or make use of, to bestow Time or Pains.

Employ or **Employment**, Work, Business, Trade, Place or Office.

Empneumatosis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an alternate dilatation or widening of the Chest, whereby the outward Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood by the Wind-pipe and Lungs.

Emponema, the bestowing of Pains and Charge about a Thing, to improve or make it better: In the *Roman* Law, the Right and Covenant of Tenancy for the holding of Land.

Emporetical or **Emporetick**, belonging to Merchandize.

Emporium, a Mart Town: Among Anatomists, it is often taken for the *Common Sensory* in the Brain.

Empory, a Mart-Town, a place for Fairs and Markets; an Exchange.

Empress, an Emperour's Wife.

Emprimed, a Term us'd by Hunters, when a Hart forsakes the Herd.

Empprize, an old Word for Enterprize.

Empsisthotonos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a continual Contraction, or drawing together of the Muscles of the Neck towards the Fore-parts: A stiffness of the Back-bone when it is bent forwards, as *Opisthotonos*, when 'tis bent backwards.

Emption, (*Lat.*) a buying or purchasing.

Empusa, (*Gr.*) a Hobgoblin, or Spirit that goes upon one Leg.

Empyema, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a gathering together of Corrupt Matter, about the Breast and Lungs: Also an Operation to discharge all sorts of Matter, with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation or opening in the Breast.

Empyreum Cœlum, the Heaven of Heavens, or highest Heaven, the Eleventh Sphere above the *Primum Mobile*, or first Mover, in which is the Throne of God; the Residence of Angels, and the Eternal Mansion of Saints or Glorify'd Spirits; so call'd from its fiery Brightness.

Empyreal or **Empyrean**, belonging to the highest Heaven; as *The Empyreal Orbs*.

Empyreumata, (in the Art of *Physick*) little feaverish Remains, after the *Crisis*, or Turn of a Disease: Also that thick slimy Matter which settles at the bottom of distilled Waters. *Empyreuma* also signifies that taste and smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happens to some Oils, Spirits, and Waters, from their being drawn off by too great a Degree of Heat.

Emrod or **Emry**, a Glazier's Diamond.

Emrods. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Emrole, a kind of Flower.

To **Emulate**, (*Lat.*) to vie with one, and strive to match or Master him; to envy another's Excellency or Worth.

Emulation, the Act of emulating, or imitating with a Desire to excell; Contention, Envy.

Emulgent, (*i. e.* milking out or stroking) a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *Emulgent Vessels*, *i. e.* two large Arteries and Veins, which arise, the former from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, the latter from the *Vena Cava*: They are both inserted to the Kidneys; so that the *Emulgent Arteries* carry the Blood with the Humour call'd *Serum*, to them, and the *Emulgent Veins* bring it back again, after the *Serum* is separated from it by the Kidneys.

Emulsion, a kind of Physick-drink made of Fruits and Seeds of the Form and Colour of Milk, to be us'd in such cases as require easing or assuaging Medicines.

Emunctories, certain Kernally Places in an Animal Body, by which the Principal Parts discharge their Excrements, or Superfluities; as the Glandules that lies under the Ears for the Brain, under the Arm-pits for the Heart, and under the Groin for the Liver, *&c.*

To **Enable**, to make able, or capable.

Enach, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Satisfaction for any Crime, or Fault.

To **Enact**, (Law word) to establish an Act, to ordain, or decree.

Enæmon, (*Gr.*) a Medicine that serves to stanch or stop the Blood, closing the Passages of the Vessels by its binding, cooling, or drying Quality.

Enaireoma, that which hangs as it were a little Cloud in the middle of distilled Waters or Urines, especially when the Disease is breaking away.

Enallage, a changing, or exchanging. In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby there is a Change either of a Pronoun, as when a Possessive is put for a Relative; as *Suus* for *Ejus*; or of a Verb, when one Mood or Tense is put for another.

Enaluron, the Heralds Term to express a Bordure charged with any kind of Birds: Thus they say, *He bears Argent, a Bordure Azure, charged with an Enaluron of Martlets*; meaning that there are Martlets all round the Border.

Enamel, a sort of Composition us'd by Painters, Goldsmiths, Glaziers, and other Artificers.

To **Enamel**, to set off with Enamel, to Paint after a particular Way, with little Spots or Flowers, to engrave with Fire.

Enamoured. See *Inamoured*.

Enantiosis or **Antenantiosis**, (*Gr.*) contrariety: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were by Affirmation; as *There was Strength against Nimbleness, Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobleness.*

Enargia, a Rhetorical Term, for Evidence, or Clearness of Expression.

Enarration, (*Lat.*) a plain Declaration, or Interpretation; a Recital or Rehearsal.

Enarthrosis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, when the Cavity, or Hollow Part which receives is deep, and the Head of the Bone that's let in, is somewhat long; as in the Joyning of the Thigh-bone with the *Ischion*, or Huckle-bone.

Enænia, certain yearly Festivals, anciently kept,

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kept on the Days that Cities were built: Also one among the *Jews*, call'd *The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*, and observ'd by our Saviour. Among Christians, the Consecration or Wake-days of our Churches.

To Encamp. To *Incamp*.

Encanthis, a Swelling, or piece of Flesh that grows out of the inner Corner of the Eye.

Encardia, a precious Stone, having in it the Figure of an Heart.

Encarpa, (in *Architect.*) Flowers, or Fruit-work cut out on the Chapiters of Pillars.

Encathisma, (in the Art of *Physick*) a kind of Bath for the Belly, the same as *Infessus*.

Encauma, a Brand, or Mark made by Burning: a Burning in; a Wheal, or Push caus'd by a Burn: Also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab, which often follows a Feaver.

Encaustes, an Enameller that Engraves with Fire.

Encaustice or **Encaustica**, Encaustick, the Art of Enamelling, making Images, or Painting with Fire.

Encaustum, a kind of Picture wrought with Fire; also Enamel, or Varnish us'd for that purpose.

Enceinte, (*Fr.*) Compass, Inclosure. In *Fortification*, the whole Compass of a Place, either lin'd and compos'd of Bastions, Courtins, *&c.* or otherwise.

Encephalos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) whatever is contain'd within the Compass of the Scull.

Encheiridion or **Encheiridium**, a manual, or small Volume, that may be carried about in one's Hand, a Pocket-book: Also that part of the Oar, which a Water-man holds in his Hand, the Handle of a thing; also a Dagger.

Enchylata, thin Ointments.

Enchymoma, a flowing of the Blood, whereby the outward Parts become Black and Blue; as in the Scurvey, Blood-shot Eyes, *&c.* Also a sudden and quick Motion of the Blood; as in Anger, Joy, *&c.*

Enchyta, an Instrument with which Liquors are dropt into the Eyes, Nostrils, or Ears.

To Encircle. See to *Incircle*.

Enclitick (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles, commonly join'd to the end of a Word, and so call'd upon account that they cause the Accent to incline towards themselves, as *que*, *ne*, *ve*, in *Latin*.

To Enclose. See To *Incloſe*.

Enclysma, (*Gr.*) a Clyster, or Glister.

Encolpiæ, Winds arising out of Creeks, and Nooks.

Encomiast, a Maker of Encomiums.

Encomiastick, a Copy of Verses in one's Praise, or belonging thereto.

Encomium, a Speech, or Song, in Commendation of a Person; Praise.

To Encompass, to surround, or stand about.

Encope, (*Gr.*) an Incision, Cut, or Gash: In *Surgery*, a Cutting, or Lancing of any Part of the Body, as in a Gangrene.

Encounter, (*Fr.*) Meeting, Fight, Carnal Copulation.

To Encounter, to meet, to engage in Fighting.

To Encourage, to give Courage, or Hearten, to Countenance; to incite or stir up, to promote or prefer.

Encouragement, that which serves to encourage; a Gift, Recompence, or Reward.

Encranium, (*Gr.*) the hinder part of the Brain; the same as *Cerebellum*.

Encrasicholus, the Anchovy, a sort of Fish.

To Encreale. See To *Increase*.

To Encroach, (*Fr.*) to intrench upon, or usurp; to invade, to abuse.

Encroachment, the Act of Encroaching, Usurpation: In a Law-sense, *Encroachment*, or *Accroachment*, is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights, or Possessions of another; as if two Grounds lying together, one presses too far upon the other; or when as if a Tenant owes two Shillings Rent-service to the Lord, and the Lord takes three.

To Encumber. See To *Incumber*.

Encyclopædia, (*Gr.*) the whole Circle or Compass of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Encysted Tumours. See *Tumours*.

End for end, a Phrase us'd by Seamen, when a Rope runs all out of the Block or Pulley; and when a Cable runs all out at the Hole call'd the *Hawse*, they say, *The Cable is run out End for end*.

To Endammage, (*Fr.*) to do Damage to, to hurt.

To Endanger. See To *Indanger*.

To Endear, to make dear and beloved.

Endearment, an Endearing, a great cause of Affection.

Endecagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

Endeixis, a shewing or declaring: In the Art of *Physick*, an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done; as a *Plethory*, or too great fulness of Blood, directs to the opening of a Vein.

Endelechia, a Philosophical Word for Continuence, or Lastingness. See *Entelechia*.

Endemical, Endemial, or **Endemious Disease**, a Distemper that affects a great many in the same Country, the Cause of it being peculiar to the Country where it reigns; as the Flux to *Ireland*, the Scurvy to *Holland*, intermitting Feavers to the Inhabitants of our marshy Places, *&c.* It is also sometimes called *Morbus Vernaculus, & Communis*.

To Endew, (among Falconers) is when a Hawk so digests her Meat, that she not only discharges her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pannel.

To Endite, to Compose, Pen, or deliver the matter of a Letter, or other Writing.

Enditement or **Indictment**, (in Common-Law) a Bill, or Declaration in form of Law brought against one for some Offence, either Criminal or Penal unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and presented to be true before an Officer, or Court that has Power to punish such an Offence. It is always at the Suit of the King, and differs from an *Accusation* in this Respect, that the Preferrer is no way ty'd to the Proof of it, except there appear Conspiracy.

Endive, an Herb us'd in Sallets and Potage in the Autumn and Winter-seasons: The distilled Water of it is very much us'd in Feavers and Inflammations, by reason of its cooling Quality.

Endorse, (in *Heraldry*) the eighth part of a *Pale*, or the fourth of a *Pallet*, as *He bears, or an Endorse Gules*.

To

To **Endorſe**. See To *Indorſe*.

Endorſed, when two Lions are born Rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Heralds ſay, *They are endorſed*, but if their Faces be towards each other, it is termed *Combatant*.

To **Endow**, to beſtow a Dower, or Marriage-Portion; to ſettle Rents or Revenues, for the maintenance of a College, Hoſpital, *&c.*

Endowment, natural Gift or Quality: In a Law-ſenſe, the giving, or taking of a Dower to a Woman: Alſo the ſetting out or ſevering of a ſufficient Portion for the maintenance of a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated; and ſuch a Vicarage is call'd a *Vicarage Endowed*.

Endowment de la pluis belle part, (*Fr.*) a Law-Phraſe us'd when a Man dying poſſeſſed of ſome Lands held in Knights-ſervice, and others in Socage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage-Lands, as being *la pluis belle part*, *i. e.* the fairer Part.

Endromis, (*Gr.*) a kind of courſe Shag Mantle which Runners and Wreſtlers anciently us'd to caſt about them after Exerciſe, alſo worn by others in cold Weather; a *Scotch* Plad, or *Iriſh* Robe.

To **Endue**, (*Lat.*) to qualify, to ſupply or furniſh with.

To **Endure**. See To *Indure*.

Enema, (*Gr.*) a Gliſter.

Energetical, full of Energy, emphatical, forcible.

Energetical Bodies, or **Particles**, (among Naturaliſts) ſuch as are eminently active, and which produce manifeſt Operations of different Natures, according to the various Circumſtances, and Motions of thoſe Bodies or ſmall Parts.

Energumeni Dæmoniaci, Men that are poſſeſs'd with unclean Spirits.

Energy, effectual Working, Efficacy, Force: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein great Force of Expreſſion is us'd: In a Medicinal Senſe, a ſtirring about, or Operation of the Animal Spirits and Blood.

To **Enervate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to ſpoil the force of the Nerves or Sinews) to take away one's Strength and Vigour, to weaken, or infeeble, to ſoften, or make wanton.

Enervation, the Act of enervating, weakening, or making feeble. In *Surgery*, a Weakneſs about the Nerves and Tendons.

Enewed, (old Word) made new.

Eneya, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the principal part of an Inheritance, which goes to the eldeſt Son.

Enfans Perdues, (*Fr. i. e.* loſt Children) the Forlorn Hope in an Army. See *Forlorn Hope*.

To **Enfeeble**. See to *Infeeble*.

To **Enfeoff**. See To *Infeoff*.

Enfilade, (*Fr.*) a Ribble-row of Rooms, Doors, *&c.* a long Train of Diſcourſe: In the Art of War, the Situation of a Poſt that can diſcover and ſcour all the Length of a ſtraight Line; which by that means is render'd almoſt defenceleſs.

To **Enfilade** or **Enfile**, **the Courtin Rampart**, &c. is to ſcour or ſweep the whole Length of ſuch a Work with the Shot.

To **Enforce**. See to *Inforce*.

To **Enfranchiſe**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to make one a Free-man, or a free Deniſon, to incorporate a Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

Enfranchiſement, the Act of enfranchiſing, making free, *&c.*

To **Engage**, to perſwade, or draw in, to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's ſelf, or paſs one's Word, to Encounter or Fight.

Engagement, a Promiſe, Obligation, or Tie; a Combat, or Fight.

Engelbert, (*Germ. i. e.* bright Angel) a proper Name of ſome Men.

To **Engender**, (*Fr.*) to get or beget, to breed, to create or cauſe.

Engine, in general, is any Mechanick Inſtrument, made up of Wheels, Screws, or Pulleys, *&c.* in order to lift, caſt, or bear any Weight, or to produce any conſiderable Effect which cannot be ſo eaſily performed by the bare Application of Mens Hands; as Engines to raiſe Water, or put out Fire, Cranes, Draw-beams, *&c.* The Word is alſo figuratively taken for an Artifice, Device, or Contrivance.

Warlike Engines, ſuch as are made uſe of for the battering and taking of ſtrong Places.

Engineer or **Ingenier**, a Perſon well skill'd in the Art of Contriving, Building and Repairing of Forts, and other Works; alſo experienc'd in the Method of Attacking and Defending all ſorts of Poſts.

Engiſoma, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Fracture of the Scull, wherein the Bone ſinks to the inner Membrane, or Skin of the Brain, and preſſes upon it: Alſo the Name of an Inſtrument us'd in ſuch Caſes.

England, the moſt happy Country in *Europe*, upon many Accounts, more eſpecially with reſpect to its ſituation, temperateneſs of its Air, Richneſs of Soil, *&c.* Its Name is derived from the *Angles*, a People of *Denmark*, who with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, ſubdu'd and ſettled themſelves iu this Iſland. See *Saxons*.

Englecery, **Englechery** or **Englechire**, an old Law-Term that only ſignifies the being an *Engliſh-man*, and formerly us'd in Oppoſition to *Francigena*, which laſt Word denoted any Foreigner: So that according to K. *Canutus*'s Law, a Fine was laid upon the Country, for the private Murder of ſuch a one, and every Man ſo kill'd was accounted *Francigena*, unleſs *Englecery* was proved, *i. e.* due Proof were made that he was an *Engliſh-man*. This Law for the Abuſes and Troubles occaſioned by it, was utterly aboliſhed by *Stat.* 14. *Ed.* 3.

Engliſh, belonging to *England*; as *The Engliſh Tongue*: Alſo the Name of a kind of Printing Letter.

Engliſh Serpentary, an Herb. See *Biſtort*.

Engonaſi or **Engonaſis**, one of the Northern Conſtellations containing about 48 Stars, and ſo named from its Figure, wherein *Hercules* is repreſented leaning on his Right Knee, and endeavouring to bruiſe a Dragon's Head with his Left Foot.

Engonios, (in *Anat.*) the bending of the Arm or Leg.

Engouted, a Term in Heraldry, when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To **Engraft**. See To *Ingraft*.

Engrailed, a Term in *Heraldry*, when a Bordure, *&c.* is made by a Line notched and ſhap'd like a Scollop, ſo that the little Arches turn outwards from the middle of the Eſcutcheon; for if they turn the other way, 'tis called *Invected*.

To **Engrave**, to cut any Figure, or Repreſentation in Wood, Copper, or other Metal.

To **Engroſs**. See To *Ingroſs*.

Engiſcope, (*Gr.*) the ſame with a *Microſcope*, being an Inſtrument to view ſmall Bodies diſtinctly, and ſo call'd, becauſe it brings the Eye much nearer to thoſe ſmall Bodies, ſo as to make them appear to have larger Parts and Dimenſions than they had before. See *Microſcope*.

To **Enhance**, to advance, or to raiſe the Price.

Enharmonical or **Enharmonick Muſick**, (*Gr.*) the laſt of the three kinds of Muſick in uſe among the Ancients abounding with *Dieſes*; a particular manner of turning the Voice, and diſpoſing the Intervals with ſuch Art, that the Melody becomes more moving. See *Cromatick* and *Diatonick*.

Enharmonical

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Enharmonical Diesis. See *Diesis.*

Enhydris, (*Gr.*) an Adder, or Water-snake; an Otter.

Enhydros, a sort of round Stone smooth and white, wherein as one shakes it, somewhat seems to move to and fro.

Enigma or **Ænigma,** a Riddle, an obscure Allegory, in which the natural Sense of the Words cannot be immediately perceived: an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question or Proposition.

Enigmatical, belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Speeches; mystical, hard to be understood.

Enigmatist, one that makes or proposes Riddles, or hard and obscure Questions.

Enixum Sal, a Term us'd by Chymists, for that which they otherwise call a *Neutral Salt,* which partakes both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*; as common Salt, Nitre, Allum, *&c.*

To **Enjoy,** to have the Use or Profit of, to have at one's Disposal, to possess.

Enjoyment, enjoying, possessing; Possession, Pleasure, Joy.

To **Enjoyn,** to bid, order, charge, or command.

To **Enlarge.** See To inlarge.

To **Enlighten,** to light, or give light to; to clear or make clear.

To **Enliven,** to put Life into, to make lively or brisk.

Enmity, (*Lat.*) Hatred, Grudge, Variance, Strife, falling out.

Ennead, (*Gr.*) the Number of Nine.

Enneadecaterides, (in *Astron.*) a Revolution of Nineteen Years, otherwise call'd the *Lunar Cycle,* or *Golden Number*; which See: Or, *Cycle* of the *Moon.*

Enneagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a regular Figure of Nine equal Sides, and as many Angles, which may be fortify'd with the same Number of Bastions.

Enneaphyllon, an Herb that has Nine long Leaves.

Enneatical, belonging to the Number of Nine; as *Enneatical Days or Years, i. e.* every Ninth Day of a Sickness, or Ninth Year of a Man's Life, which is thought to bring some great Alteration in the Disease, or change of Fortune.

Enneemeris, (*Gr.*) one kind of the Figure *Cæsura* in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, after the Fourth Foot in the Ninth Syllable of the Verse, which odd Syllable ending the Word, helps to make the next Foot with the following Word; as in this Verse.

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

Where are found all the Four Branches of the *Cæsura,* viz. *Triemimeris, Penthemimeris, Hepthemimeris, & Enneemimeris.*

To **Ennoble,** (*Lat.*) to make Noble, to render more renowned.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars said to be set up by *Enoch,* the Son of *Seth,* one of Brick, and the other of Stone, upon which the whole Art of Astronomy was engrav'd.

Enodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) an unknotting, or cutting away the Knots of Trees: Also an explaining, expounding, or unfolding of a Matter.

Enormity, Heinousness, high Misdemeanour.

Enormous, that is out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, heinous, grievous.

To **Enpleet,** an old Law-word, for to implead; as *May exleet, and be enpleated in all Courts.*

Enquest or **Inquest,** the Inquisition or Enquiry into matter of Fact made by the Jury in all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict; according to which Judgment passes; for the Judge says, *The Jury finds the Fact thus; and the Law is thus.*

To **Enquire.** See To *Inquire.*

To **Enrage,** to put in a Rage, to make one mad, or provoke him.

To **Enroll.** See To *Inroll.*

Ens, (*Lat.*) a Philosophical Term for a Being, whatever has any kind of Existence, or Being: This the School-men call *Ens reale,* or *Ens positivum,* to distinguish it from their *Ens rationis,* which is only an imaginary thing, a Creature of the Brain, and exists only in the Understanding.

Ens Primum, (according to *Paracelsus*) is the most efficacious Part of any natural mixt Body, Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral, which he pretends to have been able to separate from them, and with it to effect prodigious things, for the renewing and restoring of Youth.

Ens Veneris, is a Sublimation of equal Parts of the Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol,* calcined or burnt to a dark Colour, and of *Sal Armoniack,* into the form of a Yellow Flower; and this Operation is so call'd from some Particles of *Venus,* or Copper, which are thereby carried away from the *Vitriol.*

Ensample, (old Word) an Example, Model, or Pattern.

To **Ensconse,** (old Word) to intrench. See *Inscons'd.*

To **Enseam** or **Ensaim,** to purge a Hawk, or Falcon of her Glut, and Grease.

Enseeled, (among Falconers) a Hawk is said *To be Enseeled,* when a Thread is drawn through the upper-Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

Ensiformis Cartilago or **Mucronata,** (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is the lowest Part of the *Sternum,* or Breast-bone, so nam'd from its sharp-pointed Triangular Shape, resembling the Edge of a Sword.

Ensign, an Officer in a Foot Company of Soldiers that bears the Standard or Colours; or the Standard it self: Also the Colours that are set up, or hung out in a Ship: In *Heraldry,* an Escutcheon in which are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Coat Armour of a particular Family.

Ensigns of Royalty. See *Royalty.*

Ensigne, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in some of our ancient Writers, for Bleeding, or Blood-letting; also blooded, or let blood.

To **Enslave.** See To *Inslave.*

To **Ensnare.** See To *Insnare.*

To **Ensue,** (*Fr.*) to follow, to proceed, or spring from.

Entablature or **Entablement,** (in *Architect.*) properly a flooring, or lofting with Boards: It is more especially taken for the Architrave, Frize and Cornice of a Pillar, being in Effect the outmost end of the Flooring, which is either supported by Pillars, or by a Wall, if there be no Columns.

Entail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Fee-Tail, or Fee-entailed, scanted, or shorten'd; by which means the Heir is limited, and ty'd up to certain Conditions.

To **Entail an Estate,** is to make it over after such a manner.

Entalium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Sea-shell of about a Finger's length, scollop'd without, and smooth on the in inside.

To **Entangle.** See To *Intangle.*

Entelechia, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd by *Aristotle,* to express the Humane Mind or Soul, as being the perfection of Nature, and the Principle of Motion. The ancient Commentators on *Aristotle,* interpret it by the Word *Actus,* meaning a kind of *Substantial Form,* by which Action is produced in the Body. But the modern Philosophers take it for a sort of continued and perpetual Motion, and fit Modification

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tion of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform ſuch Acts as are proper to it.

Entendment, (in Common-Law) the true ſenſe or meaning of a Word, or Sentence: Thus a thing that is in doubt ſhall be ſometimes made out by Entendment. See *Intendment*.

To **Enter**, to go into, to ſet down in Writing; eſpecially to Note down Goods, *&c.* in a Book of Accounts. Among Carpenters, to let the Tenon of a piece of Timber into the Mortiſe of another.

To **Enter a Hawk**, a Term us'd by Falconers, when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

Enteta, (*Gr.*) the Entrails, the inward Parts of the Body, the Bowels.

Enterenchyta, a Clyſter-pipe, which is alſo call'd *Siphon* and *Syringa*.

To **Enterfere**. See To *Interfere*.

Enterfering, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſes ſuch a Beaſt to go ſo narrow behind with the hinder Feet, that he frets one Foot againſt another; whence there ariſe hard mattery Scabs which make him go lame.

Entering. See *Ent'ring*.

Entermewer, (among Falconers) a Hawk that changes the Colour of her Wings by degrees.

Enterocele, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the fall of the Entrails, eſpecially of the Gut call'd *Ileum*, through the widen'd Proceſſes of the *Peritonæum*, into the Groin or outward Skin that covers the *Scrotum*: It is otherwiſe call'd *Hernia Inteſtinalis*.

Entercepiploocele, a kind of Rupture, when the Caul and the Guts fall down both together into the *Scrotum*, or Cod.

Enterology, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Bowels.

Exteromphalus or **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture, when the Entrails bunch out at the Navel; which is common among great-belly'd or teeming Women.

To **Enterpenn**, (a Term in *Falconry*) as, *The Hawk Enterpenneth, i. e.* has her Feathers wrapt up, ſnarled or intangled.

Enterpleader, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the debating of a Point that accidentally happens, before the Principal Cauſe can have an end: In the Civil Law, it is termed *Cognitio præjudicialis*. See To *interplead*.

Enterprize, an Undertaking, Attempt or Deſign; eſpecially in the Art of War.

To **Enterprize**, to undertake, to take in Hand, to attempt.

To **Entertain**, to maintain, keep or lodge; to receive or accept of, to Treat.

Entertainment, an entertaining, receiving, *&c.* Treatment, good Welcome.

Enterview, (a Term in *Falconry*) by which is meant the ſecond Year of an Hawk's Age.

Enthemata, Graffs ſtuck into the Clefts of Trees: Alſo Medicines apply'd to Green Wounds, to ſtop the Blood and Courſe of Humours.

To **Enthrall**. See To *Inthrall*.

To **Enthrone**. See To *Inthrone*.

Enthuſiaſm, (*Gr.*) Fanaticiſm, a making ſhew of Divine Inſpiration.

Enthuſiaſt, one that pretends to be ſo inſpired, or is tranſported with imaginary Revelations.

Enthuſiaſtical or **Enthuſiaſtick**, belonging to, or favouring of Enthuſiaſm.

Enthymema, (*Gr.*) any Act, Conception, or Idea of the Mind: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when the concluding Sentence conſiſts of Contraries.

In Logick, **Enthymeme**, is a Syllogiſm perfect in the Mind, but imperfect in the Expreſſion; becauſe ſome one of the Propoſitions is ſuppreſs'd, as being ſo clear and common, that it may be eaſily ſupply'd by the Underſtanding of thoſe to whom it is made: *As every Right-lined Triangle has all its Three Angles juſt equal to two Right ones*, therefore *it will be ſo in an Iſoſceles*; where the Propoſition, That *an Iſoſceles is a Right-lined Triangle*, is left out as being ſufficiently known, and conſequently it were needleſs to inſert it.

To **Entice**, to draw in cunningly, to attempt.

Enticement, the Act of enticing, Allurement.

Entierty or **Intierty**, (*Fr.*) a Law-word ſignifying Entireneſs, or the Whole; as it is diſtinguiſhed from *Moiety*, or the Half.

Entire, whole, compleat, perfect, full, abſolute, ſincere.

Entire Pertingents, (in *Heraldry*) are Lines that run the longeſt way of the Shield's Poſition, without touching the Center.

Entire Pertranſient, a Line which croſſes the middle of the Shield or Eſcutcheon, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of its Poſition.

Entire Tenancy, (in Common Law) is uſually oppos'd to *Several Tenancy*, and taking for a ſole Poſſeſſion in one Perſon, whereas the other imports a joynt or common Poſſeſſion in more.

To **Entitle**. See To *Intitle*.

Entity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Word for a Being, or the having a Being.

Entoire, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Bordure is charged with all ſorts of things that have no Life, except Leaves, Fruits and Flowers; ſuch as Bezants, Plates, Ogreſſes, *&c.*

Entombed. See *Intombed*.

Entrails, the Inwards, Bowels, or Guts.

Entrance, Entry or going in, Admittance, Beginning.

To **Entrap**. See To *Intrap*.

To **Entreat**, to beg earneſtly, or beſeech; to court with fair Words: Alſo formerly, to treat of, or handle.

Entreaty, Supplication, Requeſt.

Entremes, (old Word) intermingled.

Entrichomata, (*Gr.*) the utmoſt edge of the Eye-lids, from whence the Hair grows.

Entriked, (old Word) deceived.

Ent'ring a Ship, (in a Sea-fight) ſignifies as much as Boarding; and the ſafeſt way to do it is in the Bow.

Ent'ring-Ladder, is of two ſorts; one of Wood faſten'd to the Ship's ſides, which is us'd in a Harbour, or in fair Weather, for Perſons to go in and out of the Ship: The other is made of Ropes, with ſmall Staves for Steps, and is hung out of the Gallery, to get into the Boat, or to come a board the Ship from thence; when the Seas runs ſo high that the Boat cannot be brought to the Ship's ſide without danger of ſtaving her.

Ent'ring-Rope, a Rope ty'd by the Ship's ſide to hold by, as one goes up the Ent'ring Ladder or Wales.

Entruſion or **Intruſion**, a (Law-Term) a violent and unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſour, by one that has no manner of Right to them.

Entruſion de Gard, a Writ that lies where an Infant within Age enters into Lands, and holds his Lord out; in which Caſe the Lord ſhall not have the Writ *de Communi Cuſtodia*, but this.

To **Entruſt**. See To *Intruſt*.

Entry, ent'ring or coming in, Paſſage; alſo the ent'ring or ſetting down of Goods in the Cuſtom-Houſe. In a Law-ſence, the taking Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements: It is alſo us'd for a Writ of Poſſeſſion. See *Ingreſſus*.

Entry ad Communem Legem, is a Writ that lies where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant for Term of another's Life, Tenant by the Cour-

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tesy, or Tenant in Dower, aliens or makes over Lands and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have this Writ against whomsoever is in Possession.

Entry ad Terminum qui præterit, a Writ lying for a Lessor, in case Land being let to a Man for another's Life; he for whose Life the Lands are leased dies, and the Lessee or Tenant holds over his Term.

Entry in Casu Consimili, a Writ which he in Reversion shall have against a Tenant for Life, or in Courtesy, who aliens in Fee.

Entry in Casu Proviso, a Writ that lies in like manner for one in Reversion, when a Tenant in Dower alines in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life.

Entry Causa Matrimonii prælocuti or **Entry for Marriage in Speech**, a Writ that lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, upon condition that he take the Donour to Wife within a certain Time; and he does not marry her within the time appointed, or espouses another, or otherwise disables himself from performing the said Condition; then the Donour and her Heirs, shall have this Writ against him, or whosoever else is in the said Lands.

Entry per le cui et post, a Writ that lies where a Man is disseised, or turn'd out of his Freehold, and the Disseisour, aliens or dies in possession, and his Heir enters: Then the Disseisee, or his Heir, shall have this Writ against the Heir of the Disseisour, or the Alienee of the Disseisour.

Entry sine casu Capitali, a Writ lying where an Abbot, or such as has Covent or Common Seal, aliens Lands or Tenements of the Right of his Church, without the consent of the Covent or Chapter, and dies; then the Successour shall have this Writ.

Among Hunters, **Entries** are taken for those Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have pass'd; whereby their greatness is guessed at, and then the Hounds or Beagles are put to them for the View.

To **Entwine**, to twist, or wind about.

Entyposis, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the joynting of the Shoulder with the Arm.

† **Enucleated**, (*Lat.*) declared, made plain, thoroughly scanned or sifted.

Enucleation, properly a taking out the Kernel; the explaining or unfolding of a difficult Matter.

Envelope, (*Fr.*) a Cover for any thing: In *Fortification*, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it; sometimes in form of a plain *Parapet* or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart, with a Breast-work to it. These Envelopes are otherwise call'd *Counter-guards, Conserves, Lunettes, Sillons*, &c.

To **Envelope**, to Cover, to wrap or fold up in Linnen, Paper, *&c.* to surround, to hem in or beset; to muffle up.

To **Envenom**, to infect with Poison, to corrupt; as *To envenom with bad Doctrine, false Principles*, &c.

To **Environ**, (*Fr.*) to encompass, surround, or stand about.

Enula or **Enula Campana**, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Elecampane*, the Root of which is good in shortness or difficulty of Breathing, old Coughs, and several other Distempers.

To **Enumerate**, to number, or reckon up.

Enumeration, an enumerating or numb'ring, a summing up of several Particulars.

Enunciation, an uttering or pronouncing, a Maxim or Proposition: In *Logick*, it is taken for a Proposition, which simply affirms or denies.

Envoy, (*Fr.*) an able Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassadour, sent from one Soveraign Prince or State to another, upon Publick Affairs: Also the Conclusion of a Ballad or Song.

Envoyee, a Term in Traffick. See *Invoyee*.

To **Enure**, (Law-word) to take Place or Effect, to be of force or available; as *A Release made to a Tenant for Term of Life, shall enure to him in the Reversion.*

Enurny, a Term apply'd by Heralds to all Bordures of Coats that are charged with the Figures of Beasts.

Envy, an Uneasiness of Mind, or Grief arising from the view of another's good Qualities, or Prosperity.

Enydris, (*Gr.*) an Otter, a Water-snake.

Enypnion, (*Gr.*) a Dream.

Eolipile. See *Æolipyle*.

Epacmastica, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd in some Writers of Physick, for a Feaver that Continually grows stronger.

Epact, (*i. e.* additional Supply) a Term us'd in *Astronomy*, for a certain number of Days by which the common Solar Year exceeds the Lunar, which excess is 11. in regard that the Lunary Month consisting but of 29½ Days, makes but 354 Days in a Year, whereas the Solar Year has 365. For the Equation of which Year's differing thus 11 Days, certain Days are yearly supply'd by the Epact, never exceeding 30 (because the Days between one Change of the Moon and another, never go beyond that Number) until a Thirteenth Month be added, by which means every Third Year becomes Emboliſmical, or a Lunary Leap-year.

Epact of the Year, is the Moon's Age at the begining of every Year, *i. e.* the time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the fore-going Year.

Epagoge, an importing or bringing in; also the examining of, or discoursing with one by cross Questions, or interrogatories: Also a Rhetorical Figure wherein like things are compared.

Epagogium, (in *Anat.*) the same as *Præputium*, or the Fore-skin of a Man's Yard.

Epagon, a Truckle in a Crane or other Engine.

Epanadiplosis, (*i. e.* a redoubling) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Sentence begins and ends with the same Word; as *Severe to his Servants, to his Children severe.* This Figure is call'd *Inclusio* in *Latin*; but in the Art of Physick, *Epanadiplosis* is taken for the frequent redoublings or returns of Feavers.

Epanalepsis, (*i. e.* Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure in which the same Word is repeated for enforcement sake, especially after a long Parenthesis; as *It is known that thou hast done this, it is known.*

Epanaphora, (*i. e.* Reference) a Figure wherein the same Word begins several Sentences or Clauses; as

Ver adeo frondi, Ver utile sylvis.

Epanodos, (*i. e.* Return) a Figure when the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in several, or in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; as

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

Also a Figure when we return to that which once we quitted: It is call'd in *Latin*, by *Ruffinianus*, *Eversio*, or *Egressio*.

Epanorthosis, Amendment or Correction, a restoring to the former State. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when some fore-going Words or Expressions appearing too weak are recall'd, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech, and rend'ring it more emphatichal; as

O cle-

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O clementia, ſi potius patientia mira!

Epaphaleſis, a Term in *Phyſick* for a repeated Blood-letting.

Epar. See *Hepar*.

Eparmata, Swelling of the Glandules, or Kernels behind the Ears call'd *Parotides*.

Epaule, (*Fr.*) a Shoulder: In *Fortification*, the Shoulder of a Baſtion, being the Space contained in the Angle, made by the joyning together of the Face and Flank; whence that Angle is often call'd, *The Angle of the Epaule*.

Epaulement, a Shouldering Piece, or Covert; a Side-work made either of Earth thrown up, of Baggs or Baskets full of Earth, or of Faggots loaded with Earth: It is alſo taken for a Demi-Baſtion, and ſometimes it ſignifies a Square *Orillon*, which is a Maſs or heap of Earth almoſt Square, and fac'd or lin'd with a Wall, to cover the Cannon of a *Caſemate*. See *Orillon*.

Epauxeſis, (*Gr.*) an Encreaſe, a Figure in *Rhetorick*.

Epenthesis, (*i. e.* Interpoſition) a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is put in or added in the middle of a Word, as *Relligio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator*, &c.

Eperlanus, (*Lat.*) the Smelt, a ſort of Fiſh.

Epexegeſis, (*Gr.*) a plainer Interpretation of what was mention'd before.

Epha, an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing 9 Gallons, or about a Buſhel; according to others, Seven Wine Gallons and Four Pints.

Ephebeum or **Ephebium**, (*Gr.*) a Place where young Men us'd to Wreſtle and Exerciſe themſelves. In *Anatomy*, the Space from the *Hypogaſtrium*, or lower part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

Ephebia, Striplings Age, at the entry of Fifteen Years.

Ephedron, the Herb Horſe-tail.

Ephelcis, a Bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of Blood; alſo a Shelf or Cruſt that is brought over Ulcers.

Ephelis, a Spot or Freckle that uſually proceeds from Sun-burn.

Ephemera or **Ephemeris**, a Wind-fly, a kind of Worm, which being chang'd to a Fly, lives not above a Day.

Ephemera or **Ephemera Febris**, a continued Feaver that laſts but one Day.

Ephemerides, certain Regiſters or Aſtronomical Tables calculated to ſhew the daily Motions of the Planets, with their Aſpects, Places and other Circumſtances throughout the Year. Theſe Journals are generally made uſe of by Aſtrologers, to draw Horoſcopes, or Schemes of the Heaven.

Ephemeris, a Regiſter or Day-Book, a Journal: Among Aſtronomers, ſuch a one as contains Obſervations relating to the Heavenly Bodies, eſpecially ſhewing their Place at Noon.

Ephemeriſt, a maker of *Ephemerides*, Almanacks, *&c.*

Ephemeron or **Ephemerum**, a kind of Plant that dies the ſame day it ſprings, *Liriconſancy* or *May-Lilley*; *Meadow-Saffron*: Alſo a Beaſt about the River *Hypanis* that lives but one day.

Ephestris, a ſort of Garment us'd to be worn over Armour.

Epheſus, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, ſtill call'd *Eſeſo*, and famous for the Stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World, which took up above 200 Years in building, all *Aſia* contributing to its Expence; the Pillars were all of Marble, and 70 Foot high: This prodigious Fabrick was burnt by *Eroſtratus*, the ſame Night that *Alexander* the Great was born.

Ephetæ, certain Judges at *Athens* in *Greece*, who try'd Cauſes of Man-ſlaughter, as the *Areopagites* did thoſe of wilful Murder: Theſe Magiſtrates being Fifty in Number, were to be as many Years old, and of approved Integrity.

Ephialtes, a Diſeaſe call'd the *Night-mare*, or *Hag*, when the Patient being a ſleep, fancies his Wind-pipe to be oppreſs'd by ſome Weight lying upon it, and his Breath to be ſtopt: This Diſeaſe is alſo call'd *Incubus*; which See.

Ephidrosis, a ſweating or diſcharging Humours through the Pores of the Skin.

Ephippium, a Saddle, the Harneſs of a Horſe; an Houſing or Horſe-cloath: In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Sella Equina* or *Turcica*, being a part of the *Os Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone, in which the Pituitary Glandule is plac'd.

Ephod, a kind of Linnen-garment Worn by the High Prieſt, and other inferiour Prieſts among the *Jews*.

Ephori, (*Gr.*) certain Magiſtrates or Overſeers of the Common-wealth among the ancient *Lacedemonians*, who were eſtabliſh'd to bridle the Authority of their Kings.

Ephraim, (*Heb.* fruitful or encreaſing) the Second Son of *Joſeph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh* were reckon'd among the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Epiala or **Epialos**, (*Gr.*) a continued Feaver proceeding from cold Phlegm, wherein Heat and Cold is felt at once in every part of the Body: It was rife at *London*, in the Month of *March*, *A. D.* 1688.

Epibates, Sea-Veſſels that are only us'd to carry Paſſengers; Paſſage-boats, or Tranſport-ſhips.

Epibata or **Epibates**, a Soldier ſerving at Sea, or on Ship-board.

Epibole, (*i. e.* a caſting or putting in) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whoſe repetition of the ſame Word, at the beginning of ſeveral Sentences, has reſpect to the Matter; whereas in *Epanalepſis*, it has regard chiefly to the Style.

Epicarpium, a Medicine outwardly apply'd to the Wriſt, like a Plaiſter or Pultice, to drive away intermitting Feavers.

Epicauma, a foul Sore, or cruſty Ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

Epicedium, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verſes in praiſe of the Dead.

Epicene, (*i. e.* common) that is of both Kinds or Sexes as *The Epicene Gender* in Grammar, a Gender which contains both Sexes under one Termination, whether Maſculine or Feminine; as *Hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, either Cock or Hen; *hæc Aquila*, an Eagle, *&c.* which is chiefly in the Names of thoſe Creatures, whoſe different Sex it is hard to diſtinguiſh.

Epiceraſtica, Medicines that take away the force of and moderate ſharp Humours.

Epichirema, an Attempt or Endeavour: In *Logick*, an Argument for the proving or clearing of any Matter, eſpecially ſuch a one as conſiſts of many Propoſitions depending one upon another, whereby at laſt ſome particular Point is made out; a kind of *Sorites*, which See.

Epichireſis, an attempting, ſetting about, or endeavouring; alſo an Argumentation or Reaſoning: Among Surgeons a dexterity or readineſs in Anatomizing or Diſſecting Animal Bodies; the ſame with *Enchireſis*.

Epicithariſma, (in the ancient Theaters) the laſt part of the Interlude, or a Flouriſh of Muſick after the Play was done.

Epick, belonging to, or conſiſting of Heroick or Hexameter Verſe; as *An Epick Poem*.

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Epick Poet, one that writes ſuch Verſes.

Epicks, Epick Poetry.

Epiclinæ, Earthquakes that move ſide-long.

Epicoliæ Regiones, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Parts which lie upon the Gut *Colon*, ſo call'd by Dr. *Gliſſon*.

Epicophoſis, Deafneſs.

Epicraſis, a mingling together or tempering: In a Medicinal Senſe, a voiding of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

Epicriſis, Approbation, Eſtimation, Judgment: Among Phyſicians, *&c.* it is taken for a judging of a Diſeaſe.

Epictetus, a Famous Stoick Philoſopher, born at *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia*, who was ſo much eſteem'd, that his Lamp, tho' but of earthen Ware, was ſold for 3000 *Attick* Groats, *i. e.* about 92 Pounds of *Engliſh* Money.

Epicure, a ſenſual Man, one that gives himſelf wholly to Pleaſure. See *Epicurus*.

Epicurean, a Follower of *Epicurus*'s Sect.

Epicurean Philoſophy, the Natural Philoſophy firſt taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards deliver'd in Verſe by *Lucretius*: It is much the ſame with the preſent *Mechanical Philoſophy*; which See.

Epicuriſm, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; alſo the Practice of an Epicure, or voluptuous Perſon.

To **Epicurize**, to live like an Epicure.

Epicurus, (*i. e.* a Helper) a noted *Athenian* Philoſopher, who held Pleaſure, or rather *Indolency*, that is a being free from Pain, to be the chiefeſt Good; whence by Miſtake, all voluptuous Perſons are call'd *Epicures*.

Epicycle, (in *Aſtron.*) a little Circle whoſe Center is in the Circumference of a greater; or a ſmall Orb which being fix'd in the *Deferent* of a Planet, is carry'd along with its Motion; and yet with its own peculiar Motion, carries the Body of the Planet faſten'd to it, round about its proper Center: Such an *Epicycle* is attributed by ancient Aſtronomers to all the Planets except the Sun, and ſerves for ſolving their Appearances in the *Ptolematick* Syſtem.

Epicyema, the ſame with *Superfetation*; or a conceiving again, before the firſt Young is brought forth.

Epidemical or **Epidemick**, common among the People, publick, univerſal.

Epidemical Diſeaſe, is one that proceeds from a common Cauſe, and ſpreads it ſelf over ſeveral Countries at divers times; ſuch are the Plague, Malignant Feavers, Small Pox, *&c.*

Epidermis, (in *Anat.*) the Scarf-skin, the outward Skin or Coat, which ſerves as it were for a Covering to the main-Skin of a Man's Body. See *Cuticle*.

Epideſis, a binding: In *Surgery*, the binding up of a Wound, to ſtop the Blood.

Epideſmus, a Ligature, Bandage, or Swathe for a Wound or Sore.

Epididymis or **Epididymidæ**, (in *Anat.*) a Body of Veſſels, whoſe Figure reſembles crooked Veins, ſwollen with ill Blood; its greater Globe or Bunch being faſtened to the back of the Teſticles, and the leſſer to the Veſſel that carries the Seed. Theſe are otherwiſe call'd *Paraſtata*, as alſo *Supergaminals* in *Latin*.

Epigæum, (in *Aſtron.*) the lower part of the Circle in which a Planet moves, next to the Earth.

Epigaſtrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) is ſaid by ſome to be a Branch of the *Iliaky* Artery, and diſtributes it ſelf among the Muſcles of the *Epigaſtrium*.

Epigaſtrick Veins, the Flank-veins.

Epigaſtrium, the Fore-part of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, whoſe upper part is call'd *Hypochondrium*, the middle part *Umbilicalis*, and the Lowermoſt *Hypogaſtrium*.

Epigenema, that which is added to any thing over and above: In a Medicinal Senſe, that which happens to a Diſeaſe like a Symptom.

Epiglottis or **Sublinguium**, (in *Anat.*) the fifth Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Larynx*, the cover or flap of the Wind-pipe.

Epigonatis, the Pattle or Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Epigram, a ſhort and witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies or Conceits that ariſe from any kind of Subject.

Epigrammatiſt, a Maker of Epigrams.

Epigraphe, an Inſcription or Title ſet on a Statue, *&c.*

Epilepſia or **Morbus Caducus**, the Falling-ſickneſs, ſo call'd becauſe the Perſons troubled with it fall down on a ſudden: It is otherwiſe termed *Morbus Herculeus*, becauſe it is hard to be cured; as alſo *Comitialis*, *Sacer*, *Lues Deifica*, &c. This Diſeaſe is a Convulſion of the whole Body that hinders or puts a ſtop to all Animal Actions, and proceeds from a diſorder in the Brain.

Epilepſia Inteſtinalis, a Convulſion ariſing from things that fret the Bowels, which often happens to Children.

Epilepſia Puerorum, Convulſions with which Infants are frequently ſeiz'd.

Epileptica, Medicines againſt the Epilepſy or Falling-ſickneſs.

Epileptical or **Epileptick**, troubled with that Diſeaſe.

Epilœmica, Medicines good againſt the Peſtilence or Plague.

Epilogiſmus, a Computation, a reckoning, or caſting up, a deliberating or weighing in Mind: In ſome Writers, the Vote or Opinion of Phyſicians, when conſulted about a Cure.

Epilogue, a Concluſion or cloſing of a Speech; alſo a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epimelis, the Medlar, a kind of Fruit.

Epimenia, certain Preſents anciently ſent from *Africa* to *Rome* every Month; a Soldier's Monthly Pay; alſo Womens Monthly Courſes.

Epimenidium, a ſort of Onion.

Epimone, Continuance, Stay, Perſeverance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure whereby the ſame Cauſe is continu'd and perſiſted in, much after one form of Speech: Alſo when to move Affection, the ſame Word is repeated; as *Sic, ſic juvat ire ſub umbras*, Virg.

Epimythium, the Moral of a Fable.

Epinicion, a Song of Triumph after a Victory.

Epinyctides, Pimples that ſend forth Matter, and are painful, eſpecially in the Night: Alſo a Sore in the Eye, that dulls the Sight, and makes the Corners of it water.

Epiparoxyſmus, a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when a Patient is ſeiz'd with more Fits in a Feaver than are uſual.

Epipedometry, (in *Mathem.*) ſignifies the meaſuring of Figures that ſtand on the ſame Baſe.

Epiphænomena, Signs which appear afterwards in Diſeaſes.

Epiphany, Appearance properly from above, Manifeſtation; a Word now peculiarly apply'd to the Feſtival celebrated, *Jan.* 6. and commonly call'd *Twelfth-day*, on which Chriſt was made manifeſt in the Fleſh to the *Gentiles*, by the appearing of a miraculous Star in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſe Men to the Place of his Nativity.

Epiphonema, (*i. e.* Exclamation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, being a ſmart cloſe at the end of a Narration or Argument, or a preſſing and lively Reflection

flection on the Subject treated of; as

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem!
Or this,
So inconstant is the Favour of Princes?

Epiphora, Attack, Assault, or Onset; also a Sentence added to the fore-going Discourse: Also a Rhetorical Figure in which a Word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from *Epistrophe*, in this Point, that it has respect chiefly to the matter: In *Logick*, a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

In a Medicinal Sense, **Epiphora**, is taken for a violent flowing of Humours into any part, especially the watering or dropping of the Eyes, occasion'd by a thin Rheum, which is commonly call'd *Involuntary Weeping*, and continually flows from the Corners of the Eyes: Also an Inflammation of that Part, and more largely an Inflammatian of the whole Body: Also the fall of Water into the Cod; as in some kind of Ruptures.

Epiphyllospermous Plants, (among Herbalists) are such as bear their Seed on the back part of their Leaves; being the same with *Capillaries*, which See.

Epiphysis, a growing to, Encrease: In *Surgery*, it is us'd when one Bone grows to another, by a simple and immediate Joyning; but with some kind of entrance of one Bone into the Cavity or Hollow of another.

Epiplasma, a Poltice, the same as *Cataplasma*.

Epipleris, an upbraiding or taunting, a chiding, or rebuking; Rebuke, Reproof: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince, and is otherwise call'd *Epitimesis*.

Epiploce, a folding in, a platting or interweaving: Also a Rhetorical Figure that expresses a gradual rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*; as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam extraxit, abstractam cruciavit.*

Epiploïs dextera, (in *Anat.*) is a Branch of the *Cœliaca Arteria*, which runs through the Right-side of the inner or hinder Leaf of the *Omentum* or Caul and the Gut *Colon* that is next to it.

Epiploïs postica, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, that springs out of the lower end of the *Splenica* and runs to the hinder Leaf of the Caul and the *Colon* joined thereto.

Epiploïs sinistra, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which is bestowed on the lower and left Side of the Caul.

Epiplocele, a kind of Rupture, when the Caul or thin Skin that covers the Bowels falls into the outward Skin of the *Scrotum*.

Epiplocœmissæ, fat big-belly'd Men that have huge Cauls.

Epiplomphalum, a Navel-rupture, when the Navel starts, by reason of a swoln Caul that is fallen down, or the Entrails bearing too hard upon it.

Epiploon, the Caul, a Cover spread over the Bowels in shape of a Net or Fowler's Bagg, and abounding with Blood-Vessels; its Use being to cherish the Stomach and the Guts with its Fat. It is also call'd *Omentum* and *Reticulum*.

Epipœoma, a kind of hard Brawn in the Joynts.

Epiptareitum, a sort of Dropsey. See *Anasarca*.

Epirhion, the Share bone.

Episcopacy, Church-government by Bishops.

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop.

Episcopales Membranæ, (in *Anat.*) two Membranes or thin Skins, in the Pulmonary Vein, that hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart: They are otherwise termed *Mitrales* and *Sigmoides*, which See.

Episcopalia, (in old Records) the Synodals, Pentecostals, and other Customary Dues payable by the Clergy to the Bishop of their Diocess: These Impositions were also call'd *Onus Episcopale*, and were by special Privilege remitted to those free Chappels that were built upon the King's *Demesne*, and exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

Episcoparians, those of the Episcopal Party.

Episemasia, (a Term in *Physick*) the very instant of Time that a Disease first seizes a Person.

Epision, the lower part of the Belly that ends in the Privities.

Episode, (*i. e.* entrance or coming in) a separate Relation or Action which a Poet or Historian inserts and tacks to his principal Subject, to supply his Work with variety of Events: Thus the Story of *Dido* is a pleasing Episode in *Virgil*'s *Æneads*.

Epispastick, Medicines that serve to draw Blisters.

Epispheria, (in some Anatomical Writers) certain Windings and Turnings in the outer Substance of the Brain, for the more secure Passage of the Blood-vessels.

Epistalma, a Prince's Commission under Hand and Seal.

Epistathmi, Officers that appoint Lodgings for a Prince's Train, Harbingers.

Epistle, a Letter that is sent.

Epistler, he that reads the Epistles, in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Epistolar or **Epistolary**, belonging to Epistles, or Letters.

Epistolares, certain Secretaries to the *Roman* Emperours, under the principal Secretary of State, who was styl'd *Magister Scrinii Epistolarum*; which See.

Epistomia, (in *Anat.*) the utmost gapings and meetings of Vessels.

Epistomium, a Cock or Spout in a Conduit, a Tap or Spiggot; a Cork or stopple for a Vessel, a Bung: Also the stop in a pair of Organs, whereby the Sound is made high or low.

Epistrophe, a turning, or Alteration, a going back: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein several sentences end in the same Word; as *Ambition seeks to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best.*

Epistropheus, (in *Anat.*) the second *Vertebra* or Joynt of the Neck, so call'd from turning; because the Head turns upon it, as also *Cardo* in *Latin*, on the same Account.

Epistylium or **Epistle**, (in *Architect.*) a mass of Stone, or piece of Timber laid upon the Capital of a Pillar: The ancient *Greeks* often made use of this Word to signify what we call the *Architrave*, which is the first Member of the *Entablature*, and is usually broken into two or three Divisions termed *Fasciæ*, *i. e.* Swathes, Fillets, Bands, or Lists.

Epitaph, an Inscription or Writing set on a Tomb.

Epitasis, a Stretching or Straining, Intenseness, Vehemence; an amplifying or inlarging on a Subject: Also the busiest part of a Comedy or other Stage-play, before Things are brought to the full State and Vigour.

Epithalamium, a Nuptial Song or Poem, which anciently us'd to be rehearsed at Weddings, in Praise of the Bride and Bridegroom; wishing them a fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a future happy Life; also now and then wantonly glancing upon the Pleasures of the Marriage-bed.

Epithemation, a Plaister, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

Epitheme,

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Epitheme, a liquid Medicine apply'd to an outward Part of the Body, to cool and comfort the inward, especially the Heart, Stomach and Liver.

Epithet, (*i. e.* that is put to, or added) a Grammatical Term for a Word that expresses the nature or quality of another Word to which it is joyn'd; as *A generous mind, an unruly Passion*, where the Terms *Generous* and *Unruly* are the Epithets expressing the Qualities of the *Mind* and *Passion*.

Epithymon, a Weed that grows about the Herb Time; *Dodder*: Also the Flower of Time.

Epitimesis, a checking or rebuking. See *Epiplexis*.

Epitogium, a Tabard, a Garment worn loose over another; a Habit or Hood that Students were after they have taken their Degrees in an University.

Epitome, an Abridgment, or short Abstract.

To **Epitomize**, to abridge, or shorten; to express the substance of any Discourse or Treatise in fewer Terms.

Epitonium, an Instrument to wrest or stretch Cords, a Pin or Peg in a stringed Musical Instrument: Also a device to force up Water out of a Well; a Squirt.

Epitritus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Syllables, of which the Grammarians reckon four kinds. The first is compounded of an *Iambus* and a *Spondæus*, as *Salutantes*, where the first Syllable is short, and all the rest long: The second is made out of a *Trochee* and a *Spondee*; as *Concitati*, where the first Syllable is long, the second short, and the two last long: The third is compounded of a *Spondee* and an *Iambus*; as *Communicans*, where the two first Syllables are long, the third short, and the last long. The fourth consists of a *Spondee* and a *Trochee*; as *Incantare*; where the three first Syllables are long, and the last short; to which may be added a Fifth, which is made up of a double *Pyrrhichius* as *Arabia*; where all the Syllables are short.

Epitrechasmus, a running over with great Swiftness. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein we speedily run over several things, either for Brevity's sake; as *Cæsar confinium ceperat, urbe potiebatur, Pompeium sequebatur*: Or else to amaze those we speak to; as *State viri; quæ causa viæ? quive estis in armis? Quove tenetis iter?* Virg.

Epitrope, a committing of Business to one's Management, Permission: Also a Rhetorical Figure, when we seem to allow one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less; as,

I sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas. Virg.

Epitrepus, a Commissioner, a Bailiff or Farmer; a Proctor or Factor.

Epityrum, a kind of Sallet among the Ancients made of Olives, with Vinegar, Cummin, Fennel, Rue and Mint; also a Cheese-cake.

Epizeugmenon. See *Diezugmenon*.

Epizexis, a joyning together. In *Rhetorick*, a repetition of the same Word, in the same Sentence or Verse, no other word coming between; as

Ah! Coridon, Coridon, *What Madness has thee mov'd?*

Epneumatosis, Expiration, the Act or Faculty of breathing out, a Term in the Art of *Physick*.

Epocha or **Epoch**, (in *Chronol.*) a solemn date of Time, counted from some memorable Action or Event; as the Creation of the World, *Noah*'s Flood, the Birth of our Lord, *&c.* from the *Greek* Word *Epecho*, *i. e.* to stop or stay, because the Measures of Time are thereby stay'd or determin'd: These *Epocha*'s or *Æra*'s are different according to the Custom of several Nations, and among them the four following ones are chiefly remarkable, *viz.*

The **Julian Epocha**, taking Name from *Julius Cæsar*'s Reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done Forty five Years before Christ's Nativity, in the 708th Year from the Building of *Rome*, and in the 731st Olympiad.

The **Ethiopick** or **Abassine Epocha**, so nam'd from its being in use among the *Abassines* and *Egyptians*: This *Epocha* begun *Aug.* 29. *A. C.* 284. and in the first Year of the Emperour *Diocletian*'s Reign; whence some call it the *Diocletian Epocha*, and others the *Æra of the Martyrs*, because it bore Date with a very severe Persecution.

The **Turkish** or **Arabick Epocha**, which they call the *Hegeira*, takes its Rise from the Impostor *Mahomet*'s flight from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*; which happen'd *July* 16. *A. C.* 622.

The **Persick** or **Jesdegerdick Epocha**, takes its Date either from the Coronation of the last *Persian* King *Jesdegerdis* or *Jesdagerdis*, as some say; or rather from its being conquer'd by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, which was *June* 16. *A. C.* 632.

Epode, one of the Members of that sort of Lyrick Poetry of which *Pindar*'s Odes consist; the other two being *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, which in every Ode answer each other; whereas one Epode answers to another in several Odes: also a Title of one of *Horace*'s Books after his Odes.

Epomis, a Hood, such as University-Students and Livery-men wear. In *Anatomy*, the upper part of the Shoulder, otherwise call'd *Acromium*.

Epomphalum, a Plaister or other Medicine apply'd to the Navel, when it starts or bunches out.

Epops, the Hoop, a sort of Bird.

Epostracismus, a kind of Sport or Play, with Oister shells or such like thrown into the Water, commonly call'd *A Duck and a Drake, and a White Penny-cake*.

Epsema, a Decoction of new Wine, till half be boil'd away.

Epsom, a Town in *Surrey*, famous for its Mineral Waters, which have been in so great Request of late Years, as to cause a considerable increase of Buildings, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen resorting thither, for their Health or Pleasure.

Epulis, (*Gr.*) a Lump of flesh growing about the Gums, which reaches the farthest Teeth, and is so large, as sometimes to hinder the opening of the Mouth.

Epulones, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the *Romans*, whose Business was to furnish Banquets for *Jupiter*, and the other Gods, at their Publick Sports, or at the Birth of Emperours.

Epuloticks, (*Gr.*) Powders or other Medicines that dry up Ulcers or Sores, or that serve to bring them to an Escar; the same with *Cicatrizantia*.

Epulum, (*Lat.*) a solemn Banquet or Holy Feast among the *Romans*, prepared for their Gods, whose Statues were commonly laid on Beds, and were serv'd as if they were hungry: Whence the Word is taken for a Noble Entertainment, a great Treat, a Meal.

Equable Motions, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) such Motions as always continue the same Degree of Velocity or Swiftness, and are neither hasten'd nor stopt, in their Course: But if the Swiftness of several Bodies be promoted or hinder'd, and it be exactly and uniformly the same in all; such Bodies are said *to be equally accelerated* or *retarded*.

Equal, like, just.

To **Equal**, to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

Equality,

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Equality, a being equal or like, Agreeableneſs, Likeneſs: In *Mathematicks*, the exact agreement of two things in reſpect of Quantity.

To **Equalize**, to equal, to make Shares equal.

Equanimity, evenneſs of Mind, Contentedneſs, a calm and quiet Temper upon all Events of good or bad Fortune.

Equapium, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Aliſander*, or *Lovage*.

Equation, (in *Algebra*) a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities, or Things of different Names or kinds: As when the value of three Shillings is compar'd to thirty ſix Pence; which Equation may be thus expreſs'd in Symbols, or Characters. *viz.* 3 *s.* = 36 *d. i. e.* Three Shillings are equal to Thirty ſix Pence.

Algebraical Equations, are of two kinds, *viz.* 1. Pure or Simple. 2. Adfected or Compounded, which are explain'd at large in *Kerſey's Algebra*, p. 63. *& ſeqq.*

In *Aſtronomy*, **Equation** is taken for the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time mark'd out by the Sun's apparent Motion, and the Time that is meaſured by its real or middle Motion, according to which Watches and Clocks are to be adjuſted.

Equation or **Optical Proſtaphæreſis**, (in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem) is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Center of the *Epicycle*, to the Centers of the World and of the *Eccentrick*.

Equation or **Phyſical Proſtaphæreſis**, is the difference between the Motions of the Center of the *Epicycle*, in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentrick*.

Equation or **Total Proſtaphæreſis**, is the difference between the Planet's mean and true Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the true and mean Motion of the Center.

Equator or **Equinoctial Line**, which Sea-men, by way of Excellency, call *The Line*, an imaginary great Circle, that divides the Heaven or Globe of the Univerſe into two equal Parts, *North* and *South*; ſo call'd, becauſe when the Sun paſſes through it, the Day and Night become of an equal length in every part of the Earth. See *Equinoctial* and *Equinox*.

Eques, (*Lat.*) a Horſe-man, a Man of Arms, a *Roman* Knight of a middle Order, between the Commonalty and Peerage.

Eques Auratus, the *Latin* Term for a Knight in *England*, becauſe anciently none but Knights were allowed to guild their Armour and other Warlike Furniture.

Equeſtria, certain Places or Seats in the *Roman* Theater, for the Gentry to ſit in.

Equeſtrian, belonging to a Horſe-man, Cavalier, or Knight.

Equiangular, that has equal Angles, or Corners.

Equicrural, that has equal Legs or Sides; as *An Equicrural Triangle*.

Equiculus or **Equus Pinæ**, (*i. e.* the little Horſe) one of the Northern Conſtellations, conſiſting of four Stars.

Equidiſtant, that is of an equal Diſtance.

Equilateral, that has equal Sides.

Equilateral Triangle. See *Triangle*.

Equilibrium, equal Ballance, equality of Weight, and Poiſe, when the Ballance hangs neither on one ſide nor on the other: Thus two Weights in a pair of Scales being equal, are ſaid to be in *Equilibrio*.

Equimultiples, are Numbers or Quantities multiply'd by one and the ſame Number and Quantity: Or ſuch Numbers or Quantities as contain their *Submultiplees*, an equal Number of Times; as 12 and 6 are Equimultiplees of their reſpective Submultiplees 4 and 2.

Equinoctial, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to the Circle call'd the Equinoctial in the Heavens, and the *Equator* on the Earth.

Equinoctial Dial, a Dial whoſe Plane lies parallel to the Equinoctial.

Equinoctial Line. See *Equator*.

Equinoxes, the preciſe Times in which the Sun enters the firſt Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length, as about *March* 10, and *September* 12; the former being termed the *Vernal*, and the other the *Autumnal Equinox*.

Equinus Barbatus, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* the bearded Horſe, a kind of Comet. See *Hippues*.

To **Equip**, to provide of Neceſſaries, to furniſh; to ſet forth, to ſet or fit out.

Equipage, the Proviſion of all things neceſſary for a Journey or Voyage; as Attire, Furniture, Attendance, Horſes, Cloaths, *&c.*

Equiparates, (*Lat.* in *Logick*) things compared; or made equal.

Equipollence, another Logical Term us'd, when ſeveral Propoſitions ſignify one and the ſame thing, tho' they expreſs it after different manners; as *ſome Man is Learned, not every Man is Learned*.

Equipollent, being of equal Force, Value or Signification.

Equiria, (*Lat.*) certain Games in Honour of *Mars*, anciently celebrated at *Rome* in the Month of *March*, in *Mars's* Field, with Horſe-races, like our Juſts or Turnaments.

Equiſetum, Horſe-tail, an Herb of a very binding Quality, much us'd to cure the Whites in Women, and Fluxes of Blood.

Equiluga, the Horſe-fly; an Inſect.

Equitable, juſt, righteous, reaſonable.

Equitatura, (in ſome old *Latin* Records) a Liberty of Riding, or of carrying Griſt and Meal from a Mill on Horſeback: *Miles cum Equitatura*, a Knight with his Horſe, Arms, and Furniture.

Equity, the Vertue of treating all Men according to the Rules of Right Reaſon and Juſtice: The Word in Law, has a double and contrary Senſe; for one enlarges and adds to the Letter of the Law, extending the Words of it to Caſes unexpreſſed, yet having the ſame Reaſon: Whereas the other abridges and takes from it; ſo that the latter is deſin'd to be the Correction of the Law, generally made in that Part wherein it falls.

Court of Equity, the ſame as the Court of Chancery, in which the ſeverity of other Courts, and the Rigour of the Common Law is moderated; and where Controverſies are ſuppos'd to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conſcience.

Equivalence, a Term which ſerves to expreſs the Agreement in Nature, Quality, or Circumſtances between ſeveral things propoſed.

Equivalent, being of equal Worth or Value.

An **Equivalent**, as *To give an Equivalent*, i. e. to produce ſomething of equal Value with another.

Equivocal, (a Term in *Logick*) having a doubtful or double Signification; or whoſe Senſe and Meaning may be taken ſeveral ways.

Equivocals or **Equivocal Terms**. See *Univocal Terms*.

Equivocal Generation, (in *Philoſ.*) the Production of Plants or Herbs without Seed, or of Living Creatures without being begotten by Parents in the natural way of Copulation between Male and Female.

Equivocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) See *Univocal Signs*.

Equivocal Word, (in *Grammar*) a Word which comprehends more ſignifications than one, or that ſerves for different Notions. See *Homoonymous*.

To **Equivocate**, to ſpeak doubtfully, to ſay one thing and mean another.

Equivocation or **Equivoque**, an equivocating, a double meaning.

Equuleus,

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Equuleus or **Eculeus**, (*Lat.*) a Colt, or little Horſe; alſo a kind of Rack, or Torturing-Engine in uſe among the *Romans*; a Strappado, or wooden Horſe, ſuch as Soldiers are made to ride upon for Miſdemeanours.

Equus, a Horſe, alſo a Sea-fiſh.

Equus Alatus, the fabulous winged Horſe called *Pegaſus*, one of the Northern Conſtellations, conſiſting of Twenty Stars.

Equus Coopertus, (in old Records) a Horſe ſet out with a Saddle and other Furniture.

Er, (*Heb.* a Watch-man) the firſt born Son of *Judah*, who marry'd *Tamar*, and for his Wickedneſs was brought to an untimely End.

To **Eradicate**, (*Lat.*) to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to deſtroy utterly; as *To eradicate a Diſeaſe, a Vice, &c.*

Eradication, the Act of Eradicating, rooting out, *&c.*

Eranarches, (*Gr.*) an Aſſeſſour, or Tax-gatherer.

Eranthemum, the Herb *Camomile.*

Eranus, a Tax, a Contribution or Club; alſo the Stone call'd a *Turquoiſe.*

Eraſed, (*Lat. i. e.* ſcraped or torn out) a Term in *Heraldry*, us'd when any thing is forcibly torn off from its proper Place, and contradiſtinguiſhed from *Couped*, which ſignifies a thing clean cut off.

Eraſement, a blotting, or daſhing out.

Eraſmus, (*Gr.* amiable or lovely) a proper Name of Men.

Eraſtians, a Sect of Hereticks, ſet up by one *Eraſtus* a Phyſician, who held that the Power of Excommunication reſided in the Civil Magiſtrate.

Erato, the Name of one of the Nine Muſes, who rul'd amorous Poeſy.

Eratoſthenes, a noted Hiſtorian, Poet, Philoſopher and Aſtronomer; who upon account of his great Learning, was ſtyl'd *Plato Minor*, and was eſpecially eminent for his Skill in the Mathematicks.

Erchembald, (*Geom.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a bold or ſpeedy Learner.

Erebinthus, (*Gr.*) Chich-peaſe, a ſort of Pulſe.

Erect, (*Lat.*) raiſed, upright.

Erect declining Dials, Dials whoſe Planes are not directly oppoſite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or Prime Vertical Circle.

Erect Flowers, are thoſe that grow upright, without hanging the Head.

To **Erect**, to raiſe or ſet up, to build.

To **Erect a Figure**, (in *Aſtrol.*) to divide the Twelve Houſes a-right; putting down the proper Sign, Degree, and Minute on each Cuſp, with the Planets in their proper Places; ſo that the Figure may truly repreſent the Poſitions of the Heavenly Bodies at that Moment of Time for which it is deſign'd.

Erection, an erecting or raiſing, a making to ſtand upright.

Erectores Penis, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles that ariſe from the outward knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and help to cauſe the Erection of the Yard.

Eremita, (*Gr.*) an Hermit, a Dweller in a Wilderneſs.

Eremitical, belonging to a Deſart, or leading a Hermit's Life.

Eremitorium, (in our ancient Writers) an Hermitage, or deſart Place for the Retirement of Hermits.

Eremodicium, (*Gr.* in the *Roman* Law) a Non ſuit or Default of Appearance at the day appointed.

† **Ereption**, a ſnatching, or taking away by force.

Ergata, (*Gr.*) an Engine call'd a Capſtand, a Wind beam or Draw-beam; a Crane.

Erica, the ſweet Broom, Heath or Ling.

Ericerum, a ſort of Medicine for the Eyes; alſo a Waſh for the Mouth.

Ericeus or **Ericius**, (*Lat.*) the Urching or Hedge-hog, a wild Beaſt: Alſo a Warlike Engine made of Iron, and full of ſharp-pointed Spikes or Nails; a Port-cullis.

Eridanus or **Padus**, a River in *Italy*, commonly call'd the *Po*, and made a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of Twenty Eight Stars.

Eringeron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Groundſel*, which being outwardly applied, is good for an Inflammation of the Paps, the King's Evil, *&c.*

Erinaceus or **Herinaceus**, (*Lat.*) a Hedge hog.

Eringo, a ſort of Plant, otherwiſe called *Sea-holly*, the Roots of which being candy'd, are excellent Sweet-meats, good againſt the Plague, Conſumption, *&c.*

Erioxylon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Wooll that comes off Trees; Cotton.

Eriphia, an Herb which ſome call *Hollow-root*, or *Holy-wort.*

Eriſma, an Arch, Buttreſs, Shore-poſt, or Prop to hold up a Building that is otherwiſe like to fall.

Erithace a kind of Wax, or Honey; a red Juice in the Honey-combs of Bees.

Erithacus, the *Robin* Red breaſt; a Bird.

Erithales, the Herb *Prick-madam*, *Sengreen*, or *Houſe-leek.*

Ermine, a little Northern Weaſel, whoſe Furr is very coſtly, and only fit for Princes or Perſons of great Quality to wear. In *Heraldry*, a Repreſentation of that ſort of Furr; ſo that the Field or Ground of a Coat being *Argent*, i. e. of a White Colour, and the powdering *Sable* or Black, it is call'd *Ermin*; but if Black be powder'd with White, it is *Ermines*; if a Ground *Or* or Gold-colour'd be powder'd or ſpotted with Black, it is *Erminois*; and if to a White Ground powder'd with Black, a Red Hair be added, it is termed *Ermenites.*

Ermine-ſtreet or **Erminage-ſtreet**, one of the Four noted *Roman* Highways in *England*, which begins at St. *David's* in *Weſt-Wales*, and leads to *Southampton.*

Ernes, an old Word for Promiſes: Alſo the looſe ſcatter'd Ears of Corn left on the Ground after the Cocking of it; whence to *Earn* in ſome Places, is to Glean.

Ernſt, (*Germ.* ſerious or ſevere) a proper Name of Men.

Erodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that gnaw and prey upon the Fleſh, with their ſharp Particles.

Erodius, a kind of Bird that ſweats Blood in the time of Treading; a Ger-falcon, an Heron, a Moor-Hen.

† **Eroga tion** a ſpreading, or laying out.

Erogenneton, (*Gr.*) an Herb that cauſes Love.

Eroſion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, eating away, or conſuming.

Erotema or **Erotefis**, (*Gr.*) Interrogation or Queſtion: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when by asking many Queſtions we aggravate a Buſineſs, eſpecially in Matters that might be poſitively affirmed; as *Fuiſtine illo in loco? dixiſtine hæc ita eſſe geſta?*

Erotylos, a kind of precious Stone like a Flint.

To **Err**, (*Lat.*) to go out of the way, or miſtake.

Errand, a Meſſage.

Errant, wand'ring, going up and down: In a Law ſenſe, it is apply'd to Juſtices that go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights Errant, a ſort of Romantick Knights, feign'd to wander about the World in ſearch of new Adventures.

Errata, Faults eſcaped in Printing.

Erratick,

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Erratick, wand'ring.

Erraticum, (in old Law Records) a Waif or Stray, an errant or wand'ring Beaſt.

Errhines, (*Gr.* in *Phyſick*) Medicines put up the Noſtrils to cleanſe the Head of Phlegmatick ſlimy Humours, without making the Patient ſneeze.

Erroneous, ſubject to Error, falſe.

Errones or **Erratick Stars**, the Planets ſo call'd in Contradiſtinction to the fixed Stars, by reaſon of their having each a peculiar Motion, and ſeveral Aſpects one to another, which by ſuch Motion, they daily change.

Errour, Miſtake, Overſight, Folly: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies a fault in Pleading, or in the Proceſs: Whence the Writ brought for Remedy of this Overſight is call'd a *Writ of Errour*; being that which lies to redreſs falſe Judgment given in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the Errours, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whoſe Buſineſs it is to copy out and certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cauſe or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of thoſe Courts.

Ers, bitter Vetch, a kind of Pulſe.

Ervangina, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Weed that winds about Corn; Orebank, Choke-weed.

Eruca, the Cater-pillar, Palmer or Canker-worm, an Inſect; alſo the Herb Rocket or Winter-creſs.

Eructation, a belching forth, a breaking of Wind off the Stomach.

Erudition, an Inſtructing or bringing up in good Literature; Learning, Scholarſhip.

Ervilia, *Ervilium* or *Ervum*, (*Lat.*) a ſort of the leſſer Pulſe like Vetches or Tares.

† **Eruncation**, a Weeding, or pulling out of Weeds.

Eruption, an iſſuing or breaking forth with Violence.

Erewhile, (old Word) a while ago, lately.

Eryngium, (*Gr.*) the Herb Eringo, Sea-holm, or Sea-holley. See *Eryngo*.

Eryſimum, Hedge-muſtard, the Syrup of which is an excellent Remedy for Coughs and other Diſtempers of the Lungs.

Eryſipelas, a Swelling of a bright yellowiſh Colour inclining to red, (whence it has its Name) which is uſually attended with a pricking Pain, but not beating, and a Symptomatick Feaver.

Eryſipelatodes, a Swelling like the former, the Skin being of a darker Colour, and the Symptoms more gentle; a *Baſtard Eryſipelas*.

Eryſipelatous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an *Eryſipelas*; as *Eryſipelatous Tumours*.

Erythace, the Honey-ſuckle Flower.

Erythacus, the Rot in Red-breaſt; a Bird.

Erythinus or **Erythrinus**, a Sea fiſh all over Red except the Belly which is white; the Rotchet or Sea-Roach.

Erythemata, Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Peſtilential Feavers.

Erythrodanum, an Herb having a Red Root; Madder made uſe of by Diers.

Erythroides Membrana, (in *Anat.*) a Red Skin of the Teſticles, the firſt of the proper Coats.

Erythropus, (*i. e.* Red-foot) the Runner, a ſort of Water-fowl.

Erythros, a Shrub call'd Sumach, the Leaves of which Curriers uſe in the Dreſſing of Leather.

Erythrocaon, a kind of Pheaſant, or Buſtard.

Eſaias. See *Iſaiah*.

Eſarhaddon, (*Heb.* Binding, Chearfulneſs) the Son of *Senacherib*, and his Succeſſour in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*.

Eſau, (*Heb.* doing or working) the Son of *Iſaac*: He ſold his Birth right to his Brother *Jacob* for a Meſs of Potage, and was by him ſupplanted of his Father's Bleſſing; nevertheleſs he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

Eſbrancatura, (in old Records) the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Foreſt.

Eſcalade, the furious Storming of a Place, carry'd on with Ladders to mount upon it, without a formal Attack. See *Scalado*.

Eſcambio, (*Ital.* in Traffick) a Licence granted for the making over of a Bill of Exchange to a Man beyond Sea.

Eſcape, (*Fr.*) Flight.

To **Eſcape**, to make one's Eſcape, to get away or out, to avoid or ſhun: In a Legal Senſe, when one that is Arreſted comes to his Liberty, before he be delivered by Order of Law; or it is a violent or privy getting out of ſome Lawful Reſtraint.

Eſcapium, (in old *Latin* Records) what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap.

Eſcara or **Eſchara**, (*Gr.*) an Eſcar, a Cruſt, Shell or Slough brought over an Ulcer, or rais'd with a Searing-iron, alſo a kind of Herb.

Eſcarotick or **Eſcharotick**, a Plaiſter, a Searing-iron, actual Fire, or the like, that brings a Sore to a Cruſt.

Eſchanderia, (in old *Latin* Records) the Chandlary or Chandry, the Office where Candles are laid up and delivered out for Family-uſes.

Eſcheat, (in Common Law) any Lands or Profits that fall to a Lord within his Manour by Forfeiture, or the Death of his Tenant without Heirs: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Place or Circuit within which the King or other Lord has Eſcheats of his Tenants; Alſo the Name of a Writ for the Recovery of Eſcheats.

To **Eſcheat**, to fall after ſuch a manner to the chief Owner.

Eſcheator, an Officer who takes notice of the King's or Queen's Eſcheats in the County, and certifies them in the Exchequer: But this Office depending chiefly on the Court of Wards, is now in a manner out of Date.

To **Eſchew**, to avoid or ſhun.

Eſcidatio Poræ, a pairing of the Turf of Mooriſh Sedgy Ground for burning. *Rog. Hoveden Annal.*

Eſcouade, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) the Third part of a Foot Company ſo divided, for the more convenient Mounting of Guards and Relieving one another: It anſwers to a Brigade of Horſe.

Eſcroll, (Law-Term) a Deed or Inſtrument deliver'd to a Third Perſon, to be the Deed of the Party, upon a future Condition.

Eſcuage, (*Fr.*) a kind of Knight Service, call'd Service of the Shield; a Tenure or Manner of holding Land, whereby the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord into the *Scotch* or *Welſh* Wars at his own Charges.

Eſculents, (*Lat.*) Plants for Food; as Artichokes, Carrets, Turneps, Parſneps, Cabbage, *&c.*

Eſculus, (*Lat.*) the Beech, or Maſt-tree.

Eſcurial, a famous Monaſtery built by *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and dedicated to St. *Laurence*; it is ſituate near a Village of the ſame Name, not far from *Madrid*.

Eſcutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) the Coat or Field on which any Arms are born; from the *Latin* Word *Scutum*, ſignifying a Shield.

Eſcutcheon of Pretence, an In-eſcutcheon or ſmall Eſcutcheon, which a Man that has married an Heireſs, may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

Eskaetores, (in old Statutes) Robbers, or Deſtroyers of other Mens Lands or Eſtates.

Eskipeſon, an old Law-word for Shipping or Paſſage by Sea.

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Eſnecy, (*Fr.* Law-Term) the Right of chuſing firſt in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt Copartner.

Eſox, (*Lat.*) a great Fiſh in the River *Rhine*; a *Lax*.

Eſplaciers, Trees planted in a curious Order againſt a Frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks in Gardens or Plantations, or for the ſecurity of Orange trees, Lemmon-trees, Myrtles and other foreign Plants; and in Greens in the Summer Seaſon.

Eſparcet, a kind of St. Foin Graſs.

Eſpealtare, (in old *Latin* Records) to expeditate or Law Dogs, which was done either by cutting off the Three Fore-claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot; that ſo they might be diſabled from Hunting or Running hard in the Foreſt.

Eſpervarius or **Sparverius**, a Word us'd in the Foreſt Law for a Hawk.

Eſpicurnantia, the Office of Spigurnel or Sealer of the King's Writs.

Eſplanade, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) properly the *Glacis* or *Slope* of the Counterſcarp; but it is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel and the firſt Houſes of a Town.

Eſplees, (a Law-Term) the full Profits that the Ground yields; as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Paſtures, the Corn of plough'd Lands, *&c.*

Eſpouſals, (*Fr.*) Wedding, Marriage, the Ceremony uſed upon that Occaſion.

To **Eſpouſe**, to Betroth, Wed, or take in Marriage; to embrace or maintain an Opinion, Cauſe, Party, *&c.*

Eſpringold, a certain Warlike Engine for the Caſting forth of great Stones.

To **Eſpy**, (*Fr.*) to perceive or diſcover, to watch or obſerve.

Eſquilinus, one of the Seven Hills upon which the City of *Rome* was built, call'd alſo *Exquilinus*, becauſe *Romulus* miſtruſting the *Sabines*, ſet Centries upon it for his Guard.

Eſquire, (*Fr.*) was Anciently one that attended a Prince or Noble-man in War, bearing a Shield, Lance, or other Weapon before him: But the Word now ſignifies a Gentleman that bears Arms, and is only a Title of Dignity next below a Knight.

Eſquires, are alſo created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of S S, and beſtowing on them a pair of Silver-ſpurs.

Eſquires of the King's Body, certain Officers belonging to the Court.

Eſſartum, **Exartum**, or **Aſſartum**, (in the Foreſt Law) Wood-lands broke up or Plough'd. See *Aſſart*.

Eſſay, (*Fr.*) Proof, Tryal, Attempt; a ſhort Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

Eſſay of a Deer, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Breaſt or Briſket of a Deer.

To **Eſſay**, to make an Eſſay, to Try.

Eſſe. See *Poſſe*.

Eſſedarius, a Soldier who Rode in a Warlike Chariot called *Eſſedum*, but Fought on Foot; a Cuſtom among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*.

Eſſence, (*Lat.*) the Nature, Subſtance, or Being of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Eſſence of a Circle is, that its *Radii* or *Semidiameters* be all equal; the Eſſence of a Square is, that it have Four Right-angles and as many equal Right-lined Sides.

In *Chymiſtry*, **Eſſence**, is a Spirit drawn out of certain Subſtances, the Balſamick Part of any thing ſeparated from the thicker Matter.

Eſſence of Amber-greaſe, an Extract of the more Oily Parts of Amber-greaſe, Muſk and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

Eſſendi quietum de Theolonio, a Writ that lies for the Citizens and Burgeſſes of any City or Town that has a Charter or Preſcription to free them from Toll throughout the whole Kingdom, if the ſame be any where exacted of them.

Eſſenes, certain Philoſophers among the Ancient *Jews*, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the People; and led a kind of Monaſtical Life.

Eſſentia Quinta, Quinteſſence, a Medicine made of the moſt powerfully Working and Active Particles of its Ingredients. See *Quinteſſence*.

Eſſential, belonging to the Eſſence, Natural, neceſſary.

Eſſential Debilities, (in *Aſtrol.*) are when the Planets are in their Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine. See *Debilities*.

Eſſential Dignities, Certain Real Advantages, by which Planets are fortify'd or ſtrengthen'd, as when they are in their proper Houſes, or in their Exaltation.

Eſſential Properties, ſuch Properties as neceſſarily depend on the Nature or Eſſence of any thing: Thus in *Geometry*, 'tis the eſſential Property of every Right-lined Triangle, to have the Sum of its Three Angles equal to Two Right ones.

Eſſential Salt of a Plant, is Chymically prepar'd by Pounding the Plant in a Mortar, ſo as to get its Juice; which being ſtrain'd and ſet for ſome time in a Cellar, or other cool Place, the Salt will ſhoot out into Cryſtals every Way; the means of drawing it thus, being eaſy and natural.

The **Eſſentials of Religion**, the Fundamental Articles and Points of it.

Eſſere, little Puſhes or Wheals ſomewhat Red and hard, which ſoon infect the whole Body with a violent Itching, as if one were ſtung with Bees, Waſps, or Nettles.

Eſſoin, (in Common Law) an Excuſe alledged for one that is ſummon'd to appear and anſwer to a Real Action, or to perform Suit at a Court Baron, upon ſome juſt Cauſe of Abſence; as Sickneſs, a being beyond Sea, *&c.*

To **Eſſoin**, to Excuſe a Perſon ſo Abſent.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, an Officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Eſſoin-Rolls, delivers them to every Officer, and receives them again when they are Written.

Eſſonio de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for ſending Four Lawful Knights to view one that has *eſſoin'd* or *excus'd* himſelf, *de malo lecti*, *i. e.* as being ſick a bed.

To **Eſtabliſh**, to make Stable, Firm, or Sure, to ſettle, or fix; to ſet, appoint, ordain, or make.

Eſtabliſhment, Eſtabliſhing, Settlement, or Settling.

Eſtabliſhment of a Dower, (Law-Phraſe) the Aſſurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife by the Husband or his Friends, about the time of Marriage.

Eſtandard, (*Fr.*) the ſtanding Meaſure of the King or Common-wealth, to the ſcantling of which all Meaſures throughout the Land are to be fram'd: Alſo a Banner or Enſign. See *Standard*.

Eſtate, the Poſture or Condition of Things or Affairs; Revenues or Means, Degree or Rank: In a Law ſenſe, it ſignifies that Title or Intereſt which a Man has in Lands or Tenements.

The **Three Eſtates of the Realm**, are the Three diſtinct Orders in the Kingdom of *England*, *viz.* the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons.

Eſteem, (*Lat.*) Value, Reſpect, Account, Regard, Reputation.

To **Eſteem**, to Value, to have an Eſteem or Value

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Value for; to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon; to suppose, to reckon.

Esther, (*Heb.* Secret or Hidden) *Mordecai*'s Kinswoman, who being advanced to be *Ahasuerus*'s Queen, in the room of *Vashti*, sav'd the *Jews* from a Destruction which was plotted against them.

Esthiomenes, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a winding Inflammation, that knaws and consumes the Parts; a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

+ **Estimable**, worthy to be esteemed, being of Value.

Estimate or **Estimation**, Prizing or Rating, the set Price or Value. See *Æstimatio Capitis*.

To **Estimate**, to Value, Prize, or Rate; to appraise, or set a Price on.

Estival, belonging to the Summer.

Estival Orient. See *Orient*.

Estival Occident. See *Occident*.

Estival Solstice, or **Summer Solstice**. See *Solstice*.

Estoppel, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Impediment, Hindrance or Bar of an Action, growing from a Man's own Fact, that has or otherwise might have had his Action.

Estovers, (Law Term) Nourishment, Maintenance; particularly that Sustenance, which a Man accus'd of Felony, is to have for himself and Family out of his Lands or Goods during his Imprisonment: Also certain Allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods or Ground.

Estouffade, (in *Cookery*) a particular way of Stewing Meat, or other things in an earthen Pan.

Estrade, the one half of an Alcove or Bed-Chamber, rais'd with Boards and richly Furnished, and adorn'd for the Reception of Persons of Quality.

To **Estrange**, (*Fr.*) to draw away the Affections, to take off from.

Estrangement, the Act of Estranging.

Estrangers, (Law-Term) Foreigners that are born beyond Sea: Also they that are not Privies or Parties, to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed, *&c.*

Estray, (in Common-Law) a Beast not wild, found in any Lordship, and not own'd by any Man; which being cry'd in the neighbouring Market-Towns, if it be not claim'd by the Owner in a Year and a Day, it falls to the Lord of the Manour.

Estreat, a Law-word for the Duplicate or true Copy of an Original Writing; particularly of Amerciaments or Fines, set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of the Bailiff, or other Officer of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the Estreats, a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who every Term receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King.

Estreciatus, (in old *Latin* Records) straighten'd, or hooked up.

Estrechards, Boards, Deal, or Firr, brought from the Eastern Parts for Wainscoting, and other Uses.

To **Estrepe**, (Law Term) to make Spoil in Lands or Woods to the Prejudice of him in the Reversion.

Estrepement or **Estrepament**, Spoil made by a Tenant for Term of Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the Damage of the Reversioner: Also the Name of a Writ, to forbid the making such Waste, during a Law-suit between two Parties.

Esula, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spurge.

Esurine Salts, Salts that are of a fretting and eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea-Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

Etape, (*Fr.*) a Staple or publick Store-house, a Staple Town. In the Art of War, an allowance of Provisions and Forrage for Soldiers during their March thro' a Country, either to or from Winter-Quarters.

Etapier, one that makes an Agreement with a Country or Territory, for furnishing Troops in their March with Provisions and Forrage.

Etate probanda. See *Ætate probanda*.

Etching, a particular way of Engraving with a Needle on a Copper plate, covered over with a ground of Wax; *Aqua fortis* being afterwards poured on, to eat into the Strokes drawn on the said Ground.

Eternal, (*Lat.*) that is without beginning or end, or that had a Beginning, but is to last for ever; everlasting, endless.

Eternity, Everlastingness, a Continuance that Time cannot measure.

To **Eternize** or **Eternalize**, to make Eternal.

Etesiæ, (*Gr.*) certain mild Northerly Winds, which arise constantly every Year with the Dog-Star, and blow for six Weeks together, to cool the Air from the Heat of that Season.

Etheling or **Atheling**, (*Sax.* Noble or Excellent) a Title peculiar to the Prince or next Heir to the Crown, among our *Saxon* Ancestours.

Ethelbald, (*i. e.* nobly bold) the Name of two Kings of this Nation; the first was King of the *Mercians*, and the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of West *Saxon* Race, was the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Ethelbert, (*i. e.* nobly bright) of this Name there were several of our *English* Kings, *viz.* one of *Kent*, the Fourth from *Hengist*. One of the East-*Angles*, who was treacherously Kill'd by *Offa* the *Mercian*: And two of the *Northumbrians*, the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

Ethelfred, (*i. e.* Noble Peace) of this Name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was slain by *Cedwald* King of the East-*Angles*.

Ethelred, (*i. e.* Noble in Council) a Name answering to the *Greek Cleobulus*; of which there have been several of our *English-Saxon* Princes, *viz.* One King of the *Mercians*, the Seventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs; one the Fourth from *Egbert*, and the other, whom some call *Etheldred* as a different Name, signifying noble Terrour, or Terrour of the Nobles, the Thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Ethelstan or **Athelstan**, (*i. e.* Noble Gem) Of this Name there was a most renowned King, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*: He overcame the *Scots*, and reduc'd the rebelling *Northumbrians* to their Oedience.

Ethelwald, (*i. e.* Noble Keeper) a proper Name of Men among the *Saxons*.

Ethelwin, Noble Purchaser.

Ethelwold, Noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (*i. e.* Noble Helper) the chief of this Name was the Second of our *Saxon* Monarchs; a Prince of very great Worth, both for Piety and Valour, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

Ethereal, (*Fr.*) belonging to the Air, See *Æther* and *Aethereal*.

Ethereal Oil, (among Chymists) a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire; as Oil of *Turpentine*, *&c.*

Ethicks, Moral Philosophy, a Science that shews those Rules and Measures of Humane Actions that lead to true Happiness, with the means to put them in Practice; also Treatices on that Subject.

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Ethmoidalis, in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam that ſurrounds a Bone of that Name, and ſeparates it from the Bones which are about it.

Ethmoides, the Bone which reſembles a Sieve, plac'd above the inner part of the Noſe, and full of little Holes, to receive the ſerous Humours that fall from the Brain: It is alſo called *Os Criboſum* in *Latin*.

Ethnarchus, a Lord General, or chief Governour of a Nation.

Ethnick, belonging to the Gentiles or Heathens, Heathenish.

Ethologus, one that expreſſes other Mens Manners by Voice or Geſture; a Mimick.

Ethology, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Manners: In *Rhetorick*, the Art or Skill of counterfeiting or ſhewing the Manners of others.

Ethopœia, a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is a Repreſentation of the Manners and Paſſions of Men, either to their Praiſe or Reproach.

Ethiopick Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Etymologiſt, one skill'd in ſearching out the true Interpretation of Words.

Etymological, belonging to *Etymology*.

† To **Etymologize**, to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

Etymology, that part of Grammar which ſhews the Original of Words, for the better diſtinguiſhing and eſtabliſhing of their true Signification.

Etymon, the Original of a Word.

To **Evacuate**, to empty or leave empty, to diſcharge or void.

Evacuation, an emptying or voiding: In *Phyſick*, a diſcharging of ſuperfluous Humours and Excrements out of the Body.

To **Evade**, to eſcape, to ſhift off, to avoid the force of an Argument.

Evan or **Ivon**, a proper Name, of the ſame Signification as *John*.

Evangelical, *(Gr.)* belonging to the Goſpel, Goſpel-like.

Evangeliſts, the ſacred Writers who were the Pen-men of the Goſpel; Four in number, *viz.* St. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*.

Evangelium, (*i. e.* Good Tidings) the Goſpel, or the Declaration of that ineſtimable Benefit which Chriſt has conferr'd on Mankind, in freeing them from Eternal Death by his own meritorious Paſſion.

Among the Ancients, the Word **Evangelia** in the Plural Number, ſignify'd Proceſſions and Prayers made in Joy of Good Tidings, or Rewards given to thoſe that brought them: But it is now taken for thoſe Books of the New Teſtament, which contain an Account of the Life, Miracles, and Doctrine of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Evanid, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) faiding, frail, that will ſoon periſh; an Epithet that ſome give to Colours, which are not of a very long continuance; as thoſe in the Rain-bow, Clouds before and after Sun-ſet, *&c.* Theſe are alſo call'd *Fantaſtical* and *Emphatical Colours*; which See.

To **Evaporate**, to diſſolve into Vapours, to ſteam out.

To **Evaporate to a Pellicle**, (a Chymical Phraſe) to conſume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a kind of Film or thin Skin is perceived to ſwim on the top of it.

Evaporation, an evaporating, breathing, or ſteaming out: In *Phyſick*, a diſcharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body; alſo the diſſolving ſome part of Juices, *&c.* till they become of a better Conſiſtence: In *Chymiſtry*, a diſperſing the ſuperfluous Moiſture of any Liquid Subſtance, by means of a gentle Fire, without leſſening the quantity of the Matter contain'd in the Liquor.

Evaſion, Eſcape, or Flight; Shift or Trick.

Euchariſt, (*Gr. i. e.* Thankſgiving) the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Euchariſtical, belonging thereto.

Euchoza, a good Colour and Temper of the Skin.

Euchylos, (among Phyſicians) one that abounds with good Juices or Humours; it is alſo apply'd to Victuals that afford good Nouriſhment.

Euchymia, an excellent temper of the Blood, and other Humours or Juices in the Body of a Living creature.

Eucraſia, a good Temperature of the ſeveral parts of the Body.

Eudæmon, (*i. e.* the good Genius or Spirit) the Eleventh Houſe of a Celeſtial Figure, ſo call'd by Aſtrologers, upon account of its good and proſperous Significations; as ſtore of Friends, attainment of Hopes, *&c.*

Eudes, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Word *Hud*, *i. e.* Keeper.

Eudiæon, the Thread or Cork that is ty'd to a Gliſter-pipe; alſo a Scupper-hole in a Ship.

Eudiapneuſtes, one that ſweats kindly.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the *Hebrew* Word *Chava* to *Live*; alſo the Day before a Feſtival or Holy-day.

Eve and Tithe, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Servants whoſe Predeceſſours have been Servants to any Man and his Predeceſſours.

Eve-churr, or **Churr-worm**, a kind of Inſect.

Evelk, a ſort of Beaſt like a wild Goat.

Euectica, *(Gr.)* that part of Phyſick which ſhews how to get a good Habit of the Body.

Evection, (*Lat.*) a carrying forth. In Aſtronomy, *Evection* or *Libration* of the Moon, is an Inequality in her Motion, by which at or near the Quarters, ſhe is not in that Line which paſſes through the Center of the Earth to the Sun, as ſhe is at her *Syzigies* or Conjunction and Oppoſition.

Evectiones, (in the *Roman* Law) are Licenſes to uſe Stage-horſes, Poſt-warrants, *&c.* alſo Cockets at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the exporting or carrying out of Goods.

Euelces, (*Gr.*) that is troubled with Ulcers eaſy to be cur'd.

Even Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number which may be divided into two even or equal Parts, without any Fraction; as 6 and 8, into 3 and 4.

Evenly even, is that which an even Number meaſures by an even Number; as 32, becauſe 8 an even Number meaſures it by 4, which is alſo an even Number.

Evenly odd, is that which an even Number meaſures by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

Eventings, (in old Records) the Delivery at Even or Night of a certain portion of Graſs, Corn, Under-wood, *&c.* as a Gratuity to a Tenant, who perform'd his wonted Service of Cutting, Mowing, or Reaping for his Lord.

Event, (*Lat.*) Adventure, Chance, Hap, Iſſue, Succeſs, End.

To **Eventilate**, properly to Winnow, or Fan: In a Law-ſenſe, to eſtimate, prize, or value an Eſtate or Inheritance.

Eventilation, the Act of Eventilating, Winnowing, *&c.* a ſtrict examining, canvalling or ſifting of a Buſineſs or Queſtion; a Debate.

Everard, (*Germ.* well reported) a proper Name of Men, anſwering to *Eudoxus* in *Greek*; others write it *Eberard*, *i. e.* excellent Diſpoſition.

Everſion, an Over-throwing or Over-turning; Ruin, Deſtruction, or Overthrow. In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure as *Epanodus*, according to *Ruffinianus*.

† Eve-

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† **Evestigation**, a finding or seeking out.

Evet. See *Eft.*

Euexia, (*Gr.*) a good sound Habit of Body.

Eugalacton, a kind of Herb good to breed Milk, Milk-wort.

Eugenia, Nobleness of Birth, Nobility, Gentility; also an excellent sort of Grapes.

Eugenius or **Eugene**, (*i. e.* of Noble Descent) a proper Name of Men, particularly of that Generous Prince of *Savoy*, and experienc'd General, whose Valour and Skill in Military Affairs is become transcendently remarkable.

Eugeos or **Eugium**, the Womb so call'd by way of Comparison with fruitful Ground.

Eviction, (*Lat.*) a convincing by force of Argument, or Law; a thorough Conviction, or Proof.

Evidence, the being evident, Clearness, Plainness, Demonstration: In a Law-sense, any Proof by the Testimony of Men, Records, or Writings; also a Witness that makes Proof against a Malefactor or Prisoner at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

To **Evidence**, to make evident, to prove.

Evidences, Instruments, Deeds, or Authentical Writings of Contracts, Agreements, *&c.* that are Seal'd and Deliver'd.

Evident, manifest, apparent, clear, plain.

Evil, Ill, Mischief; also the King's Evil, a Disease, so call'd by way of Eminency.

To **Evince**, (*Lat.*) to overcome, bear down, or prove by Argument: Among the Civilians, to Convict and Recover by Law.

Evitable, that may be eschewed, avoided, or shun'd.

Eulogium, (*Gr.*) an Elogy, a praising or speaking well of.

Eumenides, the Furies of Hell, whom the Ancient Heathens look'd upon as the Executors of the Vengeance of the Gods against Wicked Men. See *Dira.*

Eumetos, a Stone, which laid under the Head disturbs the Fancy and causes strange Dreams.

Eunomians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

Eunuch, a Man that is gelded or depriv'd of his Genitals: In the Bible, the Word is sometimes us'd for a Chamberlain or great Officer in a King's Court.

Eunuchion, a kind of broad Lettice, which by reason of its extreme Coldness, is thought to be very forcible in allaying the Heat of Lust.

Evocatio, (*Lat.*) a calling forth or calling upon, a Term that the *Romans* us'd upon a suddain calling out to Battle Man by Man; a Summons: In *Grammar*, a Figure of Construction, a reducing of the Third Person to the First or Second; as *Ego tuæ delicia istue veniam.*

Evodes or **Evosmia**, (*Gr.*) Fragrancy or Sweet Smell; also a Term in *Physick*, when the Excrements or Ordure have a sweet Scent.

Evolution, (*i. e.* rolling) an Algebraical Term us'd by some Writers, for the Extraction of Roots out of any Powers, and directly contrary to *Involution.*

In the Art of War, **Evolutions** are doublings of Ranks or Files, Wheelings or other Motions, made by a Body of Soldiers, that change their Posture or Form of drawing up; either to attack the Enemy, or to receive their Onset more Advantageously.

Evonymus, (*Gr.*) the Spindle-tree, or Prick-timber, the Berries of which are us'd for a Vomit and Purge.

Eupatorium, Hemp-agrimony, or Liver-wort, an Herb of great Virtue against Rheums, Coughs, Stoppages, *&c.*

Eupathia, an easiness in suffering.

Eupepsia, a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

Eupetalos, a precious Stone of four Colours, *viz.* Fiery, Blue, Vermilion, and Green; also a kind of Laurel.

Euphemismus, Good Name, Reputation, honourable mention or setting forth one's Praise: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby a foul harsh Word or Speech is chang'd into another that may give no Offence; as *Eumenides* for *Furies.*

Euphonia, (in *Grammar*) a graceful Sound, a smooth running of Words.

Euphorbia, the *Libyan Ferula*, a Tree or Shrub first found by King *Juba*, and so call'd from the Name of his Physician *Euphorbus.*

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree, much us'd in Physick and Surgery.

Euphoria, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i. e.* when the Patient finds himself eas'd or reliev'd by it.

Euphragia or **Euphrasia**, the Herb Eye-bright, of singular efficacy in strengthening the Eyes, and repairing a weak Sight.

Euphrates, an *Asian* River, one of the most noted of the World, now call'd *Phrat* or *Phorat.*

Euphrosynum, the Herb Burrage or Buglos, so nam'd, because drunk in Wine, it chears the Heart.

Eupnœa, a right Natural Faculty of fetching one's Breath.

Euporia, a readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working.

Euporista, Remedies that may be easily had, concerning which *Galen* wrote a useful Book.

Euripus, a narrow Sea between *Eubœa* and *Bœotia*, now call'd *Il Golpho di Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows seven Times in twenty four Hours. The Canals of Water which surrounded the *Circus* at *Rome*, where Sea-fights were represented, were also called *Euripi.*

Euroaquilo, (*Lat.*) the North-East Wind, a boisterous stormy Wind.

Eurosaulter, a South East Wind.

Euroclydon, (*Gr.*) the same as *Euroaquilo*, a violent and tempestuous North-East Wind, which usually happens about the beginning of Winter, and is by some call'd *The Seaman's* Plague.

Euronotus, a South East Wind.

Europe, one of the Four Parts of the World, separated from *Asia* by the River *Tanais* or *Don*; and said to take Name from *Europa* the Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurotias, a precious Stone of a black Colour, and having a kind of Mould upon it.

Eurus, the East Wind.

Eurhythmia, the true Measure observ'd in Dancing after Musick: Among Orators, a Graceful Motion and Carriage of Body: In *Architecture*, the exact Proportion between all the Parts of a Building: In the Art of *Physick*, an excellent natural Disposition of the Pulse.

Eusarcos, one that is well fleshed.

Eusebes, Religious, Godly: Also a Stone of which in *Hercules*'s Temple at *Tyre*, a certain Seat was made, where the Devil-gods us'd to appear.

Eusemia, a Crisis or Judgment of a Disease, excellently well made.

Eusitia, a good Appetite.

Euspanchnos, one whose Entrails or Bowels are sound and in good Temper.

Eustace, a proper Name, from the *Greek Eustathius* or *Eustachius*, *i. e.* standing firm.

Eustomachus, a good Stomach, also Meat proper for it.

Eustyles or **Eustyle**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Building wherein the Pillars are placed at a most convenient Distance from one another; the *Intercolumniations* or Spaces between each, being just two

two Diameters and a Quarter of the Pillar; except those in the middle of the Face, before and behind, which are in Distance three Diameters.

Eutaxia, a handsome ordering or disposing of things.

Euterpe, one of the Nine Muses, the Inventress of the Flute, and other Musical Instruments.

Euthanasia, a gentle quiet Death; or an easy Passage out of this World.

Euthropia, a due Nourishment of the Body.

Euthyporos, a going upright.

Eutocos, fruitful and bringing forth with Ease.

Eutonos, strong and lusty.

Eutrophia, the same with *Euthropia*.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Eutychus*, *A. C.* 443. Their chief Tenet was, That there is but one Nature in Christ.

Evulsion, (*Lat.*) a plucking, pulling, or a drawing out.

The **Euxine**, (*Gr.*) as *The Euxine-Sea*, now commonly called the Black-Sea, which is one of the Boundaries of *Europe* on the East.

Euzomos or **Euzomon**, the Herb Rocket, so call'd because it gave a good Taste in the *Greek* Potage.

Ew, a Female Sheep.

Ew is blissom, (among *Shepherds*) signifies that she has taken Tup or Ram; as *Ew is riding*; imports she is Tupping.

Ewagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Toll paid for Water passage.

Ewbrice, (*Sax.*) Spouse-breach, Adultery, from *Ewe* Marriage and *Brice* breaking; a Term us'd in the Laws of King *Edmund*: Whence our *English* Words to Woe, a Wooer.

Ewer, a kind of Vessel to hold Water, to be pour'd into a Bason.

Exacerbatio, (*Lat.*) a provoking, galling, or grieving a-new: In *Rhetorick*, the same Figure as *Sarcasmus*: In the Art of *Physick*, the sharp Fit of a Disease.

Exact, perfect, punctual, precise, strict, nice, diligent.

To **Exact**, to require more than is due, to ask above the just Value, to demand rigorously.

Exaction, an unreasonable exacting, or demanding: In a Law sense, Wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes Reward or Fee for what the Law does not allow.

Exactness, Care, Carefulness, Diligence; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

Exactor, (*Lat.*) a Gatherer of Taxes and Tolls.

Exactor Regis, the King's Exactor or Tax-gatherer.

Exæresis, (*Gr.*) a taking away, or drawing out. In *Surgery*, a drawing out of the Body, whatever is noxious or hurtful; as Bullets, Arrows, *&c.*

To **Exaggerate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, amplify, or enlarge in Words.

Exaggeration, an exaggerating, amplifying, or aggravating.

† **Exaggitation**, a stirring up, or moving.

Exagium, (*Gr.*) a Weight among the Ancients, consisting of Four Scruples, a kind of Weight appointed to be a Standard, to prevent Fraud.

To **Exalt**, (*Lat.*) to raise or lift up, to extol or praise highly.

To **Exalt a Mineral**, (in *Chymistry*) to refine it and encrease its Strength.

Exaltation, an exalting or lifting up. In *Chymistry*, an Operation, whereby a thing being chang'd in its natural Quality, is rais'd to a higher Degree of Virtue: In *Astrology*, it is an Essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its proper House.

Exalted, raised, or lifted up; also sublime, great, excellent; as *exalted Virtue*.

Examblosis, (*Gr.*) an Abortion, or Miscarriage.

Examen, (*Lat.*) a Tryal, a Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Holy Orders, or to any Employment.

Examination, an examining or searching out, a Tryal.

To **Examine**, to search or enquire into, to weigh and consider; to canvass, scan, or sift.

Examiners in Chancery, two Officers who examine upon Oath, Witnesses produc'd on either Side in that Court, and sometimes the Parties themselves that are engag'd in a Suit.

Example, a Pattern, Model, or Copy; an Instance, or President to prove a thing; the making good of any Rule by a Proof: In *Logick*, the conclusion of one singular Point from another.

Exanguious, being without Blood, bloodless.

Exanastomosis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an opening the ends of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, *&c.*

† **Exanimation**, (*Lat.*) a depriving of Life, an astonishing, dismaying, or disheartening.

Exannual Roll, a Roll in which Fines that could not be levy'd and desperate Debts, were formerly enter'd, in order to be yearly read to the Sheriff, to see what might be got in.

Exanthemata, (*Gr.*) the Measles or Small-pox; certain Wheals, Pushes, or Breakings out in the Skin of the Head, like those that appear on the Body.

Exarch, a Vice-roy, or great Officer, heretofore under the Emperours of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*, and was styl'd *The Exarch of Ravenna*, from the Place of his Chief Residence.

Exarchate or **Exarchy**, the Office or Dignity of an Exarch.

Exarthema, (in *Surgery*) a disjointing, as when a Bone is put out of its proper Place. See *Luxation*.

Exarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of Joint after the same manner.

To **Exasperate**, (properly to make sharp) to incense or provoke, to anger or vex.

Exasperation, an exasperating, or provoking to Anger.

Exauctorati, (among the *Romans*) were Soldiers discharged from going to the Wars.

† **Exauctoration**, a putting out of any Office or Service, a Cashiering or Discarding.

Excambiator, (in old Records) an Exchanger of Land, probably such as we now call Brokers, that deal upon the Exchange between Merchants.

Excavation, a making hollow.

† To **Execate**, to make blind, to put out one's Eyes.

Execation, a blinding, or making blind.

To **Exceed**, to go beyond, to surpass.

Exceeding or **Excessive**, that exceeds, immoderate, extravagant.

To **Excel**, to out-do, to be eminent or singular in any respect.

Excellence or **Excellency**, Eminency, Preheminence, singular Advantage: *Excellency* is also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadours and others.

Excellent, that excells, admirable, notable, singular, extraordinary, choice, rare.

† **Excellity**, Height, Loftiness.

Excentrical or **Excentrick**, that moves in a different Center. See *Excentrick*.

To **Except**, to take out of the Number of others, to put out of the ordinary Rule, to object against.

Exceptio, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) the imbodying, or mixing of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture: Thus Electuaries are made, and several Powders are mingled with Honey, Syrup, Wine, *&c.*

Excepti-

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Exception, an excepting, a Clauſe reſtraining a Generality in ſome particular Point: In the Civil and Common Law, it is a Bar or Stop to an Action, and is either dilatory or peremptory.

In *Grammar*, **Exceptions** are certain Diſtinctions of Words, which differ in the manner of their Declining from ſome general Rule.

Exceptionable, that may be excepted againſt.

Exceptious, Captious, that is apt to take Exception or Offence.

Exceptive, that ſerves to except.

Exceptive Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe where a thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except ſome one of the Inferiours of the Subject, by adding a Particle of Exception; as *The Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*

To **Excerp**, to pick or cull out; as *To excerp ſome Notions out of a Book.*

Excerption, a culling or chuſing out.

Exceſs, an exceeding, that which exceeds or is ſuperfluous in any thing; alſo Riot, Debauchery, looſeneſs of Manners, Intemperance.

Exceſſive, exceeding, that goes beyond the due Bounds, or Meaſure, Immoderate.

Exchange, a changing or trucking one thing for another: In Traffick, it commonly ſignifies Coin given for Coin, *i.e.* the giving a Sum of Money, in one Place, for a Bill ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place; alſo a Place where Merchants meet to concert their Affairs.

In a Law-ſenſe, where a Man is ſeiz'd or poſſeſs'd of certain Land, and another is ſeiz'd of other Land; if they by Deed indented, or otherwiſe, exchange their Lands, ſo that each of them ſhall have other Lands to him ſo exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; this is call'd *an Exchange*, and is good without Livery or Seizin.

So that **Exchange** in Common Law is as much as *Permutation* with the Civilians: It is alſo us'd in another peculiar ſenſe, for the Compenſation or Satisfaction, which the Warranter muſt make to the Warrantee, Value for Value, if the Land-warranted be recover'd from the Warrantee.

The **King's Exchange**, the Place appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, Gold, Silver, or Plate, *&c.* for the King's Coin, which is now only ſettled at the *Mint* in the Tower of *London*.

Royal Exchange. See *Royal.*

Exchange-Brokers, Men that give Information to Merchants, *&c.* how the Exchange of Coin goes, and of fit Perſons to exchange with. See *Brokers of Exchange.*

Exchangers, they that return Money beyond Sea, by Bills of Exchange, *&c.*

Exchequer (*Fr.*) a Court of Record, in which all Cauſes relating to the Crown Revennes are handled: Alſo the Place where the King's Caſh is receiv'd and paid, properly call'd *The Receipt of the Exchequer*: Alſo the Prerogative Court of the Archbiſhop of *York*, where all Laſt Wills and Teſtaments made in that Province, are to be prov'd.

Excipulum, (*Lat.*) an Inſtrument to take, lay hold of, or catch any thing; alſo a kind of Chymical Veſſel.

Exciſeable, that may be charged with the Duty of Excile.

Exciſe, an Impoſition or Charge laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors during the King's Life.

Exciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting off, or breaking down, a razing, or deſtroying: In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

† **Excitation**, a ſtirring up, a cauſing of ſome Effect, a Provocation.

To **Excite**, to provoke, ſtir up, or egg on; to cauſe; to quicken, to encourage or abet.

Excitement, the ſame as *Excitation.*

To **Exclaim**, to cry out, to call aloud.

Exclamation, an exclaiming or crying out, an Out-cry: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*; as *Now I ſpeak to thee, O* Africanus.

To **Exclude**, to debar, ſhut out, or keep from.

Excluſa or **Excluſagium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sluce for Water damm'd or pent up.

Excluſion, an excluding, barring, or ſhutting up.

Excluſioners, a Name given in the time of King *Charles* II. to thoſe Members of Parliament that were for excluding his Brother from the Crown.

Excluſive, that has the Force of excluding; as *Sovereigns have an Excluſive Voice in the Election of Popes.*

Excluſive Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) ſuch Propoſitions as ſignify that a Predicate ſo agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other: Thus, *Vertue only makes Nobility, nothing elſe renders a Man truly Noble.*

† To **Excogitate**, to invent, or find out by thinking.

Excogitation, an Invention, or Device.

Excommengement, an old *French* Law-word for Excommunication.

To **Excommunicate**, (*Lat.*) to turn out of the Communion of the Church.

Excommunication, among the ancient Heathens, was an excluding of Men from partaking of the ſacred Myſteries, and cutting them off from Communicating with others of the ſame Religion: Among Chriſtians, it is a Sentence pronounc'd by an Eccleſiaſtical Judge againſt an obſtinate Offender, debarring him from the Sacraments, as alſo ſometimes from the Communion of the Faithful, and all Civil Privileges.

Excommunicato capiendo, a Writ iſſuing out of Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff for the apprehending of one who ſtands obſtinately Excommunicated Forty Days, and for the laying of him up without Bail or Mainprize, till he be reclaimed.

Excommunicato deliberando, a Writ to the Under Sheriff, for the Delivery of an Excommunicate Perſon out of Priſon, upon the Ordinary's Certificate of his Conformity to the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical.

Excommunicato Recipiendo, a Writ whereby Perſons Excommunicate being Impriſon'd for their Obſtinacy, and unlawfully ſet at Liberty, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be ſought for and laid up again.

Excoriated, (in *Surgery*) that has the Skin flead, or fretted.

Excoriation, is when the Skin is rubb'd or torn off, or elſe eaten or fretted away from any Part of the Fleſh.

Excorticatton. See *Decortication.*

Excreation, a ſpitting out with retching or hauking.

Excrement, Ordure, Dregs.

Excrements of the Body, (properly ſo call'd) are whatever is ſeparated from the Food after Digeſtion, and is to be thrown out; as Spittle, Snot, Sweat, Ear-wax, Urine, Dung, *&c.*

Excrementitious, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Excrements.

Excreſcence or **Excreſcency**, that which ſticks to, or grows upon another thing, as the ſpungy Subſtance call'd *Jews-ear* upon the *Elder-root*, *Cats-tail* upon a *Nut-tree*, &c. In *Surgery*, it is ſuperfluous Fleſh that grows upon any part of the Body; a fleſhy Swelling; as a Wart, a Wen, *&c.*

Excretion, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a ſeparating and

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and voiding of Excrements, or Excrementitious Humours from the Aliments and Maſs of Blood, *&c.*

Excretion-Boney, a Diſeaſe that happens to Horſes, when a kind of Subſtance grows in the Bone of the Leg, *&c.* occaſion'd by a Shackle, or the Galling of a Lock, or elſe by the undue Application of Cauſticks, or burning Corroſives.

† **Excruciation**, a tormenting, a putting to Pain.

To **Exculpate**, to clear of a Fault, to juſtify or excuſe; as *Good meaning will never exculpate blind and Superſtitious Devotion.*

Excuneati, (among the *Romans*) thoſe that had no Seat in the Benches of the Amphitheater, but were ſtanding in the Corners of it, to ſee the Games.

Excurſion, an Invaſion or Inroad, a Sally; alſo a Digreſſion, or going from the Subject in a Diſcourſe or Speech.

Excuſable, that may be excuſed.

Excuſatory, that ſerves to excuſe.

Excuſe, a Reaſon whereby we endeavour to juſtify ſome Offence or Fault committed; a Pretence, or Cloak.

To **Excuſe**, to admit one's Excuſe, to juſtify, to diſpenſe or bear with.

Excuſſio, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking or caſting off. In the *Roman* Law, a ſtrict Enquiry into the Debtor's Eſtate; a detaining of his Goods till full Payment were made.

Execrable, abominable, curſed, odious, hateful.

Execration, a deteſting, abhorring, or loathing; a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curſe.

To **Execute**, to do, effect, or perform, to put to Death by Authority.

Execution, the executing or doing of a Thing, Performance; the Capital Puniſhment of a Malefactor: In Common Law, the laſt Performance of an Act, as of a Fine, to get abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Things therein contain'd; or of a Judgment, for the ſeizing of Perſons, Goods, or Lands.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

Executione facienda in Withernamium, a Writ that lies for the taking of his Cattel, that formerly convey'd another's Cattle out of the County; ſo that the Bailiff impower'd by the Sheriff, to replevy the Cattel ſo convey'd away, could not execute his Charge.

Executioner, the Hangman, or Finiſher of the Law.

Executor, one that performs any Action: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for one who is appointed by a Laſt Will and Teſtament to diſpoſe of the deceaſed Parties Eſtate, according to the Contents of that Will.

Executor de ſon tort, (*Fr. i. e.* Executor to his own Prejudice) one that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intruſion, not being ordain'd by the Teſtator, nor for want of that appointed by the Ordinary to Adminiſter.

Executory or **Executive**, that ſerves to execute; as *The executive Power.*

Executrix, a Female Executor, a Woman impowered to diſpoſe of an Eſtate, according to another's laſt Will.

Exedræ, (*Gr.*) certain Halls with many Seats, where the Philoſophers, Rhetoricians, and Men of Learning anciently ſat, when they met for Diſcourſe or Diſputing.

Exedum, an Herb good againſt Drowſineſs.

Exegeſis, an Explication: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein that which was at firſt ſomewhat darkly deliver'd, is afterwards in the ſame Sentence render'd more clear and intelligible; as *Time at one Inſtant ſeem'd both ſhort and long: Short in the Pleaſure of calling to Mind; long in the Stay of his Deſires.*

Exegeſis Numeroſa aut Linealis, (in *Algebra*) the Numeral or Lineal Solutions, or Extraction of Roots out of adfected Equations, firſt invented by *Vieta.*

Exegetical, explanatory, that ſerves to explain or unfold.

Exeiciſmus, (in *Surgery*) a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

Exemplar, (*Lat.*) a Sampler, Pattern, or Model.

Exemplary, that ſerves for an Example or Pattern, worthy of Imitation.

Exemplification, a Demonſtration of a thing by an Example; alſo a Draught or Copy of an Original Record.

Exemplification of Letters Patent, a Duplicate or Copy of ſuch Letters, made from the inrolled Originals, and ſealed with the great Seal of *England*; which Exemplifications are as effectual to be ſhew'd or pleaded as the Originals themſelves.

Exemplificatione, a Writ granted for the exemplifying of an Original.

To **Exemplify**, to clear, prove, or confirm by an Example or Inſtance; to Copy out a Deed or Writing.

Exempt, free from, privileged.

An **Exempt**, a Life-Guard free from Duty: In *France*, an Officer in the Companies of the Guards, who Commands in the Abſence of the Captains and Lieutenants.

To **Exempt**, to free, or diſcharge.

Exemption, Immunity, Privilege, Freedom: In a Law-ſenſe, a Privilege to be free from Service or Appearance.

To **Exenterate**, a Word us'd by Philoſophers for to Draw or Bowel.

Exenteration, a taking out the Bowels, or Guts.

Exequies, Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

Exercent, that makes Exerciſes or Practices, as *A Doctor of Law exercent.*

Exerciſe, Labour or Pains, Practice or Uſe; application to any particular Study, Profeſſion or Calling; the function or performance of an Office. Among Phyſicians 'tis defined to be a Motion, whereby the Body is ſtirred in Order to Health.

In the Art of War, **Exerciſe** is the practice of all thoſe Motions, Actions and Management of Arms a Soldier ought to be well vers'd in, to be fit for ſervice.

To **Exerciſe**, to inure or train up to, to uſe or employ, to practice; to bear an Office, to harraſs or tire.

Exerciſes, the Task of Boys at School, or of young Students in an Univerſity.

Exercitation, frequent exerciſing; a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertook for getting or preſerving Health: Alſo a kind of Critical commenting upon Authors, an ingenious Diſcourſe upon any ſubject.

Exergaſia, (*Gr. i. e.* Poliſhing) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences and Ornaments; as *She was the Object of his Thoughts, the Entertainment of his Diſcourſe, and the Contentment of his Heart.*

To **Exert**, (*Lat*) to thruſt out, or put forth, to ſhew; as *Now Exert your Strength and Courage.*

Exertion, the Act of Exerting, Production, Operation.

To **Exfoliate**, (in *Surgery*) to riſe up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

Exfrediare, (old Law-Term) to break the Peace, to commit open Violence, from the *Saxon* Word *Frede* or *Frith*, *i. e.* Peace.

Ex gravi Querela, a Writ that lies for one, to whom any Lands or Tenements within a City, Town or Borough are deviſd by Will, and who is kept from the Poſſeſſion of them by the Deviſor's Heirs.

Exhala-

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Exhalation, a Fume or Vapour rais'd up from the Surface of the Earth, or Water by the heat of the Sun, or that of Fire under Ground; of which Meteors are bred, as Mists, Fogs, Hail, Snow, Rain, *&c.* In the Art of *Physick*, it is a subtil spirituous Air, that breaths forth out of the Bodies of Living-Creatures: In *Chymistry*, an Operation whereby the more Volatile or Airy Parts of Substances are rais'd and dispers'd by means of Heat.

To **Exhale**, to cast, or send forth a Fume or Vapour; to breath out, or steam.

To **Exhaust**, to draw quite out, drain or empty; to waste, spend, or consume.

Exhaustions, as *The Method of Exhaustions*, which is much in use among the ancient Mathematicians; as *Euclid*, *Archimedes*, &c. See *Indivisibles*.

Exhebenus, (*Gr.*) a kind of White Stone, with which Goldsmiths polish Gold.

Exhenium or **Exennium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a New Year's Gift, a Present, a Token.

† To **Exherædate**, to disinherit; to deprive one of his Inheritance.

An **Exhibit**, a Term us'd in Chancery, when a Deed, Acquittance, or other Writing, is brought to be prov'd by Witness; and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shew'd to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

To **Exhibit**, to produce or shew, to present or offer.

Exhibition, an exhibiting, shewing, *&c.* The Word was also formerly taken for an allowance for Meat and Drink, such as the Appropriators of Church-livings made to the depending Vicar: And the Settlements of Benefactors for the Maintenance of University Scholars, not depending on the Foundation, are now call'd *Exhibitions.*

To **Exhilerate**, to delight, cheer up or make merry.

Exhileration, the Act of exhilerating, comforting, or cheering.

To **Exhort**, to encourage, to incite or stir up; to counsel, advise, or perswade to.

Exhortation, an exhorting, encouraging, or soliciting.

Exhortative or **Exhortatory**, that serves to exhort.

† **Exsuccation**, a drying up.

Exigence or **Exigency**, Need, Necessity, Occasion.

Exigency or **Exigent**, a Pinch or Straight, an Occasion, an Expedient.

Exigendary of the Common Bench, the same as *Exacter*; which See.

Exigent, a Writ that lies where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any Thing within the County to be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the Party, five County-days successively, to appear under Pain of Outlawry: This Writ lies also in an Indictment of Felony, requiring the Party's Appearance to answer the Law, under the same Penalty.

Exigenter or **Exigendary**, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court; of whom there are Four in Number, who make out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

Exile, (a Term in *Philos.*) fine, thin, subtil: Also Banishment, or a Person that is Banish'd.

To **Exile**, to send one into some Place far distant from his Native Country, under a Penalty if he return, either for a set Time, or for Life; to Banish.

Exility, (in *Philos.*) Slenderness, Smallness.

Exilium, (*Lat.*) Exile, Banishment: In our Old Law-Records, a Waste, or Destruction of Lands, Houses, Woods, *&c.* Also an Injury done to a Man's Estate by altering the Tenure or Condition of it; by ejecting, advancing, remitting, *&c.*

Eximious, excellent, notable, singular, choice, rare.

Exinanition, (in *Philos.*) a making void, or empty; a bringing to nothing: In the Art of *Physick*, the same as *Evacuation.*

Exiscios, (*Gr.*) a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when the Thigh-bone is out of Joynt.

To **Exist**, (*Lat.*) to be, or have a Being.

Existence, a Being, defin'd to be that which a Thing is formally, or intrinsically, tho' separated from its Causes; so that *Essence* is the Thing it self, and *Existence* the manner of the Thing.

Existimation, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion.

Exit, Going forth, Departure: It is commonly taken for the going out of an Actor in a Stage-Play; and for one *To make his Exit out of the World*, is as much as to die.

Exitial, bringing Danger or Destruction, Mischievous, Deadly.

Exitus, (*Lat.*) a going forth, the end of a Business, Death: The Word is often us'd in our old Law-writings, and in some Epitaphs for Issue, Child, or Children; also for Issues, Revenues, Rents, or Profits.

Ex mero motu, are formal Words in a Charter, by which the Prince signifies, That he does what is contain'd in the Charter of his own Will, without the Suggestion, Solicitation, or Request of any other Person.

Exothas, (*Gr.*) a Pimple, or Wheal in the Fundament.

Exocœtus, the Sleeper, a Sea-fish, so call'd, because it goes on Land to sleep.

Exodium, an Interlude, or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy, to make People laugh.

Exodus, a going, or departing out; the Title of *Moses*'s second Book, in the Biginning of which is describ'd the Departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt.*

Exomis, a Jacket, or sleeveless Jerkin, a Student's Hood, a Freeman's Livery-Gown.

Exomphalos, a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel, common to Infants; a Dropsy, Rupture in the Navel.

To **Exonerate**, to unload or disburden, to discharge or ease.

Exoneratione Secta, a Writ that lay for the Ward or Heir of the King's Tenant under Age, to be disburden'd of all Suit, *&c.* to the County, Hundred, Leet or Court Baron, during the time of his Wardship.

Exophthalmy, (*Gr.*) a bunching of the Eye out of its natural Position.

† **Exoptation**, (*Lat.*) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, ealy to be intreated, that may be prevailed upon by Reason, Prayers, or Entreaties.

Exorbitancy, a thing done out of Measure, Square or Rule; Irregularity, Extravagance.

Exorbitant, extravagant, excessive; irregular, immoderate.

Exorcism, (*Gr.*) an Abjuration or Conjuring, for the laying of Spirits, or casting them out.

Exorcist, one that casts out Devils, a Conjurer.

To **Exorcize**, to Conjure out, or lay Evil Spirits.

Exordium (*Lat.*) a Preface or Preamble: In *Rhetorick*, an Oration or Speech, in which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow: The other Four Parts are the *Proposition*, *Narration*, *Confirmation*, and *Peroration*; which See in their proper Places.

Exornation, an adorning, or setting off.

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Exoſtoſis, (in *Surgery*) the ſwelling or bunching of a Bone out of its natural Place, caus'd by the ſettling of a Corrupt Humour in its proper Subſtance.

Exoſtra, (*Gr.*) a Wooden Engine, whereby Things acted within behind the Stage, were ſhewn to the Spectators, by the turning about of a Wheel: Alſo a Bridge thruſt out of a Turret by Pullies, to the Walls of a Town, in order to get into it: The Word is now us'd for a Petard, to break open a Gate or Portcullice.

Exotick, (*Gr.*) foreign, outlandiſh, brought out of a ſtrange Country.

Exoticks, foreign Plants not growing naturally in our *Engliſh* Soil.

To **Expand**, (*Lat.*) to ſtretch out, to open, to ſpread out or abroad.

Expanſed, (in *Heraldry*) diſplayed, or ſet out.

Expanſion, an opening, diſplaying, or ſpreading abroad: In a Metaphyſical Senſe, it is defin'd by Mr. *Lock*, to be the Idea we have of *Laſting Diſtance*, all whoſe Parts exiſt together: Among Naturaliſts, it is often taken for the ſwelling or encreaſe of Fluids or Liquors, when ſtirr'd about by Heat.

Ex parte, (*Lat. i. e.* of the one Part) as *A Commiſſion ex parte* in Chancery, *i. e.* a Commiſſion taken out and executed only by one ſide, whereas a *Joynt Commiſſion* is by Conſent and Agreement of both.

Ex parte talis, a Writ that lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors aſſign'd to take his Account, cannot obtain reaſonable Allowance.

To **Expatiate**, to enlarge on a Subject.

To **Expect**, to look for; to tarry, ſtay, or wait for; to hope, or fear what may happen.

Expectance or **Expectation**, an expecting, a looking or longing for; Hope or Fear of things to come.

Expectant Fee, (in Common Law) Land given to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body, the Remainder to him and his Heirs; in which Caſe, there is a Fee-ſimple Expectant, after the Fee-tail.

To **Expectorate**, to diſcharge or ſpit Phlegm out of the Breaſt.

Expectoration, the Act of expectorating; the raiſing and caſting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs.

Expedient, convenient, neceſſary, needful or fit to be done.

An **Expedient**, a Way, Device, or Means.

Expeditatæ Arbores, (in the Foreſt-Law) Trees rooted up, or cut down to the Roots.

To **Expeditate**, to cut out the Balls of Dogs Feet, or the Three Claws of the Fore-foot, on the right Side, to hinder their Purſuit of the King's Game; which is otherwiſe call'd *Lawing of Dogs*. See *Eſpealtare*.

Expedite, ready, being in a Readineſs, quick, nimble.

To **Expedite**, to diſpatch, or rid.

Expedition, a ſetting forth upon a Journey, War, or other Buſineſs; eſpecially a Military Enterprize, or Adventure.

Expeditionary, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Diſpatches.

Expeditious, that tends to diſpatch, quick.

To **Expel**, to drive out or chace forth, to thruſt or turn out.

Expence, Coſt or Charges.

To **Expend**, to ſpend or lay out Money.

Expenditor, the Steward or ſworn Officer, who overſees the Repair of the Banks or Water-courſes in *Romney Marſh*.

Expenſis Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Allowance for Knights in Parliament.

Expenſis Militum non levandis ab hominibus de Dominico, nec a Nativis, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff, from levying any Allowance for the Knights of the Shire, upon thoſe that hold in Ancient Demeſne, *&c.*

Expenſive, that cauſes Expence, chargeable, coſtly.

Experience, long Proof or Tryal upon Sight, or Obſervation; Knowledge, or Skill got by Uſe and Practice.

To **Experience**, to try, or find by Experience.

Experienced, eſſayed, tried; well skilled, or verſed.

Experiment, Eſſay, Tryal, Proof.

To **Experiment**, to make an Experiment, to try.

Experimental, grounded upon Experience.

Experimentum Crucis, ſuch an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Nature of the Thing they enquire after; in the ſame manner as a Croſs ſet up where ſeveral Ways meets, ſerves to guide Travellers in their right Courſe.

Expert, that has much Experience, cunning, skilful.

† **Expetible**, worth ſeeking after, deſirable.

Expiable, that may be atoned for.

To **Expiate**, to purge by Sacrifice, to atone or make Satisfaction for.

Expiation, an Expiating, an Atonement, which was anciently made by having recourſe to Temples, Altars, Prayers, *&c.*

Expiatory, that ſerves to expiate, or make an Atonement.

Expiration, an expiring or breathing out; the end of an appointed Time: In a Phyſical Senſe, the contracting, drawing together, or ſtraightning of the Cheſt, ſo as the Air and Vapours may be driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To **Expire**, to breath one's laſt, to give up the Ghoſt or die; to be out or come to an end, as Time does.

To **Explain**, to make plain or clear, to unfold or open.

Explanation, an explaining or making plain.

Explanatory, that ſerves to explain, or give light to.

Expletive, that fills up; a Term in Grammar, as *An Expletive Particle* or Conjunction, which ſerves to make up the Sentence.

Explication, an explaining, or unfolding; an Expoſition, or Interpretation.

Explicit, plain, clear, expreſs, formal, as *In Explicit Terms*.

Explicita, **Expletia**, or **Expleta**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Rents or mean Profits of an Eſtate, in Cuſtody or Truſt.

To **Explode**, (properly to hiſs off the Stage) to decry or cry down, to reject with Scorn; to diſlike abſolutely.

Exploit, (*Fr.*) a brave Warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat.

Exploration, a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Explorator, (*Lat.*) a Scout, a Spy, or Privy Searcher; the Word is alſo ſometimes us'd in our Ancient Authors for a Huntſman.

Explorator Generalis, a Scout-Maſter General.

Exploratorium, a Surgeon's Inſtrument commonly call'd a *Probe*.

Exploſion, an exploding, caſting off, or rejecting. Among Naturaliſts, an Action of the Animal Spirits, whereby the Nerves are ſuddenly drawn together, when ſome Particles of a different kind are mix'd with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or ſpread forth and driven into confuſion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder.

That violent Heat and bubbling up which ariſes from the mixture of ſome contrary Liquors is alſo call'd *Exploſion*; as when Spirit of Nitre and that of

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of Wine, Oil of Vitriol, and Oil of Turpentine, or Oil of Vitriol and *Sal Armoniack* are mingled together.

Exponent of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent: Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5.

Also a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning from 0, and plac'd over a Rank of Numbers in Geometrical Progression, are call'd *Indices* or *Exponents*; on which is founded all the Reason and Demonstration of Logarithms: There are also Exponents of Powers in *Algebra*. See *Indexes*.

To Export, to bear, carry, or convey out.

Exportation, an Exporting, or conveying out, especially of Goods from one Country to another.

To Expose, to set forth, to set or lay abroad in View; to Venture, or Hazard.

Exposition, an Expounding or Interpreting.

Expositor, an Expounder or Interpreter.

To Expostulate, to Argue or Reason the Case by way of Complaint, about an Injury receiv'd.

Expostulation, the Act of Expostulating.

Expostulatory, that serves to Expostulate.

To Expound, to Explain or Unfold.

Express, Plain, Clear, Manifest.

An **Express**, a Messenger sent on purpose about a particular Errand; a Courier that carries Letters of Advice about News, *&c.* or the Tidings brought by him.

To Express, to declare in Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter; to portray or represent.

Expressed or **Express**, Declared, Represented, *&c.* also pressed, wringed, strained or squeezed out.

Expressed Oils, those that are prepared by squeezing out the Oily Juice of Fruits or Seeds; as Oil of Olives, of Sweet and Bitter Almonds, *&c.*

Expressio, (in *Rhetorick*) the same Figure as *Ethopœa*.

Expression, a Manner or Way of Pronouncing; or Uttering; also the thing express'd or utter'd, a Phrase or Word: In *Physick* and *Chymistry*, a Pressing or Squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants, either by Hand or by a Press; and thus Oils so prepared are called *Oils by Expression*, as those made by Fire are Termed *Stillatitious Oils*.

Expressive, that is proper to express.

Exprobation, an Upbraiding or Twitting; a Reproach.

Expromissor, (in the *Roman* Law) a Surety or Bail, one that promises or undertakes for another.

† **Expugnation**, a Conquering, or Getting by Force of Arms.

Expulsion, Expelling, Thrusting, Turning, or Driving out.

Expulsive, that has a Power to Expel or Drive out.

Expulsive Faculty, (in *Physick*) that by which the Excrements are forc'd out or voided, being perform'd by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Motion of the Guts call'd *Peristaltick* to that purpose.

To Expunge, to put or blot out, to abolish or deface.

Expurgatory, that has the Virtue to Purge, Cleanse, or Scour.

Expurgatory Index, a Book set forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings that he thinks fit to Censure, and forbid to be read by *Roman* Catholicks.

Exquisita Angina. See *Angina*.

Exquisite, (properly much searched) Curious, Choice, Fine, Rare, Dainty; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

Exta, (*Lat.*) the Entrails or Bowels of an Animal Body.

Extant, that is in being, or to be seen; as *The Works of* Xenophon now *extant*.

Extacy, (*Gr.*) a Trance, Swoon, or Rapture of Spirit; a Depravation or Defect of the Judgment and Imagination, common to distracted and Melancholly Persons. See *Ecstacy*.

Extatical or **Extatick**, belonging to an Extasy; as *Extatical Visions*.

Extempoal or **Extemporary**, (*Lat.*) done or spoke in the very Instant of Time, without Study or thinking before hand, as *An extemporary Composure*, *Verse*, &c.

Extempore, all on a sudden, immediately, forthwith; as *He made that Speech Extempore*.

To Extend, to stretch out, to make longer, to enlarge; to reach or go so far: In a Law-sense, to value the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited his Bond; at such a Rate, as by the Yearly Rent, the Obligator may in Time be paid his Debt.

Extendi facias, a Writ commonly call'd a *Writ of Extent*, a Writ whereby the Value of Land, *&c.* is commanded to be made and levied in divers Cases.

Extensible, that may be extended.

Extension, an Extending, Stretching out, or enlarging.

Extensive, that serves to extend; that extends or reaches far.

Extensor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Wrist, by some call'd *Bicornis* and *Radiæus Externus*, which has two Beginnings, and seems to be two distinct Muscles.

Extensor Carpi Ulnaris, another Muscle of the Wrist, which acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand side-ways towards the *Ulna*; but if the *Radialis Flexor* and *Extensor* act, they move it towards the *Radius*.

Extensor Digitorum Communis, seu Digitorum Tensor, a Muscle of the Fingers, which takes rise from the outward knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and is divided into Three Portions that are let into the upper Parts of the First, Second, and Third Bones of the Fore, Middle, and Third Fingers.

Extensor Indicis or **Indicator**, a Muscle which arising from the middle of the outward part of the *Ulna*, joyns with the Tendon of the *Extensor Communis*, and is inserted with it to the upper Part of the third Bone of the Fore-finger; its Use which answers its Name, being to stretch out the Fore-finger.

Extensor primi Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which arises from the upper part of the *Ulna*, and is let into the upper part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

Extensor secundi Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which arising from that part of the *Radius* next the *Ulna*, passes under the same *Involucrum* or Cover with the Tendons of the *Extensor primi*, &c. and is implanted in the upper part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

Extensor tertii Internodii Ossis Pollicis, a Muscle of the Thumb, which has its rise immediately below the beginning of the *Extensor primi Internodii*, and is let in to the upper part of the Third Bone of the Thumb: When this Muscle acts, it stretches out the Thumb, and brings it somewhat backward.

Extensor minimi Digiti, a Muscle which arises partly at the End of the outward Process of the Shoulder-bone, and partly from the upper part of the *Ulna*: It is inserted to the upper part of the Third Bone of the little Finger, which it stretches out according to the Import of its Name.

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Extensor Pollicis Pedis brevis, a Muscle of the great Toe, that arises from the fore-part of the Heel-bone, and is let in to the upper part of the second Bone of the great Toe, which it stretches or pulls upwards.

Extensor Pollicis Pedis longus, a Muscle of the great Toe, which takes its Rise from the fore-part of the *Fibula*, and is likewise implanted in the upper part of the Second Bone of the great Toe.

Extent, the Extending or Reaching of a thing in Length, Breadth, Depth, Compass, Space, *&c.* In Common Law *an Extent* Signifies 1. a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements; 2. the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ; 3. the Estimate or Valuation of such Lands; which when done to the utmost Value, was said *To be to the full Extent*.

To **Extenuate**, to lessen, to take off from the Hainousness of a Crime or Fault.

Extenuation, the Act of Extenuating, Lessening, *&c.* Also an Undervaluing, a Figure in *Rhetorick* opposite to *Hyperbole*, whereby things are diminish'd and made less than they really are: In a Medicinal Sense, it is taken for a Leanness of the whole Body.

Extergent Remedies. See *Abstergent*.

Exterior, more outward.

Exterior Polygon. See *Polygon Exterior*.

Exterior Talus. See *Talus*.

To **Exterminate**, (properly, to drive or cast out of the Bounds) to destroy utterly, to root out, or cut off.

Extermination, an Exterminating or Destroying.

Exterminator, a Destroyer.

External, that is on the out-side, outward.

External Angles. See *Angles External*.

External Digestives. See *Digestives*.

Externus Auris vel Luxater Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that arises from the outward and upper edge of the Auditory Passage, and is inserted to the long Process of the Membrane or Skin, call'd *Malleus*.

† **Extersion**, a Wiping, or Rubbing out.

† **Extimulation**, a Pricking forward, a stirring up, or egging on.

Extinct, Dead, or Ceasing to be.

Extinction, a quenching or putting out, being most properly apply'd to Fire or Heat: In *Chymistry*, it is the quenching of Red hot Minerals in some Liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their Virtue to the Liquor.

To **Extinguish**, to Quench, Smother, or put out any thing that Burns, to appease or stint, to destroy or abolish: In a Law sense, to redeem a Rent.

Extinguishment, an Extinction, or Extinguishing: In Common Law, it is an effect of Consolidation; as when a Man has a Yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards Purchases the same Lands, both the Property and Rent are Consolidated or United in one Possessour, and therefore the Rent is said *To be Extinguish'd*. See *Suspension*.

To **Extirpate**, to pluck up by the Roots, to root out or destroy.

Extirpation, an Extirpating, or utter Destroying: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off a Part by reason of a Cancer, or Blasting; tho' in other Cases, the Term *Amputation* is more proper.

Extirpator, one that Extirpates or Destroys, as an *Extirpater of Heresies*.

Extirpatione, a Writ that lies against one, who after a Verdict found against him for Land, *&c.* spitefully overthrows any House upon it.

Extispicium, a kind of Sooth-saying among the Ancient *Romans*, when by looking into the Entrails of Beasts Sacrific'd, they foretold things to come.

Extorare, (in old *Latin* Records) to stock up or grub Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable or Meadow.

To **Extoll**, to raise or advance by Commendation, to praise greatly, to cry up.

To **Extort**, to wrest, wring, or get out of one by Force, Threat, or Authority.

Extortion or **Extorsion**, an unlawful or violent Wringing of Money, or Money-worth from any Man, as when an Officer takes more than his ordinary Dues or Fees; the exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, and all taking more than is due.

Extortioner, one that practices Extortion, a griping Usurer.

Extract, a Draught or Copy of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree: In *Chymistry*, it is that pure unmix'd and efficacious Substance, which by the help of some Liquor, is separated from the grosser and more unactive Earthy parts of Plants, *&c.* as Extracts of Rhubarb, Gentian, Wormwood, *&c.*

To **Extract**, to draw out, to Copy out: In a Chymical Sense, to separate the more pure part from the grosser.

Extracta Curiæ, (in old Records) the Issues or Profits of holding a Court, which arise from the Customary Fines, Fees and Dues.

Extraction, an extracting or drawing out; also a being descended from such and such a Family. Among Chymists, the drawing forth of an Essence or Tincture from a mixt Body, by means of some convenient Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, *&c.*

Extraction of Roots, (in *Mathem.*) the Method of finding out the true Root of any Number or Quantity given. In *Arithmetick*, the unravelling of a Number, (which being multiply'd once or more times by it self, is call'd a Power) in order to find out its Side or Root.

Extraction of the Quadrate or **Square Root**, is when having a Number given, we find out another Number, which being multiply'd by it self produces the said given Number.

Extraction of the Cube Root, is that by which out of a Number given, another Number is found, which being first multiply'd by it self, and then by the Product, becomes equal to the given Number.

Extraction of the Biquadrate, or **double Square Root**, is the untwisting of a given Number, to find another, which being multiply'd by it self, and the Product likewise multiply'd by it self, may make the Number first given.

Extractor, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold on the Stone, in the Operation of cutting for the Stone.

Extractum Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Substances of several Purgative and Cordial Medicines, to purge out all Humours.

Extragenous, (a Term in *Anatomy* and *Surgery*) that is of a foreign kind; as *An Extragenous Body*.

Extra-judicial, done out of the ordinary course of Law; as when Judgment is given in a Court, on which the Cause is not depending, or where the Judges has no Jurisdiction.

Extramundane, (a Philosophical Term) being without the World; as *Extramundane Space*, *i. e.* the infinite empty void Space, which is suppos'd by some to reach beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

† **Extraneous**, that is of another Country, Foreign, strange.

Extraordinary, that is beyond or contrary to common Order and Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

Extra-Parochial, that is out of the Bounds of any Parish, privileged or freed from the Duties of a Parish.

Extra-Parochial Lands, such Lands as are newly left by the Sea, and consequently belonging to no Parish.

Extra-

Extra-tempora, (a Term in the *Roman* Chancery) Licence or Leave from the Pope, to take Holy Orders at any time, beſides the Canonical Seaſons.

Extravagance or **Extravagancy**, Impertinence, Folly.

Extravagant, abſurd, fooliſh, idle, ſilly; rambling, or diſorderly; exceſſive, expenſive, prodigal.

Extravagantes, certain Conſtitutions or Ordinances of Princes, ſo call'd, becauſe they are not contain'd in the Body of the Civil Law: Alſo particular Decrees of Pope *John* XXII. and ſome other Popes added in like manner to the Canon Law.

† To **Extravagate**, to talk fooliſhly, ſillily, or idly; to rave, or dote.

To **Extravaſate**, (a Term in *Surgery*) to go out of its proper Veſſels, as the Blood and Humours do, when by ſome Accident they flow beſides the Veins, Arteries, *&c.*

Extreat. See *Eſtreat.*

Extreme, laſt, or utmoſt; very great, exceeding.

Extreme and mean Proportion, (in *Geom.*) is when a Line is ſo divided, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the other.

Extreme Reaſon. See *Reaſon.*

Extreme Unction, a ſolemn anointing of a Sick Perſon at the point of Death; one of the Seven Sacraments of the *Roman* Church.

An **Extreme**, the utmoſt Bounds or point of a Thing; as *To go from one Extreme to another.*

Extremity, the end, hem, skirt, edge, brink, or border of a Thing: Alſo great Diſtreſs, Miſery, Neceſſity; the worſt or loweſt Condition, the utmoſt Rigour, *&c.*

To **Extricate**, to diſentangle or diſengage, to deliver or rid out of.

Extrinſecal, that is on the out-ſide, outward.

† **Extruſion**, a thruſting or driving out.

Extuberance, a ſwelling or bunching out.

Extuberation, a ſwelling forth, or riſing up in the Fleſh; or the ſtarting out of a Bone.

Extuberous, ſwelling forth, or bunching out; as *An extuberous Body.*

Extumæ, (in old Records) Relicks of Saints.

Exuberance or **Exuberancy**, an overflowing, or over-abounding; Superabundance, great Plenty.

Exuberant, abounding, plentiful.

Exudation, a ſweating out.

To **Exulcerate**, to make a Sore, to eat the Skin, to gall or fret; to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

Exulceration, an exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer; a Solution of Continuity, which proceeds from ſome gnawing Matter, and in ſoft Parts of the Body, is attended with a loſs of their Quantity.

To **Exult**, to leap and skip for Joy, to rejoyce exceedingly.

Exultancy or **Exultation**, a leaping or dancing for Joy, a Triumphing or Rejoycing.

Exumbilication, a ſtarting out of the Navel.

Exundation. See *Inundation.*

Exuperation, an excelling, or ſurpaſſing.

Exuſtion, a burning.

Exuthenismus, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is an Extenuation, or ſpeaking contemptibly of a Perſon or Thing; as Antiochus *has no other Arms to defend himſelf with, but his Pen and Ink.*

Exuviæ, (*Lat.*) Cloaths put, or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy, Pillage, Booty: Alſo the Skin, Fell, or Hide of a Beaſt; the Slough or old caſt Skin of a Snake or Adder: The Word is alſo us'd by ſome modern Naturaliſts, for thoſe Shells, and other Bodies that are often found in the Bowels of the Earth, and which were left there at the Univerſal Deluge; being properly ſo call'd, becauſe they are the real Spoils of once Living-Creatures.

Ey, (old Word) an Egg; alſo an Iſland in Doomſday-Book.

Eye, the wonderful Inſtrument of Sight. Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for that part of a Plant, where the Bud puts forth, and ſometimes for the Bud it ſelf. In *Architecture*, the middle of the *Voluta* or Scroll of the *Ionick* Chapiter, which is cut in ſhape of a little Roſe.

In Sea Affairs, the Hole wherein the Ring of the Anchor is put into the Shank, is call'd the *Eye of the Anchor*; and the Compaſs or Ring which is left of the Strap-rope, to which any Block or Pulley is faſten'd, is likewiſe termed *The Eye of the Strap.*

To **Eye-bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eyes.

Eye-bright, an Herb very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eye-flap, a little piece of Leather that covers the Eye of a Coach-horſe.

Eyeſs, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for herſelf.

Eyet, an Iſlet or ſmall Iſland, which is now commonly call'd an *Eyght* or *Ait.* See *Ait.*

Eyrat, (in old Records) an Eyrie, Brood, or Neſt of young Birds.

Eyre or **Eire**, (Law-Term) the Court of Juſtices Itinerant, or going their Circuit, from the *French* Word *Erre*, a Journey.

Eyre of the Foreſt, the Juſtice-Seat or Court, which us'd to be held every Three Years by the Juſtices of the Foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

Eyrie, a Brood, or Neſt; a Place where Hawks build and hatch their Young.

Eyth or **Eth**, (old Word) eaſie.

Ezechias. See *Hezekiah.*

Ezechiel, (*Heb.* ſtrength of God) an eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whoſe Book of Prophecies is included in the Canon of the Holy Scriptures.

Ezechiel's Reed, a Meaſure of Six Cubits, or Ten Foot Eleven Inches.

Ezra, (*Heb.* an Helper) a famous *Jewiſh* Scribe, to whom King *Artahſhaſht* or *Artaxerxes* gave leave to return to *Jeruſalem*, and ſettle there with a great Number of his Country-men.

Fa, one of the Notes in *Muſick.*

Faba, (*Lat.*) the Bean, a well known and nouriſhing ſort of Pulſe; the diſtill'd Water of its Flowers, provokes Urine, and is much us'd for Beautifying the Face.

Fabaria, the Herb *Orpin*, good for Ruptures, Fluxes, *&c.* and for taking away the Spots of the Skin.

Faber, a Handicrafts-man, properly that works in Iron, or other hard Materials; a Smith: Alſo a kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd, becauſe its Bones and Prickles reſemble a Smith's Tools; the Doree, or Dorn.

Fabian, a proper Name, the chief of which was *Fabianus* Biſhop of *Rome*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under the Emperour *Decius.*

Fable, a Story made on purpoſe for Inſtruction, being an Image fit to repreſent the Truth; alſo a feigned Tale, or meer Falſhood.

Fabrick, a Building.

Fabrick Lands, (Law Term) Lands given for the Rebuilding, Repairing, or Maintaining of Cathedrals, or other Churches.

Fabulous, feigned, full of Fables or invented Tales.

Facade, (*Fr.*) the Out-ſide, or Fore-front of a great Building.

Face, Viſage, Looks or Countenance, Preſence, or Sight; State or Condition of Affairs, Appearance,

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ance or Shew; alſo Confidence or Boldneſs: In *Architecture*, a flat Member that has a great Breadth and a ſmall Projecture or Jutting out: It is alſo taken for the Front or outward Part of a great Building, which immediately preſents itſelf to View: In *Aſtrology*, the third part of every Sign, attributed to ſome Planet. See *Decanate*.

Face of a Baſtion, (in *Fortif.*) is either of the two foremoſt ſides towards the Field, reaching from the Flanks to the Point of the Baſtion where they meet.

Face of a Place, the Diſtance between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions, which comprehends the Coartin, the two Flanks, and the two Faces of the Baſtions that look one towards another.

To **Face**, to ſtare or look in the Face; to look toward ſuch a ſide, or to turn to it; alſo to line, as *To face a pair of Sleeves*.

Face to the Right, or **To the Left**, (in Military Diſcipline) to turn the Face and whole Body that way.

Faceles, a kind of Pulſe,

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily, merrily, or pleaſant; Jovial, comical.

Facies Hippocratica, a Diſtemper, when the Noſtrils are ſharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead hard and dry; the Complexion pale, of a leaden Colour or Black.

Facil, eaſy to be done, eaſy of Belief or Addreſs.

To **Facilitate**, to make facil or eaſy.

Facilitation, a facilitating, or making eaſy.

Facility, Eaſineſs, Readineſs, or Quickneſs.

Facinorous, villanous, wicked, hainous.

Fack. See *Fake*.

Fact, Act, Action, or Deed; in *Arithmetick*, the ſame as *Product*.

Facta Armorum, (in old *Latin* Records) Feats of Arms, Juſts, or Turnaments.

Faction, a Party or Sect, a Company or Band of Men.

Factious, that follows a particular Faction or Sect, ſeditious, mutinous.

Factitious, (in *Philoſ.*) made by Art; as *A Factitious Concrete*. See *Concrete*.

Factor, an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea, one that buys and ſells Goods, as a Truſtee for other Merchants: In *Arithmetick*, both the Numbers given, to be multiply'd are term'd Factors, becauſe they conſtitute, or make the Product.

Factorage, **Proviſion**, or **Commiſſion**, the Wages allow'd to a Factor, *i. e.* ſo much for every Hundred Pound Value of the Proceed of Goods bought or ſold by the ſaid Factor, which is more or leſs, according to the Diſtance of the Factory, or Place of Trade.

Factory, a Place beyond the Seas, where Merchants Factors reſide for the Conveniency of Trade; or a Company of Factors.

Factotum, (*Lat. i. e.* Do-all) one that manages all Affairs in a Family: Among *Printers*, a kind of Border, in the middle of which any Letter or Character may be put in, or taken out at pleaſure.

Facula, a little Torch: Among Modern Aſtronomers, *Facula*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have ſometimes obſerved upon, or about the Surface of the Sun.

Faculty, the power or ability of performing any Action; Virtue, Talent; Aptneſs, Readineſs: Alſo a Body of Doctors in any Science; as the Faculties of Divinity and Phyſick; alſo a particular Profeſſion or Myſtery.

In a *Phyſical* Senſe, the Ancients uſually reckon Three ſorts of Faculties, *viz.* the *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*.

Natural Faculty, is that by which the Body is nouriſh'd and encreas'd, or another engender'd like it; being diſtinguiſhed into Three Parts, *viz. Nutrition*, *Growth*, and *Generation*.

Vital Faculty, is that which preſerves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of the Pulſe and Reſpiration.

Animal Faculty, is that whereby the Soul executes the Office of *Imagination*, *Reaſoning*, *Senſe*, and *Motion*.

In a Legal ſenſe, **Faculty** is a Privilege or ſpecial Power, granted to a Man by Indulgence or Diſpenſation, to do that which by Common Law he cannot do; as to eat Fleſh in Lent, to Marry without Banes, to hold two or more Church Livings, *&c.*

The **Court of Faculties**, a Court under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for granting ſuch Diſpenſations; the chief Officer of which is called, *The Maſter of the Faculties*.

To **Faddle**, to daudle, cheriſh, or make much of a Child.

Fadom. See *Fathom*.

Faces, (*Lat.*) Dregs, Lees or Grounds, the Settlement of any Liquor, Droſs of Metal, *&c.* Alſo the Excrement of the Body, Ordure, Dung, Filth: 'Tis alſo taken for the groſs ſubſtance that ſettles after Fermentation, or remains after Diſtillation.

Fæcula, ſmall Dregs, or flying Lees: Alſo the Duſt that ſinks in the preſſing of ſome Plants; as in *Briony*, *Aron*, &c. Alſo a ſort of White Powder, made of certain green, waſhed and prepared Roots, which being beat together with a little Water, and ſtrain'd, will ſink to the bottom of the Veſſel, and is to be lightly dried.

Faggot, (*Fr.*) a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel. In times of Popery, it was alſo taken for a Badge, or the Figure of a Faggot embroider'd on the Sleeve of the upper Garment, worn by thoſe who had recanted what was then called Hereſy.

In Military Affairs, **Faggots** are Men hir'd to Muſter, by Officers whoſe Companies are not full, to cheat the State of ſo many Mens pay.

Faggot of Steel, (in *Traffick*) the Quantity of 120 Pound Weight.

To **Faggot one**, an Expreſſion us'd by Robbers for to bind one Hand and Foot.

Fagopyrum or **Fagotriticum**, (*Lat.*) Buck-wheat, or Beach-wheat, a kind of Grain.

Fagus, the Beech-tree, the Leaves of which bruiſed, are good to diſſolve hot Swellings.

To **Fail**, (*Fr.*) to offend or do amiſs, to miſtake or be out, to diſappoint, to faint, to give over, to break, as a Tradeſman may do.

Failing of Record, (Law Phraſe) is, when in an Action, the Defendant having a Day given to prove a Matter by Record, he fails or elſe brings in ſuch a one as is no Bar to the Action.

Faint or **Faint Action**, a feigned Action at Law, *viz.* ſuch as tho' the Words of the Writ be true, yet for certain Cauſes, there is no Title to recover thereby; whereas in a falſe Action, the Words of the Writ are falſe.

Faint Pleader, a falſe or deceitful manner of Pleading, to the Prejudice of a Third Party.

Faint Viſion, a Term in Opticks. See *Viſion*.

Fair Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines ſhall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

A **Fair**, a ſolemn or greater Sort of Market.

Fairy, a Hobgoblin or Phantome.

Fait, (*Fr.*) Fact, Act, Deed, or Action: The Word is us'd in our Common Law for a Deed, or Writing ſealed and delivered, to teſtify and prove the Agreement of the Parties whoſe Deed it is.

Faith, Belief, Credit, Truſt; Promiſe, Word: Among

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Among Divines, one of the Principal Chriſtian Vertues, a real Belief of the Truth of the Goſpel, and of the means of Salvation by Chriſt alone.

Faithful, Truſty, True, Honeſt, Sincere.

The **Faithful**, (in *Divinity*) Believers who are endued with Saving Faith, God's Elect or choſen People.

Fake or **Fack**, (Sea-Term) one Circle or Roll of a Cable or Rope quoiled up round; ſo that when a Cable is *veered*, or let out by Hand, it is demanded *How many Fakes are left*, *i. e.* how much of the Cable is left behind unveered.

Falcated, (*Lat.* in *Aſtron.*) the Moon or any other Planet is ſaid To *appear Falcated*, when the Inlighten'd Part ſhews it ſelf in the ſhape of a Sickle or Reaping-hook.

Falcatura, (in old Records) a Term us'd for one Day's Mowing or cutting Graſs, perform'd by an Inferior Tenant as a Cuſtomary Service to his Lord.

Falchion, a kind of ſhort Sword, turning up ſomewhat like a Hook.

Falcidian Law, a remarkable Law made by *Falcidius* a *Roman* Tribune, that Men ſhould diſpoſe by their laſt Will, but of three parts of their Eſtate, and were bound to leave the other fourth Part to their Lawful Heir.

Falcinellus, (*Lat.*) the Scith-bill'd Heron; a Bird.

Falco, a *Falcon*; alſo one whoſe great Toes are crooked and bent inward.

Falcon or **Faucon**, a large ſort of Hawk: Alſo a piece of Ordinance 2¾ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing 750 Pounds: It takes a charge of 2¼ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Ball 2¾ Inches Diameter; its Point-blank Shot being 130 Paces.

Falcon Gentle, a Bird ſo call'd from her familiar Courteous Diſpoſition; but ſhe is withal valiant, ſtrong, and better able to endure ſtreſs of Weather than any other Hawk.

Falconer, one that Tames, Manages, and looks after Hawks.

Falconet, a ſmall piece of Cannon, whoſe Diameter at the Bore is 2¼ Inches, Length 6 Foot, and Weight 400 Pounds: Its Charge is 1¼ Pound of Powder; its Ball 2¼ Inches Diameter, and 1 Pound 5 Ounces Weight; and its Point-blank Shot 90 Paces.

Falda, (in old Records) a Sheep-fold.

Faldage, an Ancient Privilege, which ſeveral Lords reſerv'd to themſelves of ſetting up Folds for Sheep, in any Fields within the Manours, for the better Manuring of them: In ſome Places, it is call'd *Fold courſe*, or *Free-fold*, and in ſome Ancient Charters, *Fold ſoca*.

Faldata, a Flock of Sheep, as many as were uſually ſhut up in one Cote, Penn, or Fold.

Faldfey or **Falfee**, a Duty paid by ſome Tenants, for Liberty to Fold their Sheep upon their own Land.

Faldſtool, a kind of Stool plac'd on the South-ſide of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of *England* kneel at their Coronation.

Falding, a kind of courſe Cloth.

Faldſtoozy, the Biſhop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel; from the Barbarous Word *Falda*, ſignifying a Fold, or Place ſhut up.

Falera, a Diſeaſe in Hawks, perceived when their Talons grow White.

Falernum or **Falernian Wine**, a Rich ſort of Wine Anciently made at *Falernus*, a Country of *Campania* in *Italy*; Muſcadine.

Falaſia or **Falazia**, (in old Records) a Steep Shore-Bank, or Hill by the Sea-ſide; from the *French* Word *Falaiſe*, of the ſame Signification.

Fall, (in *Aſtrol.*) an Eſſential Debility, or Weakneſs of a Planet, when it is oppoſite to the Place of its Exaltation: In Sea-affairs, that part of the Rope of a Tackle which is haled upon, is call'd *The Fall*: Alſo a Rope made uſe of at the Helm, when the Sea is Rough. See *Sea-yoke*.

A Ship is ſaid to have a **Fall**, or ſeveral Falls, when one part of the Deck is rais'd higher, or ſome parts have Riſings more than others.

A Ship is ſaid **to Fall off**, when being under Sail, She does not keep ſo near the Wind as is appointed.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) Deceitful, Crafty, Uncertain.

Fallacy, Deceit or Craft: In *Logick*, a Propoſition fram'd with an Intention to Deceive, and otherwiſe Termed a *Sophiſm*.

Fallible, that may Fail, or Err.

Falling of **Domes**. See *Dome*.

Falling-Evil, a Diſeaſe which ſometimes happens to Horſes, being no other than the Falling-ſickneſs, which proceeds from ill Blood, and Cold thin Phlegm gathered together in the Fore-part of the Head.

Falling-Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe ſo call'd, becauſe the Perſons troubled with it are ſuddenly caſt upon the Ground, and ſuffer a Convulſion of the whole Body.

Fallopian Tubes, (in *Anat.*) two ſlender Veſſels on each ſide of the Womb, which take Name from their firſt Diſcoverer *Fallopius*; and whoſe Uſe is to afford a Paſſage to the more ſubtil Part of the *Genitura Maſculina*, into the Parts call'd *Ovaria*.

Fallow, being of a Paliſh Red Colour, like that of a Brick half burnt; as *A fallow Deer*.

Fallow Field or **Fallow Ground**, Land lay'd up, or that has laid untilled for a conſiderable time.

To **Fallow**, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it is Plough'd for Seed; to do this twice, is to *Twifallow*, and to do it thrice, is to *Trifallow*.

Fallow-ſmiter, a Bird; See *Oenanthe*.

Falmotum or **Falchelmotum**. See *Folkmote*.

Faloque, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel. See *Felucca*.

Falſe, (*Lat.*) Untrue, Lying, Forged, Feigned or Counterfeit; Treacherous or Unfaithful; Miſchievous, or Malicious.

Falſe Action. See *Faint Action*.

Falſe Attack, an Attack, which in Beſieging a Place, is not carry'd on ſo vigorous as the reſt, being intended only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged, and divide the Garriſon.

Falſe Bray, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Space about Two or Three Fathom Broad round the foot of the Rampart on the out-ſide, border'd with a Parapet or Breaſt-work; the deſign of it being to defend the Moat: It is otherwiſe call'd *Chemin des Rondes Baſſe Enceinte*, and *Counter-Breaſt-work*.

Falſe-claim, (in Common Law) is where a Man claims more than his due.

Falſe Conception, (in *Midwifry*) a Lump of Shapeleſs Fleſh, or Matter bred in the Womb.

Falſe Impriſonment, a Treſpaſs by Impriſoning a Man without a Lawful Cauſe; alſo the Name of a Writ brought upon ſuch a Treſpaſs.

Falſe Keel, (in Sea-affairs) a Second Keel ſometimes put under the firſt to make it deeper, when the Ship Rolls too much by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of her Keel.

Falſe Muſter, (in Military Diſcipline) is when in the Review of a Foot-Company, or Troop of Horſe, ſuch Men paſs as are not actually Liſted among the Soldiers.

Falſe Poſition. See *Poſition*.

Falſe Quarter, (among Farriers) is a Rift, Chink or Crack commonly on the in-ſide, and ſometimes on the out-ſide of a Horſe's Hoof, which is

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as an unſound Quarter, ſeeming like a piece put in, and not all entire.

Falſe Stem, (in Sea-affairs) is when a Ship's Stem being too flat, another is faſten'd to it; which makes her rid more Way, and bear better Sail.

Falſifiable, that may be Falſified.

Falſification, a Falſifying, Counterfeiting, or Forging.

To **Falſifie**, to Forge, or Counterfeit, to break one's Word: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for to prove a thing to be Falſe.

To **Falſify a Thruſt**, (in Fencing) is to make a feigned Paſs.

Falſity, Falſehood, Untruth, Flam.

Falſo Judicio, a Writ that lies for falſe Judgment given in the County, Hundred, Court Baron, or others that are no Courts of Records.

Falſo Retorno Brevium, a Writ which lies againſt the Sheriff, for making falſe Returns of Writs.

To **Falter** or **Faulter**, to Stammer in one's Speech, to Stumble; to fail in one's Deſign, to commit Miſtakes. Thraſhers are alſo ſaid to *Falter*, when they Thraſh, or Beat over the Corn again.

Falx, (*Lat.*) a Hook or Bill, a Scith or Sickle: In *Anatomy*, one of the Proceſſes made by the doubling of the Membrane, or Skin of the Scull, call'd *Dura Mater*, which divides the Brain into the Right and Left Parts, and alſo ſeparates it from the *Cerebellum*: It takes Name from its reſembling a Sickle or Reaping-hook.

To **Famble**, to Faulter, or Stammer in Speech.

Fame, Report, Reputation, Renown.

Fames, (*Lat.*) Hunger, or a deſire of Food.

Fames Canina, a Canine Appetite, or extreme Hunger. See *Cynodes Orexis*.

Familia, a Family or Houſehold, a Lineage: The Word is ſometimes taken by our Ancient Writers, for a Hide or Plough'd Land, a Space of Land containing as much as one Plough can Till in a Year.

Familiar, Intimately acquainted with, Free, Common or Uſual; Plain, Eaſie, or Natural.

A **Familiar**, or **Familiar Spirit**, a Spirit, or Devil ſuppos'd to attend upon Sorcerers, Witches, *&c.* to Execute their Commands.

Familiarity, Familiar Way, or Friendſhip; intimate Correſpondence.

To **Familiarize one's ſelf**, to make one's ſelf Familiar, to grow Familiar, or Contract a Familiarity with.

Familiſt, one that belongs to the Sect, call'd *The Family of Love*.

Family, a particular Corporation conſiſting of a Husband, Wife, Children and Servants, a Houſehold; alſo Houſe, Stock, or Parentage.

Family of Love, a ſort of Hereticks, that ſprung up about the Year 1550, and had one *Henry Nicholas* of *Amſterdam* for their Ring leader; their chief Tenet being, That Chriſt is already come in his Glory to Judge, *&c.*

Famine, a general Scarcity of Corn, Fruits and other Proviſions.

To **Famiſh**, to Starve, or cauſe to be Starv'd; to Periſh with Hunger.

Famous, Renowned, much Spoken of.

Fan, an Inſtrument to gather Wind for the Winnowing of Corn; alſo a well known piece of Furniture us'd by Women to Cool themſelves, or to keep off the Heat of the Sun, *&c.*

Fanam, an *Indian* Coin worth Three Pence of our *Engliſh* Money.

Fanatical, belonging to Fanataciſm; as *A fanatical Conception*.

Fanaticiſm, pretended Inſpiration, the Tenets or Opinions of Fanaticks.

Fanatick, Inſpired, poſſeſſed, frantick, mad.

A **Fanatick**, one that pretends to Revelations and Inſpirations, a Religious Coxcomb.

The **Fanaticks**, a Reproachful Title, commonly given to Quakers, Muggletonians, Anabaptiſts, and other Sectaries that diſſent from the Church of *England*.

Fancy. See *Phantaſy* and *Imagination*.

Fane, a Weather-cock, which turns about as the Wind changes, and ſhews from what Quarter it blows.

Fangot, an uncertain Quantity of ſome Wares, as of Grogrum and Mohair-yarn, from one Hundred Weight and a half to two Hundred and a half: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 2½ C.

Fanion, (*Ital.*) a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horſe and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage, to keep good Order, and prevent Confuſion in the March.

Fannatio or **Menſis Fannationis**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Fawning-time, or Fence-Month in Foreſts, 15 Days before *Midſummer*, and as many after.

Fannatum Frumentum, Wheat, or Bread-corn clean'd up, or fann'd with a Wind-fan or Knee-fan.

Fannel, a kind of Scarf-like Ornament, worn about the Left Arm of an Officiating Maſs Prieſt. See *Maniple*.

Fantaſm, an Apparition or Ghoſt; as *A dreadful Fantaſm*.

Fantaſtical or **Fantaſtick**, Conceited, Humourſome, Whimſical, Odd.

Fantaſtical Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

Fantaſy or **Fancy**, Imagination, Humour; Crotchet, Maggot, Whim.

Fantome, a Hobgoblin or Spright, a vain Apparition, an idle Conceit.

Faonatio or **Feonatio**, (in the Foreſt-Law) a Fawning, Calving, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

Faquirs, certain Counterfeit Devoto's in the *Indies*, that voluntarily undergo moſt horrid and incredible Penances.

Farandman, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Merchant-ſtranger, to whom Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition.

Farce, (*Fr.*) a Mock-Comedy, or Droll; alſo a kind of Pudding, a Hodge-podge. In *Cookery*, a Compound made of ſeveral Meats and Herbs, chopt ſmall and well ſeaſon'd with Spice, in order to ſtuff any Joynt of Meat, Fowl, Fiſh, *&c.*

Farced, Crammed, ſtuffed with a Farce.

Farciminalis Tunica, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat belonging to a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder, and is ſo call'd, becauſe in many Beaſts, 'tis of the ſhape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man, and ſome few other Living creatures it is round. See *Allantoides*.

Farcin or **Farcy**, a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, which begins firſt with hard Knots and Wheals, and at laſt by ſpreading it ſelf, will overrun the Beaſt's whole Body, filling the Skin with ſwelling running Ulcers.

Farcin or **Water-Farcin**, a Swelling under a Horſe's Belly and Chaps, caus'd by his Feeding in Low Watery Grounds, or in Pits and Holes, where the Graſs grows above Water; which is licked up with the Graſs.

Fard, (*Fr.*) Paint us'd by Women to Beautify their Faces; alſo a Diſguiſe, Pretence, or Diſſimulation.

Fardel, a Bundle, or Packet.

Fardel of Land, the fourth part of a Yard-land; altho' others will have two Fardels to make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* a *Yard-land*.

Fardingale,

Fardingale, a Whale-bone Circle, that Ladies formerly wore on their Hips, and upon which they ty'd their Petticoats.

Farding-deal or **Farundel of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre.

Fare, Diet, Cheer, or Commons, as *Good or Slender Fare*: Alſo Money paid for paſſing by Water or in a Hackney Coach; or the People that are ſo convey'd: Alſo a Watch-Tower at Sea; as *The Fare of* Meſſina. See *Phare*.

Farfara, the Herb Colts foot, or Foal foot.

Farfaria, the Herb Betony.

Farfartum or **Farfarus**, the White Poplar-tree; or as others ſay, the Herb *Colts-foot*, which has Leaves like it white underneath.

Farinaceous, belonging to Meal, mealy.

Farlen or **Farley**, a Duty of Six Pence paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Weſt-Slapton* in *Devonſhire*; a *Farlin* in ſome Weſtern Parts, being diſtinguiſhed as the beſt Good, from *Heriot*, the beſt Beaſt.

Farm or **Ferm**, the chief Meſſuage or Houſe, in a Town or Village, whereto belongs a conſiderable Eſtate, let for Term of Life or Years, at Will: The Rent reſerv'd upon ſuch a Leaſe is alſo call'd *Farm*, and the Tenant or Leſſee, *Farmer*.

Farrago, (*Lat.*) a mixture of ſeveral Grains ſown in the ſame Plat of Ground, or afterwards mingled together; Ballimong, Maſlin.

Farreatio, (among the *Romans*) a joyning in Marriage with the Ceremony of a Cake. See *Confarreatio*.

Farrier, one whoſe Imployment is to ſhooe Horſes, and cure them when they are diſeaſed or lame.

To **Farrow**, to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

Farſang, a *Perſian* Word for a League, containing about three *Engliſh* Miles.

To **Farthel**, (Sea-Term) the ſame as to Furl, *i. e.* to take up the Sails and bind them cloſe to the Yards.

Farthelling-Lines, ſmall Lines made faſt to all the Top-ſails, Top-gallant-ſails, and the Miſſen Yard-arms.

Farthing, a Copper-Coin, the leaſt piece of *Engliſh* Money, and the fourth part of a Penny: Alſo anciently the fourth part of any Coin; hence Quarter-Rials, or pieces of Gold that paſs'd for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* being the fourth part of a Rial current at 10 *s.* were call'd *Rial-Farthings*.

Farthing of Gold, an ancient Coin ſuppos'd to be in Value the fourth part of a Noble, *viz.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in Silver, and in Weight the ſixth part of an Ounce of Gold, *i. e.* 5 *s.* in Silver.

Farthing of Land, a certain conſiderable Quantity of Land, different from *Farding-deal*.

Farundel. See *Farding-deal*.

Faſces, (*Lat.*) Axes faſten'd to long Staves, with a Bundle of Rods which were anciently carry'd before the great *Roman* Magiſtrates; alſo the Office and Dignity of ſuch a Magiſtrate.

Faſcia, a Swath or Swadling-band; a Swath or long Band of a convenient Breadth us'd by Surgeons, a Feſs in *Heraldry*. In *Architecture*, one of the Bands that make up the Architrave, being three in Number; alſo a range of Stones, to divide the Stories in a Building.

Faſciæ, (in *Aſtron.*) certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which look like Swaths or Fillets wound about his Body.

Faſcia lata, or **Faſcialis latus**, a Muſcle that moves the Leg; the ſame with *Membranoſus Muſculus*; which See.

Faſcialis, the Name of another Muſcle of the Leg. See *Sartorius*.

Faſciation, (in *Surgery*) a binding of Swaths about a Limb, in order to its Cure.

Faſciculus, a little Bundle, or Packet. In the Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, it ſignifies an Armful of Herbs, *&c.*

Faſcinated, bewitched.

Faſcination, an inchanting, bewitching, or charming.

Faſcines, (*Fr.*) Faggots, or Bavins: In *Fortification*, Branches of Trees or ſmall Wood, bound about at the end and middle; which are mixt with Earth to fill up Ditches, make Breaſt-works of Trenches, *&c.* Some of them are dipt in melted Pitch or Tar, and being ſet on Fire, ſerve to burn the Enemies Lodgments, or other Works.

Faſhion-pieces, (among *Shipwrights*) two pieces of Timber, which make up the breadth of the Stern or after-end of the Ship, and are the outermoſt Timbers of the Stern, on each ſide thereof excepting aloft, where the Counters are.

Faſhionable, that is according to the Faſhion, modiſh.

Faſhioner, as *The King's Faſhioner*, or Taylor.

Faſhioniſt or **Faſhion-monger**, one that follows Faſhions, or Modes of Apparel.

Faſhions, a Horſe Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Farcin*; which See.

Faſt, (Sea-Term) a Rope to faſten a Ship, or Boat.

Faſti, (*Lat.*) the *Roman* Calendar, in which were ſet down all Days of Feaſts, Pleading, Games, Ceremonies and other publick Buſineſs throughout the Year: Alſo certain Table Books on which were written the Names of the Conſuls, and the moſt memorable Things tranſacted in the Commonwealth.

Faſti Dies, were certain Days, during which the *Romans* were allowed to ſue at Law, and the *Prætor* or Judge to pronounce theſe three Words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*. See *Leet*.

Faſtidious, that loaths or cannot brook, ſqueamiſh or queaſy; alſo coy, ſcornful, or diſdainful.

Faſtidium Cibi, a loathing of Meat, a Diſeaſe; the ſame as *Anorexia*.

Faſtigium, the top or height of any thing: In *Architecture*, the Ridge of a Houſe, the higheſt Pitch of a Building; alſo a kind of Ornamental Member. See *Fronton*.

Faſtneſs, Firmneſs; alſo a ſtrong Hold or a Place not to be come at for Bogs.

Fat, full of Fat or Greaſe; fertile, fruitful: In Sea-Language the ſame with broad: Thus if the Tucking in, or Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, 'Tis ſaid *She has a fat Quarter*.

Fat, **Fate**, or **Vat**, a great wooden Veſſel, commonly us'd for the meaſuring of Malt, which contains a Quarter, or Eight Buſhels: Alſo a large Brewing-Veſſel made uſe of by all Brewers to run their Wort in: Alſo a Leaden Pan or Veſſel for the making of Salt at *Droitwich* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Fat of Iſing-glaſs, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter, to four Hundred Weight: Of unbound Books, half a Maud or four Bales: Of Wire, from 20 C to 25 C Weight: Of Yarn, from 210 to 221 Bundles.

Fatal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky.

Fatality, a being liable to Fate, the neceſſity of an Event, whereof the Cauſe is unknown, and which the Ancients uſually attributed to Deſtiny.

Fate, a perpetual and unchangeable Diſpoſition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence, or Decree; Death, either natural, or violent; any Calamity, or Misfortune.

The **Fates** or **Fatal-Siſters**. See *Parcæ*.

Fated, order'd, or appointed by Fate.

Father, he that has begot a Child, either Male or Female: The Biſhops of the Primitive Church

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are also styl'd *Fathers*; and the Superiours of Convents or Monasteries among the *Roman*-Catholicks: The same Title is also given to Persons venerable for their Age, and especially to Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of *England*; as *The Right Reverend Father in God*, Thomas, *Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury.

To **Father a Thing upon one**, to impute it to him.

Father-lasher, a kind of Fish.

Fathom or **Fadom**, a Measure of Six Foot, generally taken for the space comprehended by the utmost stretching out of both Arms: By this Measure all Cables and other Ropes at Sea are measur'd, and the Depth of the Sea is Sounded; as also all sorts of Works in Fortification, and especially among the *French*: The *Hebrew* Fathom contain'd 7 Foot 3 Inches.

Fathom of Wood, (in *Husbandry*) a parcel of Wood set out, the Sixth part of a Quantity call'd a *Coal-fire*.

To **Fathom**, to measure by Fathoms, to sound the depth of Water at Sea; to discover one's Intention, or Design.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling what is to come.

To **Fatigate**, to weary or tire, to harrass.

Fatigue, (*Fr.*) Toil, Hardships; also Wearinesss, or being tired.

Faucet, a Tap or Peg; also a kind of Pipe or Flute, us'd in former Times.

Faulchion. See *Falchion*.

Faucon. See *Falcon*.

Faucus or **Frumen**, (*Lat.*) the upper part of the Gullet. See *Pharynx*.

Faugh Ground or **Ground lying Faugh**, is that which has lain a Year, or more unploughed.

Faulconer or **Faulkner**. See *Falconer*.

To **Faulter**. See to *Falter*.

Faunalia Sacra, certain Feasts kept among the *Romans*, *December* 5. in Honour of the God *Faunus*, during which the Country-People leaving Work, diverted themselves with Dancing and other Merriments.

Favonius, the Western Wind, which blowing in the Spring, cherishes the Growth of Plants, *&c.* and is favourable to Mariners.

Favour, Kindness, good Office, or Benefit done to any Person: It is also oppos'd to Rigour, especially in matters of Justice, Approbation, Esteem, good Will of a Superiour; the Credit or Interest an Inferiour has with a great Personage: Also a small Present made by a Lady, a Knot of Ribbons, worn at a Wedding or other Solemnity.

To **Favour**, to shew Favour, to assist or Countenance; also to resemble, or be like another Person.

Favourable, apt to favour, good, gracious, kind, obliging.

Favorite, one that enjoys the good Will of his Prince, of his Superiour, or of his Mistress; a Minion, or Darling.

Faulen, a sort of large Eel.

Fauletum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Musical Pipe or Flute.

Fausse-bray, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a second Wall or Rampart, below the first which runs round about the Place, for the Defence of the Moat. See *False-bray*.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a Favourer, Abettor, or Maintainer.

Favus, an Honey-comb; also an Ulcer, mattery Sore or Scab. See *Achor*.

Faux-bourg, (*Fr.*) the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings and Streets without the City-walls.

Fawn, a Buck or Doe of the first Year, so call'd by Hunters.

To **Fawn**, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

To **Fawn** or **Fawn upon**, to gloze or glaver, to flatter or sooth up.

Fay, (old Word) Faith.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Fellows, or loose Livers; a Word us'd in the Old Statute, 7 R. 2.

Feabs or **Fea-berries**, a Country-Word for Goose-berries.

Feal, (*Fr.*) the Tenant by Knights Service us'd to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal and Leal*, *i. e.* Faithful and Loyal.

Fealty, Loyalty, Fidelity, or Faithfulness: In Common Law, an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Fearn. See *Fern*.

Feasible, (*Fr.*) that may be done.

Feat, finical, odd.

A **Feat**, a notable Action, or Deed; as *Famous Feats of War*, *Feats of Activity*, &c.

Feather, as *To cut a Feather*, a Sea-Phrase us'd when the Ship makes the Water foam before her.

Feather-top-grass, a kind of Herb.

Feathered Boyling of Sugar, (among Confectioners) is when after several Boilings, the Artist blows thro' the Holes of the Skimmer, or shakes the *Spatula* with a back stroke, till thick and large Bubbles flying up on high, the Sugar is become *Feathered*; and when after frequent Tryals, he perceives those Bubbles, to be thicker and in greater Quantity, so that they stick together, and form as it were a Flying Flake, then the Sugar is said *To be greatly Feathered*.

Feaver, an inordinate Motion and too great Heat of the Blood, attended with Burning, Thirst, and other Symptoms: Feavers may be divided into two sorts, *viz.* Continual or Intermittent.

Continual Feaver, is that whose Fit is continued for many Days; having its times of Abatement, and of more Fierceness; altho' it never intermits, or leaves off.

Intermittent Feaver, commonly call'd an *Ague*, has certain times of Intermission, or ceasing; it begins for the most part with Cold or shivering, ends in Heat, and returns exactly at set Periods.

Feazing, (Sea-Term) the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope, at the Ends.

Febrifuge, (*Lat.*) a Medicine that will Cure an Intermitting Feaver, or Ague.

Febris, a Feaver, or Ague.

Febris Ungarica therodes, or **Lues Pannonicæ**, a Pestilential Feaver, common in *Hungary*.

February, the second Month of the Year, so call'd by *Numa Pompilius* King of *Rome*, a *Februis*, *i. e.* from the expiatory Sacrifices that were then offered up for the purifying of the People.

Feciales, Heralds at Arms, a College of twenty Persons of Quality among the ancient *Romans*, well skilled in State-Affairs, whose Office it was to make Peace, or proclaim War, and the chief of this College was call'd *Pater Patratus*.

Feculency, a being full of Dregs.

Feculent, belonging to Lees or Dregs, full of Dregs, dreggy.

Fecundity, Plenty, or Fruitfulness.

Federal, belonging to a Covenant; as *A federal Holiness*, *i. e.* such as is attributed to young Children born of Christian Parents, and newly baptiz'd, as being included within the Covenant of Grace.

Fee, Reward, or Wages given to one for the Execution of his Office: Also that Consideration which is given to Lawyers, or Physicians, for their Counsel and Advice in their respective Professions.

In Common Law, **Fee**, signifies all those Lands which

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which are held by perpetual Right: According to *Henry Spelman's* Definition, it is a Right which the Vaſſal has in Land or ſome immovable Things of his Lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the Profits of it hereditarily, rend'ring to his Lord ſuch feudal Duties and Services as belong to Military Tenure; the meer Propriety of the Soil always remaining to the Lord.

Fee Abſolute or **Fee Simple**, is that of which we are poſſeſs'd in thoſe general Words, *To Us and Our Heirs for ever.*

Fee Conditional or **Fee-tail**, is that whereof we are poſſeſs'd, *To Us and Our Heirs* with Limitation, *i. e.* the Heirs of our Body: and this *Fee-tail* is either *General*, when Land is given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body; or *Special*, where a Man and his Wife are poſſeſs'd of Lands, to them and the Heirs of their Bodies.

Fee Expectant. See *Expectant Fee.*

Fee-farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is for ever to himſelf and his Heirs, for a certain yearly Rent, more or leſs; as to a Half, Third, or Fourth part of the Value.

Fee-Simple. See *Fee Abſolute.*

Fee-tail. See *Fee Conditional.*

Feeble, weak Part, blind Side; as, *Every Man has his Feeble*; alſo the ſmall of a Sword.

To **Feign**, to pretend, to diſſemble, to make a ſhew of, to counterfeit; to contrive, deviſe, or forge.

Feint, Diſguiſe, falſe Shew; as *The Troops made a Feint of paſſing the River, but march'd another Way:* Alſo a Term in Fencing, when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Paſs at another.

Fellus, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſmall Bundle, or Arm-ful, as of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.*

Fel, (*Lat.*) the Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

Fel Terræ, the leſſer or common Centaury, ſo call'd becauſe it is very bitter.

Fel Vitri, Sandever, the Droſs or Scum of melted Glaſs.

Felicitated, made happy; as, *His Reign was Felicitated by the ſubduing of his Enemies.*

Felicity, Happineſs, Bleſſedneſs.

Felis, (*Lat.*) a Cat, a well known Creature.

Felis Zibethi, the Civet-cat, which breeds the Perfume call'd Civet, in a little Bag about the Groin.

Fell, (old Word) cruel, outragious; alſo the Skin of a Beaſt.

Fell-monger, one that deals chiefly in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wooll from the Pelts, which is either dreſs'd to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Fell-wort, an Herb. See *Gentian.*

To **Fell**, to ſtrike, or cut down.

Fellable, that may be fell'd; as, *A fellable Tree.*

Fellon, a kind of Wheal, or Bliſter on the Finger.

Fellows or **Fellies of a Wheel**, pieces of Wood joyn'd together to make the Circle.

Fellowſhip, Company, Communion, Partnerſhip; the Place of one that is Member of a College in an Univerſity.

Rule of Fellowſhip, (in *Arithm.*) that Rule by which in Accounts among divers Merchants or others, their ſeveral Stocks together, with the whole Gain or Loſs, being propounded, the Gain or Loſs of each particular Man may be diſcover'd.

Felo de ſe, (*Lat.* Law-Term) one that commits Felony, by laying violent Hands on himſelf; a Self-murderer.

Felon-wort, an Herb. See *Bitter-ſweet.*

Felony, (in Common Law) any Offence that is in Degree next to Petty Treaſon, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, killing of a Man's ſelf, Sodomy, Rape, wilful firing of Houſes, *&c.* which are all puniſh'd with Death, except *Petty Larceny.*

Felt, ſtuff us'd by Saddlers in ſtuffing their Saddles, and by Hatters in making Hats; alſo a Hat made of ſuch Stuff.

Felucca, (*Ital.*) a ſort of Sea-Veſſel, or Barge.

Feme Covert, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a marry'd Woman, who is alſo ſaid to be under *Covert Baron.*

Feminine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Female kind.

Feminine Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Term apply'd to thoſe Nouns that are declin'd with the Feminine Article *Hæc*, which chiefly belongs to the Names of Women or Female Creatures.

Femoræus, a Muſcle of the Leg. See *Crureus.*

Femur or **Femen**, (in *Anat.*) the Thigh, the Part from the Buttocks to the Knee, ſo call'd becauſe it ſupports or bears up the Body. Among Grammarians, *Femen* is taken for the hinder fleſhy Part of the Thigh, and *Femur* for the other on the out-ſide.

Fen, a Marſh, or boggy Ground.

Fen-cricket, a kind of Inſect.

Fence, a Hedge, or Incloſure.

Fence-month, the Month wherein Deer begin to fawn, and during which it is unlawful to Hunt in the Foreſt. It begins about *June* 9th, and continues to *July* 9th.

To **Fend**, a Sea-word for to defend; as, *Fending the Boat*, i. e. ſaving it from being daſh'd againſt the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides.

Fender, an Iron-device, ſet before a Fire-grate, to keep in the Coals, Cinders, *&c.*

Fenders, (in Sea-affairs) pieces of old Cables, Ropes, or Wooden-Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to keep other Ships from rubbing againſt her: Boats have the ſame, as alſo little ſhort Staves likewiſe call'd *Fenders*, which ſerve to keep the Boat from beating and Staving againſt the Ship's Sides.

Fender-bolts, Iron-pins with long and thick Heads ſtuck into the outermoſt Bends or Wales of a Ship, to ſave her Sides from Bruiſes and Hurts.

Fenestra, (*Lat.*) a Window: In *Anatomy*, two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; one call'd *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda.*

Fennel, a ſweet-ſcented Herb, effectual againſt the Stone, and to provoke Urine; the Root of it is opening, and the Leaves good to clear the Eyes.

Fennel-Apple or **Annis-Apple**, a ſort of Apple that has a little ſmack of thoſe Herbs from whence its Name is taken, and keeps till *February* or *March.*

Fennigreek or **Fenugreek**, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it grows in great abundance in ſeveral Parts of *Greece.*

Fenny, full of Fens, or Marſhes.

Fenny-ſtones, a Plant ſomewhat of the ſame Quality as *Cynoſorchis*, or Dog-ſtones.

Feod or **Feud**, a Law-Term, the ſame as *Fee.*

Feodal, of, or belonging to a Fee; as *Feodal Tenure*, *i. e.* the holding of Lands or Tenements of another; ſo as to owe Service, or pay Rent, or both to a Superiour Lord.

Feodalitas (in old *Latin* Records) Fealty, or Homage paid to the Lord by his feodal Tenant.

Feodary, **Feudary**, or **Feudatory**, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who was to be preſent with the Eſcheator, at the finding of any Office, to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward, *&c.* But the ſaid Court and this Officer are now quite taken away.

Feodatory, a Tenant that held his Eſtate by Feodal Service.

Feodum, (*Lat.*) Land held in Fee of a Superiour Lord. See *Demaine.*

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Feodum Laicum, a Lay-fee, or Land held in Fee from a Lay Lord by common Services in oppoſition to the Eccleſiaſtical holding in *Frankalmoine*.

Feodum Militis or **Militare**, a Knight's Fee, which by the uſual Computation is 480 Acres; 24 Acres making a *Virgate*, 4 Virgates a *Hide*, and 5 Hides one *Knight's Fee*.

Feoffee, (Law-Term) he that is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made.

Feoffment, (in Common Law) the Gift or Grant of any Honours, Caſtles, Manours, Lands, Meſſuages, *&c.* to another in Fee-ſimple, *i. e.* to him and his Heirs for ever, by the Delivery of Seiſin or Poſſeſſion of the Thing given; whether the Gift be made by Deed or Writing, and when it is in Writing 'tis call'd a *Deed of Feoffment*.

Feoffment in Truſt, is the deviſing, or making over of Lands, *&c.* by Will to Truſtees, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, *&c.*

Feoffor, he that infeoffs or makes a Feoffment to another. The Difference between a Feoffor and a Donour is, that the former gives in Fee-ſimple, and the other in Fee-tail.

Feorm, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) was a certain Portion of Victuals and other Neceſſaries, which the Tenants of Out-lands uſually gave to the Thane or Lord; whence we ſtill retain the Terms *Farm* and *Farmer*.

† **Feracity**, (*Lat.*) Fruitfulneſs.

Feral, deadly, diſmal, mournful.

Feral Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Sagittarius*, ſo call'd, not only upon account of the repreſenting the Figure of wild Beaſts, but alſo becauſe they have ſome kind of Savage Influence: and give fierce and cruel Diſpoſition to thoſe that are born under them.

The Moon is alſo ſaid to be **Feral**, when ſhe is ſeparated from one Planet, and applies to no other while ſhe continues in the ſame Sign.

Fercot, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Ferdella Terræ, (in *Latin* Records) a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land.

Ferde-moulin, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Bearing, whoſe Figure repreſents the Iron-ink of a Mill.

Ferdfare, (*Sax.*) a Privilege to be free from going to War.

Ferdinando, a proper Name of Men; of which there were two Emperours of *Germany*, two Kings of *Arragon*, five of *Caſtile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferdwit, (*Sax.*) an Acquitment of a Murderer in the Army; alſo a Mulct or Fine of 120 Shillings anciently impos'd, for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

Fere, (old Word) a Companion.

Feria, (among the *Romans*) a Holy-day or Reſting-day: The Word is alſo us'd in the Language of the Church, for any Day of the Week; as *Feria Prima*, Sunday, *Feria Secunda*, Monday, *&c.*

Feriæ, Holy-days, Days vacant from Labour and Pleading, of which the *Romans* had two kinds, *viz.* the *Publick Feria*, common to all the People in general, and the *Private ones*, only kept by ſome particular Families.

In our old Records, **Feriæ** is alſo taken for a Fair, at firſt occaſion'd by the Reſort of People to the Dedication-Feaſts of the Churches.

Feriæ Conceptivæ, (among the *Romans*) were Holy-days appointed every Year upon uncertain Days, at the Diſcretion of the Pontiffs or High-Prieſts.

Feriæ Imperativæ, (*i. e.* commanded or extraordinary Holy days) were kept according as the Occaſions of the Common-wealth requir'd; as to give Thanks to the Gods for ſome ſignal Favours, to appeaſe their Wrath, *&c.*

Feriæ Latinæ, were certain Feſtivals celebrated by the *Roman* People, upon account of a ſolemn League they made with the *Latins*.

Feriæ Stativæ, were ſet Holy-days mark'd in the Calendar, which always fell out upon the ſame Day.

Ferio, a Word us'd in *Logick*, when the firſt Propoſition of a Categorical Syllogiſm, is an Univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, and the third a particular Negative; as *No fooliſh Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are fooliſh Authors, Therefore ſome Poets are not to be commended*.

Ferioſon, another Logical Term, when the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Ferio* in the firſt Figure; as, *No Severity pleaſes, Some Severity is good, Therefore ſomething which is good does not pleaſe*.

Ferity, (*Lat.*) Savageneſs, Brutiſhneſs, Wildneſs, Fierceneſs, Cruelty.

Ferling, (in old Records) the fourth part of a Penny; alſo the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

Ferlingata, **Ferlingus**, or **Ferlingus Terræ**, the fourth part of a Yard-land.

Ferm or **Farm**, a Houſe, or Land, or both taken by Indenture of Leaſe or Leaſe-Parole. See *Farm*.

Ferment, (*Lat.*) Leaven or Yeſt, that which riſes or puffs up by Leavening.

To **Ferment**, to riſe or puff up after ſuch a manner; to work as Beer, Cider, or other Liquors do, ſo as to clear it ſelf from Dregs or Impurities.

Fermentation, a Fermenting, or ſwelling with Ferment, an eaſy ſlow motion of the inward Parts of a mixt Body; as when Leaven or Yeſt ferments, makes thin and lightens Bread or Wort, *&c.* In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is taken for any gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood or Juices in the Body occaſion'd by ſomething which helps to clarify, exalt, and make them more ſubtil; ſo as to reduce them to a healthful and natural State.

Among Chymiſts, **Fermentation** is a kind of Ebullition or bubbling up, rais'd by the Spirits that endeavour to get out of a Mixt Body; ſo that meeting with groſs earthy Parts, which oppoſe their Paſſage, they ſwell and make thin the Liquor until they find their way out.

Fermiſona, (in ancient Deeds) the Winter-ſeaſon of Deer.

Fern or **Fearn**, a wild Plant very common in dry and barren Places, and diſtinguiſh'd into Male and Female.

Fernigo, (in old *Latin* Records) a Heath, or waſte Place were Fern grows.

† **Ferocity**, Fierceneſs, Cruelneſs, Curſtneſs, Surlineſs.

Ferrel or **Ferrule**, a Piece of Iron or Braſs, to bind the end of a Cane or Walking-ſtick.

Ferret, a little Creature like a Weeſel, made uſe of for the catching of Rabbets.

Ferret or **Ferret Ribbon**, a ſort of Ribbon made of half Thread, and half Silk.

To **Ferret**, to ſearch out narrowly; to vex, or teaz.

Ferriage, the ferrying or paſſage over a River, or the hire of a Ferry-boat.

Ferruginous, that is like ruſt of Iron, or of an Iron-colour; that has in it ſomewhat of the Nature or Quality of Iron, as thoſe Waters have which are otherwiſe call'd *Chalybeate*, ſuch as thoſe of *Tunbridge-Wells*, &c.

Ferrum, (*Lat.*) Iron, a Metal.

Ferrumen, Steel, or Iron harden'd; Solder.

Ferrumination, a ſoldering, a faſtening together properly in Iron: Among Chymiſts, a ſoldering together of Metals.

Ferrure, the ſhooing of Horſes.

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Ferry, the Place from whence People, Horſes, Coaches, *&c.* are convey'd in a Boat over a River.

Fers, the Queen at Cheſs-play.

Ferſchet, (*Sax.*) Fare-ſcot, the Ferriage or cuſtomary Payment for ferrying over, or croſſing a River.

Fertile, (*Lat.*) fruitful, plentiful.

Fertility or **Fertileneſs**, Fruitfulneſs, Plentifulneſs.

To **Fertilize**, to make fertile, fruitful, or plentiful.

Fervency or **Fervour**, Earneſtneſs, Heat, or great Zeal.

Fervent or **Ferbid**, hot, full of Fervour, vehement or eager, zealous.

Ferula, (*Lat.*) an Herb growing in *Africa*, call'd Fennel Giant.

Ferula or **Ferular**, a Palmer, or flat Stick with which Boys are chaſtis'd at School.

Ferulæ, (in *Surgery*) Splents or light Chips made of Firr, Paper glu'd together, or Leather, *&c.* and us'd about the binding up of looſen'd or diſjointed Bones after they are ſet again.

Fervour See Fervency.

Fervour of the Matrix, a Diſtemper when the whole ſubſtance of the Womb is extreme hot; accompanied with a Pain and Heavineſs of the Loins, Loathing, Suppreſſion of Urine, *&c.* the Patient being continually deſirous of Copulation, and at the ſame time afraid of it by reaſon of Pain.

Ferule. See *Ferrel*.

Feſſe, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary repreſenting a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, anciently worn by Knights at Arms: It takes up the middle of the Eſcutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part of it.

Feſſe-point, the very middle Point of an Eſcutcheon.

To **Feſter**, to putrefy or wrankle, as a Sore ſometimes does.

Feſtination, a haſtening, or making ſpeed.

Feſting-men, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) ſuch Perſons as were Pledges for others, and bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming, who ſhould tranſgreſs the Laws.

Feſting-Penny, a Word us'd in ſome Northern Parts of *England*, for Earneſt given to Servants, when hir'd or retain'd, from the *Saxon*, *Feſtnian* to faſten or confirm.

Feſtino, a Term made uſe of by Logicians, when the firſt Propoſition of a Syllogiſm is an Univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Negative, and the third a particular Affirmative; as *No Wickedneſs is excuſable, Some Faults are not Wickedneſs, Therefore ſome Faults are excuſable.*

Feſtival, a Solemnity or Day of Rejoicing, kept in honour of ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

Feſtivity, Mirth, Rejoycing, Pleaſantneſs; alſo a Feſtival Time.

Feſtivous, jocund, jovial, merry.

Feſtoon, (*Fr.*) a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, eſpecially in engraven or imboſſed Works; which ſerves for an Ornament in Architecture. *&c.*

Feſtucago, (*Lat.*) wild Oats.

Feſtucous, (among Herbaliſts) having a tender Branch or Sprig.

Fetch or **Fitch**, a Pulſe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Fetid, ſmelling ill, or ſtinking.

Fetile (old Word) handſome, ſpruce.

Fetlock, a Horſe's Ancle-joint.

Fetters, Irons to bind the Feet of Malefactors, or the Legs of Cattle; figuratively taken for Bondage or Slavery.

To **Fettle to**, to go about, or enter upon a Buſineſs.

Feud, (*Geom.*) deadly Hatred, or Enmity: In the North Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, it is taken for a Combination of Kindred, to revenge the Death of any of their Family, on the Murderer and all his Race.

Feud-bote, a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereupon.

Feudal. See *Feodal*.

Feudary or **Feudatary**. See *Feodary*.

Feude, a Law-Term for a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands: The *Civillians* defines it to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, made to a Man upon Condition, That he and his Heirs, do acknowledge the Giver and his Heirs, to be their Lord and Sovereign, and ſhall do ſuch Service for the ſaid Tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the Nature of a Feude.

Feudes, a Volume of the Civil Law, ſo called, becauſe it contains the Cuſtoms and Service, that the Subject or Vaſſal does to his Sovereign Prince or Lord, for the Lands or Fees that he holds of him.

Feuillantins, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) ſmall Tarts of the breadth of the Palm of one's Hand filled with Sweat-meats.

Feuille-mort. See *Fillemot*.

Feverfew, an Herb of a cleanſing and opening Quality, counted excellent for all Diſeaſes of the Mother, and good againſt Feavers.

Feuterer. See *Veltrarius*.

Few or **Few-ferm**, a kind of Tenure in *Scotland*, whereby Lands are held of the King, Church, Barons, or others; paying a certain Duty called *Feuda firma*.

Fewel or **Fuel**, any thing that is fit to burn, or to make a Fire.

Fewmets or **Fewmiſhing**, (among Hunters) the Dung of a Deer.

Fez, one of the moſt conſiderable Kindoms of that part of *Africa* call'd *Barbary*, the King of which is alſo Sovereign of *Morocco*.

Fa-Faut, the ſeventh or laſt Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of *Muſick*, called the *Gam-ut*, being alſo the Cliff Note of the Baſs, or loweſt Part.

Fiants or **Fuants**, (*Fr.*) the Dung of a Badger or Fox, and of all Vermine.

Fibers or **Fibres**, the Threads or Hair-like Strings of Muſcles, Veins, Plants, Roots, *&c.*

Fibra, (*Lat.*) a Fiber.

Fibra Auris, the lower Part of the Ear.

Fibrillæ, the ſmalleſt Threads of which Fibers conſiſt.

Fibrous, full of Fibers.

Fibula, (*Lat.*) a Hook, Buckle, or Claſp: In *Architecture*, a Nail, Peg, Key, or Brace: Alſo a particular way of ſowing up the Lips of a Wound, in uſe among the Ancients: Alſo the leſſer Bone of the Shank, which ſeems to joyn the Muſcles of the Leg like a Button or Claſp.

Ficaria, the Fig-tree; alſo the Herb *Fig-wort*, or *Pile-wort*.

Ficedula, a Bird like a Nightingale, feeding on Figs and Grapes.

Fichant Flank. See *Flank*.

Fichant Line of Defence. See *Line of Defence Fichant*.

Fick'le, light, inconſtant, wavering.

Fictale. See *Elkale*.

Fictile, (*Lat.*) Earthen, or made of Earth.

Fiction, an Invention or Device, a Lie or feigned Story, a Cog or Cheat.

Fictitious, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) a Fig, or a Fig-tree: Alſo certain outward Swellings in the Fundament and other Parts

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Parts which reſemble Figs; the Hemorrhoids, or Piles: They are ſometimes called *Mariſcæ* and *Sycoſes*.

Fidd or **Fuſe**, (in *Gunnery*) a little Oakham ſhap'd like a Nail, put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, and cover'd with thin Lead, to keep the Powder dry in the Piece.

In Sea-Affairs, a **Fidd** is an Iron or wooden Pin made tapering and ſharp at the End, to open the Strands of the Ropes, when they are to be ſplic'd or faſten'd together: The Pin in the Heel of the Top-maſt, which bears in upon the Cheſs-trees is alſo call'd a *Fidd*.

Fidd-hammer, a Tool being a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other, with a Head and Claw, to drive in, or draw out a Nail.

Fidelity, (*Lat.*) Faithfulneſs, Loalty, Integrity, Honeſty.

Fidejuſſor, (in the Civil Law) one that is a Pledge or Surety for another, eſpecially in a Money-matter.

To **Fidge about**, to be continually moving up and down, and never ſit ſtill.

Fidicula, a little Lute, a Gittern, a Fiddle: Alſo a Northern Conſtellation or Company of Stars otherwiſe called *Lyra*.

Fiduciary, a Truſtee, one that is intruſted by another.

Fief, (*Fr.*) Fee or Feodal Tenure: Lands and Tenements, which the Vaſſal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Hommage, and for which he owes Service or pays Rent; alſo a Manor or Noble Inheritance.

Field, a piece of Ground for Tillage, a Meadow: In *Heraldry*, the whole Surface of an Eſcutcheon or Shield, ſuppoſed to be over-ſpread with ſome Metal, Furr or Colour, and containing the Charge, if there be any.

Field-fare, a ſort of Bird.

Field-Officer. See *Officers*.

Field-piece, a Gannon proper to be us'd in the Field of Battle.

Fiend, a Fury, or evil Spirit.

Fierabras, (*Fr. i. e.* fierce at Arms) a Hector, or Bully.

Fieri facias, a Judicial Writ, which lies for one that has recover'd in an Action of Debt or Dammages, commanding the Sheriff to levy the Debt or Dammages of his Goods of whom the Recovery was had.

Fiery Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Fiery Triplicity, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs of the *Zodiack* that ſurpaſs the reſt in fiery Qualities, *viz.* Heat and Dryneſs; as *Leo*, *Aries*, and *Sagittarius*.

Fife, a ſort of Wind-Muſick, ſometimes us'd in a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

Fifful, a certain old Meaſure of Corn.

Fifteenth, a Tax which formerly us'd to be rais'd by the Parliament, and laid upon every City or Borough throughout the whole Realm; ſo call'd, becauſe it amounted to the Fifteenth part of what the City or Town was valued at, or to a Fifteenth Part of every Man's Goods and Perſonal Eſtate.

Fifth, a Term in *Muſick*. See *Diapente*.

Fig, a well known Fruit: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, being a kind of Wart ariſing in the Fruſh or Frog of the Foot, and ſometimes over the whole Body.

Fig-pecker, a ſort of Bird that eats Figs.

Fig-wort, an Herb.

Figary, a Freak, or Frolick.

Figen ia, (*Lat.* in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch things as ſerve to fix Volatile Subſtances, *i. e.* keep them from flying away.

Fights, (in Sea-Affairs) the Waſte-cloaths that hang round about the Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being ſeen by the Enemy: Alſo any Place wherein Men may cover themſelves, and yet uſe their Fire-arms.

Cloſe Fights, thoſe Bulk-heads before, or in the hinder part of the Ship, which are put up for Men to ſtand ſecure behind, and fire on the Enemy in caſe of Boarding.

Fightwite, (*Sax.*) a Mulct or Fine of 120 *s.* anciently impos'd for making a Quarrel to the diſturbance of the Peace.

Figment, a Fiction, or feigned Tale.

Figural or **Figurative Numbers**, ſuch Numbers as do or may repreſent ſome Geometrical Figure, and are always conſider'd in relation thereto; being either *Lineary*, *Superficial*, or *Solid*; which See in their proper Places.

Figurate Deſcant. See *Deſcant*.

Figuration. See *Ethopœia*.

Figurative, belonging to, or ſpoken by a Figure.

Figurative Speeches, are particular Ways of expreſſing our ſelves, wherein we make uſe of an improper Word, which Cuſtom has apply'd to another Subject.

Figure, Shape, Faſhion; Repreſentation, Appearance.

Figures in Diſcourſe, are extraordinary ways of ſpeaking, very different from thoſe that are ordinary and natural, and they are either Grammatical, or Rhetorical.

Grammatical Figures, are us'd in Conſtruction, when we depart from the common and ordinary Rules, as by omitting ſome Word, and leaving it to thoſe to whom we ſpeak, to ſupply it, *&c.*

Rhetorical Figures, ſerve either to expreſs the Commotions or violent Tranſports of the Mind in our Paſſions or eager Diſcourſes; or elſe to adorn our Speech, or to move the Audience more pathetically.

In *Logick*, **Figure**, is a due diſpoſing of the middle Term of a Syllogiſm, with the two Extremes, and according to this triple Diſpoſition a Figure is threefold: The firſt Figure is, when the middle Term is the Subject of the Major, and the Predicate of the Minor Propoſition; the ſecond is, when it is the Predicate in both Premiſes; the third is, when it is the Subject in both.

In *Phyſicks* or *Natural Philoſophy*, **Figure**, is the Surface or bounding Extremes of any Natural Body: In *Arithmetick*, *Figures* are the Nine Digits or Numeral Characters; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, to which is added the Cypher 0.

In *Geometry*, **Figure** is a Space circumſcribed or limited by one or more Extremities or utmoſt Bounds, and thoſe Figures are either *Rectilineal*, *Curvilineal*, or *Mixt*.

Rectilineal Figures, are thoſe that have their Extremities all Right-lines; as *Squares*, *Triangles*, *Polygons*, &c.

Curvilineal Figures, are ſuch as have their Extremeties crooked; as *Circles*, *Ovals*, &c.

Mixt Figures, thoſe that are bounded partly by Right-lines and partly by crooked ones; as a *Semi-Circle*, *Segment of a Circle*, &c.

Plain Figures or **Plain Surfaces**, are ſuch as are bounded only by Right-lines.

Regular Figures. See *Regular*.

In *Aſtrology*, **Figure**, is taken for a Scheme or Draught of the Face of Heaven at ſome ſet Time.

To **Figure**, to repreſent, to Flower or draw Figures upon.

Figuretto, a kind of Stuff ſo called from the Flower, or other Figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) full of Filaments, *i. e.* ſmall

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ſmall Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filacer, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court, ſo call'd becauſe he files thoſe Writs on which he makes Proceſs: There are Fourteen of theſe Officers in their ſeveral Diviſions or Counties, and their Buſineſs is to make out all Original Proceſſes, Real, Perſonal and Mixt, *&c.*

Filacium, (*Latin* Law-Term) a File, a Thread or Wire on which Writs and other Deeds in Courts and Offices are filed up, for the more ſafe keeping of them: Whence *Cuſtodes Filaciorum*, File-keepers in our Courts of Juſtice are ſtyl'd Filacers.

Filago, a ſort of *Cud-wort* or *Cotten-Weed*, an Herb.

Filaments, little thin ſlender Rags like Threads, which ſometimes appear in Urine. The ſmall Fibers or Threads, which make up the texture of the Muſcles or other Parts of any Living Creature or Plant, are alſo ſometimes call'd by this Name.

Filanders, a ſort of Worms ſmall as a Thread, and about an Inch long, that lie wrapt up in a thin Skin in the Reins of a Hawk; alſo Nets, or Gins for wild Beaſts.

Filberds, the beſt ſort of ſmall Nuts.

To **Filch**, to ſteal cunningly.

File, a Tool to poliſh Iron, *&c.* a Thread or Wire upon which looſe Papers are filed up together. In *Heraldry*, the ſame as *Label*, a ſtraight Line from which iſſue ſeveral Points. 'Tis uſually the mark of Diſtinction which the Elder Brother bears in his Coat during his Father's Life; altho' it be ſometimes born as a particular Charge in a Coat-Armour.

In Military Diſcipline, **File** is the ſtraight Line or Row, made by Soldiers ſtanding one behind or below another; which is the depth of the Battallion or Squadron.

To **Double the Files**, is to put two Files into one, which makes the Ranks look thin.

To **File off**, to fall off from Marching in a large Front, and March in Length by Files.

File-Leaders, the Men that compoſe the Front, or firſt Rank of a Battallion, being the firſt of every File.

Filet, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Thread, or String: In *Architecture*, a little ſquare ſtraight Member, which appears in the Ornaments and Mouldings, and is otherwiſe call'd *Liſtel*.

In *Cookery*, **Filets**, are any ſort of Butchers-meat, Fowl, or Fiſh cut into Slices and dreſs'd in a Ragoo.

Filets mignons, large Slices of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, ſpread over with a Rich Farce, well roll'd up, and cover'd with Bards or thin Slices of Bacon; in order to be bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, and ſerv'd up with a good Cullis or Ragoo.

Filial, (*Lat*) belonging to a Son.

Filiation, Sonſhip, or Deſcent from Father to Son.

Filiolus, properly a little Son: In our Writers, it is ſometimes taken for a Grand-ſon, and ſometimes for a Nephew.

Filipendula, *Drop-wort* or *Red Saxifrage*, an Herb, the Root of which in a Decoction provokes Urine and expels Gravel.

Filius ante Patrem, (*i. e.* the Son before the Father) an Expreſſion apply'd by Herbaliſts, a ſort of *Looſe ſtrife* or *Saffron-Pulſatilla* and other Plants, whoſe Flowers come out before the Leaves.

Filix, *Fern* or *Brake*, the Root of which is good for Bruiſes, and of ſingular Virtue in curing the Rickets.

Filkale or **Fiſtale**, (*Sax.*) a kind of Entertainment made by Bailiffs, for thoſe of their Hundreds, for their Gain. It is alſo call'd *Sothale* or *Scotale*.

Fillemot or **Fueille-mort**, (*Fr.*) the Colour of a dead Leaf.

Filler or **Fill-horſe**. See *Thiller*.

Fillet, an Hair-lace, a Band of Cloth; alſo a Book-binder's Ornament on the Cover of a Book; alſo a Joynt of Veal commonly ſo call'd.

In *Heraldry*, **Fillet** is a fourth part of the Ordinary call'd a *Chief*, and is plac'd in the chief Point of the Eſcutcheon: In *Architecture*, 'tis an Ornament which differs from the *Aſtragal* only in this reſpect, that it is flatter.

Filly-foal, a Mare-coalt.

Filin, a thin Skin within the Body, dividing ſeveral parts of the Fleſh, or any near Member from another: In Plants, that thin woody [illegible], which ſeparates the Seed in the Pods, and keeps them a-part.

Filoſella, a kind of courſe Silk, Ferret-ſilk, or Flurt-ſilk.

To **Filter** or **Filtrate**, to ſtrain thro' a Bag, Felt, brown Paper, *&c.*

Filtration, the Act of filtrating, or ſtraining: Among Chymiſts, the paſſing a Liquor through a Woollen Cloth, or through a Coffin of brown Paper; in order to purify and free it from Dregs.

Filtrum or **Feltrum**, (*Lat.*) a Strainer, through which Liquors are paſs'd to clarify; a Wine-ſack that draws Wine from the Lees: In our old Records, a covering for the Head made of courſe Wooll cotton'd together; a Felt-hat.

Filum Aquæ, (in Ancient Deeds) a Stream, or courſe of Water.

Fimaſhing, (among Hunters) the dunging of any ſort of wild Beaſts.

Fimbria, (*Lat.*) the Skirt or Hem of a Garment; a Fringe, Welt, or Guard; the Border, End, Edge, or Liſt.

Fimbriated, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when an Ordinary is border'd or edg'd round with a different Colour; as *He bears Or, a Croſs Patee fimbriated Gules*.

Among Herbaliſts, the Leaves of Plants are ſaid *To be fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have as it were a kind of Fringe about them.

To **Fin a Chevin**, to carve, or cut up a Chevin or Chub-fiſh.

Finable, liable to be fined, or amerced.

Final, that ends or is laſt, that concludes or makes an end.

Final Cauſe, (in *Logick*) that Cauſe for which a Thing is what it is. In *Divinity*, *Final Cauſes* are ſuch great, wiſe and good Ends as Almighty God the Author of Nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and diſpoſing, in continuing and preſerving all the ſeveral Parts of the Univerſe.

Finance, (*Fr.*) a Fine, a certain Summ of Money paid to the *French* King, for the Enjoyment of ſome Privilege or other.

Finances, the Treaſure, or Revenues of that Prince.

Financier or **Financer**, an Officer in the Finance, a Receiver of the King's Revenues.

Finary, the ſecond Forge of an Iron-mill, where the Pigs are wrought into groſs Iron, and prepar'd for the Chafery.

To **Find the Ship's Train**, (in Sea Language) to diſcover how ſhe will Sail beſt.

Finders, (in old Statutes) the ſame Officers that we now call Searchers, employ'd about the diſcovery of Goods carry'd out or brought in, without paying Cuſtom.

Fine, handſome, neat, ſpruce; excellent, pure.

A **Fine**, a Penalty or Amends made in Money, for an Offence againſt the King and his Laws, or againſt the Lord of a Manour: Alſo a Summ of Money paid for entrance upon Lands or Tenements

let

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let by Leaſe: Alſo a formal Conveyance of Lands, &c. by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge, in Order to ſecure the Title to them, to cut off Intails, and to make them over to others with more certainty.

Fines for Alienation, were certain Fines paid to the King, by his Tenants in Chief, for Licence to alien, or make over their Lands to others.

To **Fine**, to ſet a Fine or Penalty upon, or to pay a Fine; alſo to purge, or clear from Dregs.

Fine Force, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an abſolute, unavoidable Neceſſity or Conſtraint; as when a Man is forc'd to do, what he can no way avoid, he is ſaid *To do it de Fine Force*, *i. e.* upon pure Force.

Fine adnullando levato de Tenemento quod fuit de antiquo Dominico, a Writ to the Juſtices, for the diſannulling or making void a Fine levy'd of Lands holden in ancient Demeſne to the prejudice of the Lord.

Fine capiendo pro Terris, &c. a Writ lying for one that upon Conviction by a Jury, having his Lands and Goods ſeized for the King's Uſe, and his Body impriſon'd, obtains Favour for a Sum of Money, &c. to be ſet at Liberty, and recover his Eſtate.

Fine levando de Tenementis tentis de Rege in Capite; a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, and impowering them to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands holden *in Capite*.

Fine non capiendo pro pulchre placitando, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts, to take Fines for fair Pleading.

Fine pro redisſeiſina capienda, &c. a Writ that lies for the Releaſe of one laid in Priſon for a *Redisſeiſin*, upon a reaſonable Fine.

Finers. See *Finours.*

Finery, a being fine or ſpruce, Gallantry; alſo a ſort of Forge in the Iron-works.

Finew, Mouldineſs, or Hoarineſs.

Finewed, grown Mouldy.

Finger-fern, a ſort of Plant.

Fingers-breadth, a Meaſure of two Barley-corns in Length, and four laid Side to Side.

Finical, ſpruce, neat; affected, or conceited.

Finire, (*Lat.*) to finiſh, or end: In our old Records, to Fine, or pay a Fine upon Compoſition.

To **Finiſh**, to end, or make an End, to put the laſt Hand to.

Finite, that has an End, that has appointed Limits or Bounds ſet to its Power, Extent, or Continuance.

Finitor, the ſame as the *Horizon*, or great Circle, which ſeparates the Upper Hemiſphere, or half of the Globe from the Lower; ſo call'd becauſe it finiſhes or bounds our Sight, View, or Proſpect.

Finours of Gold or Silver, are thoſe that purify and ſeparate thoſe Metals from others that are courſer, by Fire and Water: They are alſo call'd *Parters*, and *Departers* in ſome Statutes.

Fir, the Fir-tree; alſo Deal, or the Wood of that Tree.

Firdstole. See *Fridstole.*

Firdwite, (*Sax.*) a Fine or Penalty, anciently impos'd on Military Tenants, for their Default in not appearing in Arms.

Firdwrthi or **Ferdwrthi**, Military Men, ſuch as are worthy to bear Arms, to be Muſter'd or Inroll'd to appear upon any Occaſional Expedition.

Fire, one of the four Elements. See *Ignis.*

Actual and Potential Fire. See *Ignis Actualis*, &c.

Running Fire, (in the Art of War) is when Men drawn up for that purpoſe, Fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole length of the Line, or round a Town, &c. which is us'd upon Occaſions of publick Rejoycings.

To **Fire**, to ſet on Fire, to diſcharge Fire-arms.

Fire-bare, (*Sax.*) a ſort of Beacon which us'd to be ſet on the higheſt Hill in every Hundred, throughout the Kingdom of *England*.

Fire-boot or **Firebote**, an allowance of Wood, to maintain competent Firing for the Uſe of the Tenant.

Fire-croſs, two Fire-brands faſten'd Croſs-ways on the Top of a Spear, a Signal formerly us'd in *Scotland*, to give Notice of a ſudden Invaſion.

Fire-drake, a fiery Meteor ſometimes flying in the Night like a Dragon; alſo a kind of Artificial Fire-work.

Fire-Maſter, a Perſon that makes the Fuzes for Bombs, Granados, and other Fire-works.

Fire-Ordeal. See *Ordeal.*

Firkin, a ſort of Meaſure, the fourth part of a Barrel; containing 8 Gallons of Ale, Soap, or Herrings; 9 Gallons of Beer, and 10 ½ Gallons of Salmon, or Eels.

Firkin-man, one that trades with a Brewer for ſmall Beer, to furniſh his own Cuſtomers.

Firma, (in Doomſday Record) a Cuſtom or Tribute anciently given towards the Entertainment of the King of *England* for one Night. In the Practick of *Scotland*, it is a Duty, which the Tenant pays to his Land-lord: Alſo a Firm, Farm, or Rent uſually paid for Lands or Tenements let by Leaſe.

Firmament, (In *Aſtron.*) the eighth Orb, according to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, or the Heaven of the fixed Stars: But more properly, 'tis that Space which is ſtretch'd out, or arched over us above in the Heavens.

Firmaratio, (in old *Latin* Records) Firming, or holding to Farm; the *Firmary*'s or Farmer's Right to the Lands and Tenements ſet to him *ad Firmam*.

Firmatio, (in the Foreſt-Law) the Seaſon for Does; as oppoſed to Buck-ſeaſon.

Firmed or **full Firmed**, (in *Falconry*) well fledged, or well covered with Feathers.

Firmneſs, a being firm, ſolid or hard; Steadineſs, Conſtancy, Reſolution: In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is deſcrib'd by Mr. *Boyle*, to conſiſt chiefly in this, That the Particles compoſing ſuch Bodies as we call *Firm* or *Solid*, are pretty groſs, and are either ſo much at reſt, or ſo entangled one with another, that there is a mutual Cohæſion or ſticking together of their Parts; and that they cannot flow from, ſlide over, or ſpread themſelves every way from one another, as the Parts of fluid Bodies can.

First-Fruits, the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, in ancient Times given to the Pope, throughout all Chriſtendom; but by *Stat.* 26. *H.* 8. tranſlated to to the King here in *England*.

First Mover. See *Primum Mobile.*

Firth, a Bug-bear, or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Somner*'s Gloſſary; perhaps from the old *Saxon* Word *Fyrhto*, *i. e.* Terrour or Aſtoniſhment.

Fiſcal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Fiſcus*, *i. e.* the Publick Treaſure, Revenue, or Exchequer of a Prince or State.

Fiſgig. See *Fiz-gig.*

Fish, (in Sea-Affairs) is any Piece of Timber or Plank made faſt to the Maſts or Yards, to ſuccour or ſtrengthen them when they begin to fail, or in danger of breaking.

Fish, is alſo a Tackle hung at the end of a piece of Timber call'd the *Davit*, by the Block or Pulley, wherein there is a Runner, with a Hook termed the

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the *Fish hook*; to hitch, or lay hold on the Flook of the Anchor, by which means it is hal'd up to the Ship's Bow or Chain-wale.

Fish-block, a peculiar Block or Pulley, which belongs to the Fish, and thence takes its Name.

Fish-garth, a Wear, or Dam in a River, for the taking of Fish, especially in the Rivers *Owse* and *Humber*.

Fishery, the Art or Trade of Fishing.

Fishing of the Mast, (Sea-Phrase) the Nailing of a Fish, or piece of Timber to the Mast with Spikes, and woulding, or wrapping it hard round about with Ropes.

To **Fisk up and down**, to go hastily and madly, from one Place to another.

Fissile Saxum, *(Lat.)* Slate, or Tile-stone.

Fissure, a Cleft, or Opening; a Slit, Rift, or Chop: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the Length of it.

Fissure, is also a Term us'd by some Naturalists, to signify certain Interruptions, that serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or Layers, of which the Body of our Terrestrial Globe is compos'd: And these are intersected or cut through again by others, which by reason of their Situation, are call'd *Perpendicular Fissures*.

Fistutium, *(Lat.)* the *Fistick-Nut*. See *Pistucia*.

Fistula, a Pipe to convey Water, a Pipe or Flute, a Musical Instrument: Also a sort of deep Ulcer, narrow, callous or hard, like Brawn, and of difficult Cure.

Fistula Lachrymalis, is when the Hole in the Bone of the Nose, call'd *Punctum Lachrymale*, is grown brawny and hard from an Ulcer of the *Caruncule*, or small fleshy Kernels at the greater Corners of the Eyes; by which means there happens a continual trickling down of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the same as *Asperia Arteria*, or the Wind-pipe.

Fistula Sacra, that part of the Back-bone, which has Holes in it.

Fistula Urinaria, the Urinary Passage in a Man's Yard.

Fistular, **Fistulary**, or **Fistulous**, belonging to a Fistula.

Fistular Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) those that are compounded of many long, hollow, small Flowers like Pipes, all divided into large Jaggs at the end.

Fitch or **Fitchow**, a Pole-cat; also the Skin or Furr of it.

Fitch or **Vetch**, a sort of Pulse.

Fitchee, a Term in *Heraldry*, when the lower part of a Cross is sharpen'd into a Point; as, *Azure a Cross potence fitchee*.

Fithwite or **Fithewite**, (*Sax.*) a Fine laid upon one for Fighting, or breaking the Peace.

Fitters, as *To cut into Fitters, i. e.* into little Pieces.

Five-finger, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oisters when they open, and sucks them out.

Five-foot or **Star-fish**, a sort of Sea-Insect, shap'd like a Star, with Five Branches, in the middle of which is a Mouth that has Five Teeth.

To **Fix**, (*Lat.*) to stick, to fasten, or settle; to set, or appoint.

Fixa, (in *Chymistry*) are such things as cannot be exalted, or rais'd up by Fire.

Fixation, a fixing, *&c.* Among *Chymists*, a making any volatile Substance to endure the Fire and not fly away; either by repeated Distillations or Sublimations, or by adding somewhat that is of a fixing Quality.

Fixed Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.*) a Line that is drawn along the Face of a Bastion, and ends in the *Courtin*.

Fixed Mitre, Salt-peter melted in a Crucible, and made to Flame, by throwing in a Spoonful of Powder of Coals, and this is repeated, till no Flame nor Noise arise: Afterwards 'tis cool'd, powder'd, dissolv'd in Water, and then evaporated into a fine White Salt.

Fixed Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*; so call'd because the Sun passes them respectively in the middle of each Quarter, when that particular Season is more fixed and settled, than under the Sign that begins or ends it.

Fixed Spirit, a Chymical Term. See *Spirit*.

Fixed Stars, the Stars of the several Constellations, which tho' carry'd about daily from East to West by the *Primum Mobile*, and back again by the slow Motion of the Firmament; yet because they do not move of themselves, but always keep the same Place, they are justly counted, in respect of the others, fixed and unmoveable.

Fixity or **Fixtness**, (among *Chymists*) is an opposite Quality to *Volatility*.

Fiz-gig, a sort of Toy for Boys to play with; also a gadding or strolling Gossip; also a kind of Dart, with which Mariners strike Fishes as they are swimming.

Fizzle or **Fotle**, to break Wind backwards without Noise, to let a silent Fart.

Flabby, soft and moist.

† **Flaccid**, (*Lat.*) flagging, drooping, withering.

Flag, (in Sea-Affairs) an Ensign or Banner usually set out in the Tops of Ships, and serving as a Badge, as well to distinguish Nations as Officers and Commanders: So the chief Admiral of a Fleet or Squadron has his Flag in the Main-top, the Vice-Admiral in the Fore-top, and the Rear-Admiral in the Missen-top, with the Crosses, or Colours of their respective Nations.

To **Lower** or **Strike the Flag**, to pull it down upon the Cap; which in Fight is a Token of Yielding, and otherwise of great Respect.

To **Heave out the Flag**, is to wrap it about the Staff.

Flag or **Sedge**, a sort of Rush; also the upper part of a Turf par'd off to burn. Among Falconers, Flags are the Feathers next to the principal Feathers in a Hawk's Wing.

To **Flag**, to bring or bear down, to cow, or balk; to wither and decay, to grow limber.

Flag-ship, a Vessel commanded by one of the General Officers, that has a Right to carry a Flag.

Flag-staves, the Staves which are set upon the Heads of the Top-gallant-Masts, and serve to let fly, *i. e.* shew abroad the Flags.

Flag-worm, a kind of Insect, so call'd because it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedgy Places, hanging to the Fibers or small Strings that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are usually found in a Yellow or Reddish Husk or Case.

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Flagelet or **Flageolet**, (*Fr.*) a Musical Instrument: a kind of Pipe.

Flagellantes, (*Lat.*) a sort of Hereticks, that went up and down, scourging themselves, and beggins Alms; they were so call'd from the *Latin* Word *Flagello*, to Scourge or Whip.

† **Flagitation**, an earnest Entreaty, or Desire.

Flagitious, ungracious, full of Mischief, very wicked, lewd, villanous.

Flagon, a sort of Pot.

Flagrancy, (*Lat.* properly a being all in a Flame) ardent Desire; Earnestness.

Flagrant, very hot, eager or earnest; notorious, infamous.

Flail an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

To **Flair** or **Flare**, to sweal, or melt away fast, as a Candle does when blown by the Wind: Among *Shipwrights*, the Work is said to *Flair over*, when a Ship being Housed in near the Water; a little above that, the Work hangs over some what too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due Proportion will allow.

Flam, an idle Story, a Sham or put off.

Flamboy, (*Fr.*) a kind of Torch or Taper.

Flame, (*Lat.*) the most subtil part of Fire, ascending upwards in form of a Pyramid: In a figurative Sense 'tis said, *Such a one burns with an innocent Flame for such a Virgin*; *Such a one by false Reports has put all the House in a Flame.*

Vital Flame, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures; so that for its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Breathing, to be necessary, as it is to the keeping in of ordinary Flame.

Flamet or **Flammant**, a large and fine Fowl, as big as a wild Goose, having the Legs and Neck very long, with so exquisite a Scent and quick Sight, that it is hard to be shot; insomuch that the Fowler is forc'd to get the Wind of them, and to creep along in an Ox-hide till he be within Gun-shot.

Flamines, certain *Roman* Priests, appointed by *Numa Pompilius*, and so call'd from the *Filum* or little Thread-band or Coif they wore on their Heads.

Flammant, a kind of large Water-fowl. See *Flamet*.

Flammeolum, (*Lat.*) a little Vail or Scarf of a Flame-colour, such as Brides, or new-marry'd Women wore among the *Romans*: Also a Flag or Banner; also an Herb of the spurge kind.

Flammula, a little Flame or Blaze, also the Herb *Trinity* or *Hearts-ease*.

Flanch, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary made of an Arch-line, which beginning at the Corner of the Chief, compasses with a swelling Imbossment, and ends in the Base of the Escutcheon; as *He bears Ermin two Flanches Vert.* See *Flask.*

Flanders, the Chief of the Ten Provinces of the Low-Countries remaining under the King of *Spain*'s Dominion, which gives Name to the rest.

Flank, the Side properly of Horses and Oxen: In the Art of War, the Side of an Army or Battallion from the Front to the Rear; as *To Attack the Enemy in Flank*, *i. e.* to discover and fire upon them on one side.

In *Fortification*, **Flank** is that part of a Bastion, which lies between its Face and the *Courtin*, serving not only to defend the Courtin, but also the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank of the Courtin, is that part of the Courtin, between the Flank and the Point, where the Fichant Line of Defence ends.

Flank Covert, otherwise call'd the Lower or Retired Flank, is that the outward part of which advances to secure the innermost; which advanced Part, if it be rounded, is call'd an *Orillon.*

Flank Fichant, is that from whence a Piece of Ordnance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank Oblique or **Second Flank**, that part of the Courtin, where the Men can see to scour the Face of the opposite Bastion; being the Distance between the Lines Fichant and Razant.

Flank Razant, the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins, from the joyning of which with the Courtin, the Shot razes the Face of the next Bastion.

Flank Retired, the same with the Covert Flank, being only the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. See *Flank Covert.*

Simple Flanks, are Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin, and whose chief Use is for the Defence of the Moat and Place.

To **Flank**, to discover and fire upon the Side, to play upon the Enemy both in Front and Rear.

To **Flank a Place**, to strengthen it with Flanks; to dispose a Bastion or other Work, after such a manner that there shall be no Part of it but what is defended; so as from thence one may play upon Front and Rear.

Flanked Angle, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion, which forms the Point of the Bastion.

Flank'd or **Double Tenaille.** See *Tenaille.*

Flanking Angle. See *Angle.*

Flanking Line of Defence. See *Razant Line of Defence.*

Flanks, (among *Farriers*) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood.

Flannel, a kind of Wollen-Stuff made in *Wales.*

To **Flare.** See To *Flair.*

Flash, a sudden Spurt.

Flash of Flames, an old Expression for a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a Box generally made of Horn, to hold Gun-powder; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance: Also a sort of Bottle, such as *Florence* Wine is usually sold in.

In *Heraldry*, **Flask**, is an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn from the Corner of the Chief to the Base Point, but not so much bent in as the *Flanch*, both which are always born by Pairs; as *The Field is Or, two Flasks Azure.*

Flasket, a great sort of Basket.

Flat Bastion. See *Bastion.*

Flat-bottom'd Moat. See *Moat.*

Flat Crown. See *Corona.*

Flat Key. See *Cliff.*

To **Flat in a Sail**, (Sea-Phrase) to hale in the Fore sail flat by the Sheat-rope, as near to the Ship's Side as may be; which is done when a Ship will not not fall off from the Wind.

Flats,

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Flats, Shallows in the Sea; also Shelves or Sand-banks.

To **Flatter**, (*Fr.*) to praise excessively, to coaks, sooth up or wheedle, to caress or fawn upon; to conceal the Truth from one, to keep him in the dark.

Flattery, fawning, wheedling, false Praise.

Flatulent, (*Lat.*) windy, that causes or breeds Wind.

Flatuosity, Windiness.

Flatuous, windy, or full of Wind.

Flatus, (*Lat.*) a puff, blast, or gale of Wind: In a Physical Sense, disorderly Motions stirr'd up in the Body by Wind let in, or by windy Meats.

Flaunes, Milk-meats, or Dainties made of Creams; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Flaunt**, to spread as a piece of Linnen does that is too stiff starch'd; to strut it, to take State upon one, to make a vain-glorious Shew of one's self.

Flavour, a pleasant Relish, peculiar to some sorts of Meats, Wine, *&c.*

Flaw, a defect in precious Stones, Metals, *&c.* a Fault, a Chink, a blast of Wind; also a little Skin that grows at the Root of one's Nails.

Flawn, a kind of Dainty made of fine Flower, Eggs and Butter.

Flax-weed or **Toad-flax**, a kind of Herb.

Flea-bane, an Herb that destroys Fleas.

Flea-bitten Colour, (in Horses) is White spotted all over with sad reddish Spots.

Flea-wort, an Herb so call'd, because the Seed of it resembles a Flea, both in Colour and Bigness.

Fleak, (Country-word) a Gate set up in a Gap.

Fleam, a Surgeon's Instrument to Lance the Gums; or a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

Flebring, (old Word) Slander.

Flecked or **Fleckt**, full of Spots or Speckles: In *Heraldry*, arched like the Firmament.

Fleca, (in old *Latin* Records) a fledg'd or feathered Arrow, a fleet Arrow.

Fledge or **Fledged**, that begins to be well-cover'd with Feathers, fit to fly out of the Nest.

Fledwit, (*Sax.*) a Law-Term, signifying a Discharge, or Freedom from Fines, where an Out-law'd Fugitive comes to the Peace of his own accord.

To **Fleer**, to cast a Saucy, or Disdainful Look.

Fleet, swift, as *Fleet Dogs*.

A **Fleet**, a certain Number of Ships sailing together, either upon account of War or Merchandize: Also a Famous Prison in *London*, so call'd from the River near which it stands.

To **Fleet**, to remove from Place to Place; also to skim Milk.

Fleeting, passing, or fading away.

Fleemed, (old Word) daunted, or frighted.

Flemeness-frith or **Flymena-fryth**, (*Sax.*) a Word us'd in old Charters; the relieving of a Fugitive, or one that has fled out of his Country.

Flemeness-freme or **Flemene-frenthe**, the Chattels or Goods of Fugitives, according to *Stat.* 10. *H.* 4.

Flemes-wite, or **Flehenwite**, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels, or Fines of one's Servant that is a Fugitive.

Flesh of Living-Creatures, is defin'd by *Anatomists*, to be a similar, fibrous part, soft and thick, which with the Bones serves to strengthen the Body.

Spurious Flesh. See *Spurious*.

Among *Herbalists*, **Flesh** is all that Part or Substance of any Fruit which is between the outer Rind or Skin and the Stone; or between the Skin and the Core; or that part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

Fleta, (in old Records) a Flete, or Place where the Float or Tide comes up; whence *Fleet-bridge*, *Fleet-ditch*, and *Fleet-Prison* in *London*.

Fletcher, a Maker of Arrows.

Fleurette, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) flowered, or set off with Flowers.

Flexibility, (*Lat.*) aptness to bend, or be pliant.

Flexible, that may be bowed or bent, pliable, tender; apt to be perswaded, or entreated.

Flexor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the inward Protuberance, or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which bears up the Fore finger.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the same Knob of the Shoulder-bone with the *Flexor Radialis*, as also from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*: It is partly inserted into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which bears up the Little-finger.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis, See *Perforatus Pedis*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii Digitorum Pedis, See *Perforans*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii, or **longissimus Pollicis**, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is observ'd to have a two-fold Beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the *Radius*: proceeding thence till it be implanted in the upper part of the third Bone of the Thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Brevis, a Muscle of the great Toe, which takes rise from the upper part of the *Os Cuneiforme Medium*, and is let into the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the Great Toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis Longus, a Muscle of the Great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to *Extensor Longus*: It arises opposite to it, from the back part of the *Fibula*, and is inserted to the upper end of the second Bone of the Great Toe.

Flexor Primi et Secundi Digiti Pollicis, a large fleshy Muscle, arising from the Bones of the *Carpus* and *Os Metacarpi* of the Middle-finger; whence it passes to its Insertion partly to the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the second Internode, and partly to the first Bone of the Thumb.

Flexure, a crooking, bending, or bowing.

Flichtwite or **Flitwite**, (*Sax.*) a Penalty or Fine, anciently impos'd upon account of Contentions, Quarrels, or Brawls.

To **Flicker**, to fleer, to laugh wantonly or scornfully.

Flide-thrift, or **Slide-thrift**, otherwise call'd *Shove-groat*, the Game that is now known by the Name of *Shovel-board*.

Flimsy, limber, slight.

To **Flinch**, to quit, to start, or give over; to play fast and loose.

Flip, a sort of Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar, much esteem'd by Sailers.

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Flippant, nimble of Tongue, full of Talk; Jovial, Brisk.

Flirts, (*Lat.*) a kind of wild Goat, otherwise called *Oryx*, whose Hair grows the contrary way, and turns towards the Head.

To **Flirt**, to Banter, or Jeer.

Flitter, a Rag, or Tatter.

Flitter-mouse or **Rear-mouse**, an old Word for a Bat; a kind of Bird.

Flitting, a removing from one Place to another; 'Tis properly apply'd to a Horse, which being ty'd to a Stake, eats up all the Grass round about, within the Compass of the Rope.

Flix-weed, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality, which grows by Hedge-sides and in Highways.

Flo, (old Word) an Arrow, or Dart.

Float of a Fishing-line, the Cork or Quill that swims above Water.

Floats, pieces of Timber join'd together with Rafters overthwart, which serves to convey Burdens down a River with the Stream.

To **Float**, to swim upon the Water, to be in Suspence.

Floatages, all such things as are floating on the top of the Sea, or great Rivers; a Word more especially us'd in the Commissions of Water-Bailiffs.

Floating, (in *Husbandry*) the drowning, or watering of Meadows.

Floating of Cheese, is the separating of the Whey from the Curd.

Floating-bridge, a Bridge made in form of a Work in *Fortification* call'd a Redoubt, consisting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks, which ought to be so solidly fram'd as to bear both Horse and Cannon.

Floyd or **Figurate Descant**, a Term in *Musick*. See *Descant*.

Flood. See *Floud*.

Flook or **Flouke of an Anchor**, is that broad and peeked Part, with its Barb like an Arrow-head, which takes hold on the Ground.

Floor in a Ship, strictly taken, is only so much of her Bottom as she rests upon when brought on Ground: Therefore those Ships that have long and broad Floors, lye on Ground with most safety, and are not apt to *Seel*, *i. e.* to fall on the one Side; whereas others that are narrow in the Floor, cannot be grounded without Danger of being overthrown, or at least of wronging their Sides.

Floralia, certain Festivals kept by the *Romans*, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora*; during which, common Strumpets us'd to Dance Naked.

Floramour, a Flower, otherwise call'd the *Flower of Love*, *Passevelours*, *Purple*, *Velvet-Flower*, and *Flower-Gentle*.

Floree or **Florey**, a kind of Blue Colour us'd in Painting or Limning; being the Scum of boiled *Glastum*, or Woad dry'd and beaten to Powder.

Florence, (*Lat. i. e.* Flourishing) a Proper Name of Women: Also a kind of Gold-Coin current in *England* under King *Edward* III. being the Fiftieth Part of a Pound Weight of Standard-Gold, and worth 6 *s.* a Piece: Also the Name of the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

Florences, a kind of Cloath, mentioned in *Stat.* 1. *R.* 3.

Florentine, a sort of bak'd Pudding, or Tart.

Florentine or **Landskip-Marble**, a kind of Marble, in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers, Houses, and even whole Cities are naturally Represented.

Flores, (*Lat.*) Flowers, or Blossoms: In *Chymistry*, the more subtil parts of a Substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

Floret, (*Fr.*) a kind of Ferret or course Silk.

Florid, (*Lat.*) full of Rhetorical Flowers; as *A Florid Discourse or Style*.

Florida, a Country of Northern *America*, bord'ring on *Virginia*, so nam'd because it was first discover'd on *Palm Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Fascua de Flores*.

Florin, a Gold-Coin first coin'd by the *Florentines*, with a Flower upon it. The *Florin* of *Palermo* is worth 2*s.* 6*d.* Sterling: Of *Francfurt* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$: Of *France* 1 *s.* 6*d.*

Florist, one that delights and has Skill in Flowers.

Florus, a sort of Bird that feeds on Flowers. See *Anthus*.

Flory, (in *Heraldry*) when the Out-lines of any Ordinary, are drawn as if trimm'd with or in the Form of Flowers; as *A Cross-flory*.

Flos, (*Lat.*) a Flower, a Bloom, or Blossom.

Flos Æris, (in *Chimistry*) Brass-flower, a Composition that consists of small Grains of Brass, like Millet-seed, which are separated from its Body, when hot Brass is quench'd in Water.

Flos Frumentorum, Blew-bottles, a kind of Flower.

Flotson or **Flotzam**, (Sea-Term) any Goods lost by Shipwrack, which lie floating or swimming on the top of the Water: These with *Jetson*, or Goods cast out of the Ship, being in danger of Wrack, and beaten to the Shore; *Lagan* or *Ligan*, *i. e.* those that lye at the bottom of the Sea; and *Shares*, *i. e.* Goods to be proportionably divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admiral, by his Letters Patent.

Flotten Milk, fleet, or skim Milk.

Floud, an overflowing of Water; the Tide.

Floud or **Young Floud**, a Sea-Term, us'd when the Water begins to rise.

Flouk. See *Flock*.

To **Flounce**, to toss, or roll about in the Water; to be in a toss, or fume with Anger.

Flounder, a sort of flat Sea-fish.

Flounding, rustling, or making a Noise with its Fall.

Flourish, (*Lat.*) an Ornament in Writing, Rhetorick, Musick, *&c.* a Flower-work in *Architecture*; a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

To **Flourish**, to prosper, to be at one's Prime; to be in Repute, Vogue, or Esteem.

To **Flout**, to mock, or jeer.

It Flows Tide and half Tide, an Expression us'd by Sea-men, signifying it will be half Floud by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Flowers of Plants, (according to Dr. *Grew*) commonly have these three Parts, *viz.* the *Empalement*, the *Foliation*, and the *Attire*; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Cymists*, that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimations, is carry'd up into the Head of the Vessel call'd *Aludel*, and sticks to it in form of a fine Powder, is called *Flowers* or *Flores*.

Flower of Sulphur or **Brimstone**, is made by putting the Sulphur grosly powder'd into a Glass-Vessel set over an open gentle Fire, and having put another Earthen Vessel over it, the Fire will sublime

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ſublime or raiſe up the Flowers, and make them ſtick to the upper Veſſel.

Flower-de-luce, a Flower of which there are ſeveral ſorts. In *Heraldry*, it is the diſtinguiſhing Mark for the Sixth Brother of any Family; it is alſo born as Coat-Armour.

Flower-gentle. See *Floramour*.

Flowerage, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

Flowk-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Flown-Sheats. See *Sheats*.

To **Fluctuate**, (*Lat.*) to be troubled in Mind, to waver; to be at an Uncertainty, or in Suſpence.

Fluctuation, a fluctuating, floating, or wavering.

Flue, the Down, or ſoft Hair of a Rabbet; alſo little Feathers, or Flocks that ſtick to Cloaths.

Fluellin, an Herb otherwiſe called *Speedwell*, good for Ulcers of the Breaſt and Lungs, and for expelling Poiſon.

Fluency or **Fluentneſs**, readineſs of Speech, nimbleneſs of Tongue.

Fluent, ready or eloquent in Speech, full of Diſcourſe.

Fluid. that eaſily flows, or runs, as Water does.

Fluid Body, is defin'd by ſome Naturaliſts, to be that whoſe Parts eaſily give Place, and move out of the Way, on any force put upon them; by which means they eaſily move one over another.

Fluidity or **Fluidneſs**, aptneſs to flow, or run: As it is conſider'd in a Philoſophical Senſe, it ſeems to conſiſt in this, That the Parts of any Natural Bodies, being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpos'd by Motion and Figure, as that they may eaſily ſlide over one another's Surfaces, all manner of Ways.

Fluke, a ſort of an Inſect; alſo part of an Anchor. See *Flook*.

Flummery, a wholeſome Jelly made of Oatmeal.

Fluor, (*Lat.*) a Flux, Courſe, or Stream.

Fluor Albus or **Fluor Uterinus**, the Whites, a Diſtemper in Women; a voiding of Corrupt Humours from the Womb.

Fluores, Womens Flowers, or Monthly Courſes: Alſo Spars, a ſort of Stones found in Mines and Quarries, which at firſt ſight reſemble Gems; being of divers Colours and Shapes.

Flush, a Red Colour in the Face; alſo a Term us'd in a Game of Cards when all are of a Suit.

Flush fore and aft, (in Sea-Language) is when the Decks of a Ship are laid level or even from Head to Stern, without any Falls or Riſings.

Flushed or **Fleshed**, put in Heart, encouraged, or egged on; as *He was flush'd with his late Succeſſes*.

Flusterer, ſomewhat diſorder'd with Drink, Fuddled.

Fluta, a kind of Lamprey, a Fiſh about *Sicily*, that floats on the top of the Water.

Flute, a Muſical Wind Inſtrument: Alſo a ſort of Sea-Veſſel of about 300 Tun, built on Purpoſe for Carriage of Goods.

Fluted, chanelled, or wrought in form of a Gutter.

Flutings, (in *Architecture*) the Channels, Furrows, or Gutters of Pillars, *&c.* ſo call'd becauſe they are hollow'd, like a Flute or Pipe.

To **Flutter**, to try to fly, to fly about, or up and down.

Flux, (*Lat.*) a Looſeneſs of the Belly; alſo Flood, or Tide.

Flux and Reflux, the ebbing and flowing of the Tides at Sea, or of any River.

Flux-Powders, (in *Chymiſtry*) certain Powders prepar'd to promote the diſſolving of the harder Metals, and to melt Oars, in order to diſcover what Proportion of Metal they contain.

Fluxibility, an aptneſs or diſpoſition to flow, or run.

Fluxing. See *Salivation*.

Fluxion, a flowing of Humours or Rheum: In *Surgery*, 'tis defin'd to be that which raiſes a Tumour or Swelling all at once, or in a very ſhort time, by the fluidity of the Matter: In *Geometry*, *Fluxions* ſignify a new Improvement of that Science, upon the Doctrine of Indiviſibles, or *Flowing Quantities*.

Fluxus, (*Lat.*) a Flux or Flowing.

Fluxus Chyloſus, the ſame as *Cœliack Paſſion*, a Purging, when the Meat is thrown out, and does not make any of that Humour call'd *Chyle*.

Fluxus Hepaticus, a Flux in which black ſhining Blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the Guts through the Fundament: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Flux, wherein ſerous, ſharp Blood is voided.

Fly, a well known Inſect, of which there are ſeveral ſorts: In Sea-Affairs, that Part of the Mariner's Compaſs on which the 32 Points of the Wind are deſcrib'd.

To **Fly greis**, (in *Falconry*) is ſaid of a Hawk, when ſhe flies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geeſe, *&c.* To *Fly on Head*, is when the Hawk miſſing her Quarry, betakes her ſelf to the next Check; as Crows, *&c.*

Let fly the Sheats, (Sea-Phraſe) *i. e.* let the Sails go out a-main.

Fly-boat, a Veſſel of no great Burden; but ſwift and light, built for Sailing.

Fly-catcher, a little Creature in the Iſland of *Nevis* in *America*, having four Legs, and a great variety of Colours: It does no Miſchief, but clears all Places of Flies, and ſuch like Vermin; being ſo tame and familiar, as to come upon the Table to purſue its Game.

Flying-Army, or **Flying-Camp**. See *Camp*.

Flying-Bridge. See *Bridge*.

Flying-Dragons. See *Dragons*.

Flying-Fiſh, a ſort of Fiſh that have Wings like Bats; and ſometime to avoid being made a Prey by the greater Fiſh, fly Twenty Foot above Water, a Hundred Paces in length, and then fall again into the Sea: They are like large Herrings, and thought good Meat by hungry Sea-men.

Flying-Pinnion, a part of a Clock, having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and ſo to curb the Swiftneſs of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight deſcends in the ſtriking Part.

Flying-Tiger, an *American* Inſect ſpotted like a Tiger, having Six Wings and as many Feet: It feeds on Flies, *&c.* and ſpends the Night in ſinging upon a Tree.

Foal. See *Fole*.

Fob one off, to give one the trouble of attending to no purpoſe.

Focage, (*Lat.*) Hearth money. See *Fuage*.

Focale.

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Focale, (in old Records) Fire-Wood, or Fuel.

Focile or **Focil-bone**, a Term in *Surgery*, as

Focile Majus, the greater Bone of the Arm, peculiarly call'd *Ulna*, or the greater Bone of the Leg nam'd *Tibia*.

Focile Minus, the leſſer Bone of the Arm, known by the Name of *Radius*, or the leſſer Bone of the Leg, term'd *Fibula*.

† **Focillation**, a comforting, cheriſhing, or nouriſhing.

Focus, (*Lat.*) a Hearth, or Fire-place: In a Phyſical Senſe, a certain Place in the Meſentery and other Parts, from whence the Ancients deriv'd the Original of Feavers.

In *Geometry*, there are two **Foci** or **Focus's**, *i. e.* two Navel-Points in an Ellipſis or Oval, which ſerve for the drawing of that Figure, and from whence, if two Right Lines be drawn to any Point of the Circumference, the Summ of them is equal to the tranſverſe or longer *Axis*.

Focus of a Paraboloa, is a Point in the *Axis*, within the Figure; diſtant from the *Vertex* or Top, one fourth part of the *Parameter* or *Latus Rectum*: 'Tis call'd the *Focus*, as being the Point, in which the Sun's Rays will be united, when reflected from a *Parabolick Concave*; ſo as to ſet Fire on Natural Bodies, whence by ſome it is termed, the *Burning-Point*.

Focus, (in *Opticks*) or the Focus of a *Speculum* or Glaſs, is the Point of Convergence or Concourſe, where the Rays meet and croſs the *Axis*, after their Refraction by the Glaſs.

Focus Virtual. See *Virtual Focus*.

Fodder, any kind oi Meat for Horſes, or other Cattel: In the Civil Law, it is a Prerogative that the Prince has to be provided of Corn, *&c.* by his Subjects, for his Horſes in any Warlike Expedition.

Fodder or **Fother of Lead**, a Weight of Lead containing Eight Pigs, every Pig 23 ½ Stone: In the Book of Rates, it is ſaid to be Two Thouſand Pound-Weight: At the Mines, it is Twenty Two Hundred and a half; and among the Plummers at *London*, Nineteen Hundred and a Half.

Foddertorium, (in old *Latin* Records) Proviſion of Fodder or Forrage, made by Cuſtom, to the King's Purveyors.

Fodina, a Quarry or Mine: In *Anatomy*, the Labyrinth or leſſer Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

Fœmina, a Woman, the Female in brute Beaſts and Plants: In *Chymiſtry*, it ſignifies Sulphur or Brimſtone.

Fœniculum, Fennel, an Herb, the Seed of which ſtrengthens the Stomach, takes off Nauſeouſneſs, and relieves the Lungs.

Fœnum, Hay.

Fœnum Græcum or **Fenigræcum**, the Herb Fenigreek; the Flower of whoſe Seed ſerves to mollify, ripen, and diſſolve; and aſſwages Pain.

Foeſa, (in old Records) Herbage, Graſs.

Fœtor, a Stink, or ill Smell: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for a ſtinking Breath, which proceeds from Filth about the Teeth and Gums, *&c.*

Fœtus, the young of all kind of Creatures, eſpecially Humane; but in a ſtricter Senſe, it is a Young Child, whoſe Parts are perfectly formed in the Womb.

Fog, a thick Miſt: In ſome Places it is taken for Graſs that grows after Autumn, and remains in Paſture till Winter.

Fogage, (Foreſt Law-Term) rank Graſs not eaten in Summer.

Foil, an Inſtrument to Fence withal; a Fall in Wreſtling that is not clearly given; an Ornament or ſet off.

To **Foil**, to overthrow, or overcome; alſo to ſet off to advantage.

Foile. See *Foliate*.

Foiling, (among Hunters) the footing and treading of all Deer, that is on the Graſs and ſcarce viſible.

To **Foin**, (in *Fencing*) to make a Paſs or Thruſt at one.

Foins, a kind of Furr black at the top on a whitiſh Ground, and taken from a little Ferret or Weeſel of the ſame Name.

† **Foiſon**, (*Fr.*) Plenty, Abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship with Sails and Oars.

To **Foiſt**. See To *Fizzle*.

To **Foiſt in**, to put a thing in prepoſterouſly, to forge, to ſtuff in or cram.

Folcland, or **Folkland**, (*Sax.*) the Land of the common People, in the time of the *Saxons*, ſuch as was held only under certain cuſtomary Rents and Services, at the Will of the Thane or Lord; Copy-hold Land, diſtinguiſhed from *Bocland* or Charter-Land.

Folcmote or **Folkmote**, is taken for two kinds of Courts, one now call'd the Country-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn: Alſo a general Meeting of the People to conſult about, and order State-Affairs: Alſo an Aſſembly or Court ſometime held in the City of *London*, where all the People or Citizens did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen for Miſgovernment.

Fold-courſe or **Free-fold**. See *Faldage*.

Fold-net, a ſort of Net with which ſmall Birds are taken in the Night.

Fole, a young Colt.

Fole-bit and **Fole-foot**, two ſorts of Herbs.

Foliage, the branched Work in Tapeſtry, Painting or Carving: In *Architecture*, a kind of Ornament, us'd in Cornices, Frizes, Chapiters of Pillars and other Members; ſome of which repreſent the Leaves of the Herb *Brank*, *Urſin*, or *Bears-foot*, and others thoſe of ſeveral ſorts of Trees; as the Oak, Laurel, Olive, Vine, *&c.*

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of Men.

Foliate, as *To foliate Looking-glaſſes*, *i. e.* to ſpread over a kind of Compoſition that will ſtick cloſe to the Back of the Glaſs, and there reflect the Image: This is call'd the *Foile*, and uſually made of Quick-ſilver, mixt with ſome other Ingredients.

Foliation, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is one of the parts of the Flower of a Plant; being a Collection of thoſe fine colour'd Leaves that make up the Compaſs of the Flower; which ſometimes ſerves to ſecure and guard the Fruit that ſucceeds, as in Apples, Pears, *&c.* and ſometimes ſtands within it, as in Apricocks, Cherries, *&c.*

Folio, a Book is ſaid *To be in Folio*, when it is of a large Volume, conſiſting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two Leaves a-piece: In the Art of Printing, it is the Figure

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Figure ſet at the top of every Page: In Merchants-Accounts, a Leaf, or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

Folkland. See *Folcland.*

Folliculus, (*Lat.*) a little Bag, or Satchel: Among *Herbaliſts*, the Seed-veſſel; the Husk, Caſe, or Cover, which ſome Fruits and Seeds have over them; as that of the *Alkakengi*, *Pedicularis*, &c.

Folliculus Fellis, the Gall-Bladder, a little Bag faſtened to the hollow part of the Liver, ſo as to receive the Gall, which in proceſs of Time, empties it ſelf into the Gut *Duodenum.*

Fomahant, a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Sign *Aquarius*, whoſe Longitude is 329 Degrees, 17 Minutes, and Latitude 21 Degrees, 3 Minutes.

Fomen, (old Word) Enemies Foes.

To **Foment,** (*Lat.*) to cheriſh, or comfort, by applying Warm and Liquid Remedies; to keep, maintain or nouriſh, to encourage or abet.

Fomentation, a fomenting, the bathing of any Part of the Body with a convenient Liquor; which is uſually a Decoction of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* boil'd in Water, Wine, or Milk: Alſo the applying of Bags ſtuff'd with Herbs, and other Ingredients, which is call'd *A dry Fomentation.*

Fomentum, (among Phyſicians) any think laid to the Body, to cheriſh and warm it, whether dry or wet.

Fond or **Fund,** a Bank or Stock of Money; a conſiderable Summ laid up for a particular Uſe.

To **Fondle,** to cocker, pamper, or make much of.

To **Fonne,** to be fooliſh; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Fons Solis, (*Lat. i. e.* the Fountain of the Sun) a Spring in *Africa*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which at Midnight is as hot as boiling Water.

Font, the fixed Baſon, or Place in a Church where the Sacrament of Baptiſm is adminiſter'd; alſo a Caſt, or compleat Set of Printing Letters.

Fontalis, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Fountain, or Spring; alſo the Herb *Pond-weed.*

Fontanalia or **Fontinalia,** the Feaſt of Fountains, heretofore ſolemniz'd at *Rome*, by crowning the Springs and Wells with Garlands of Flowers, Lamps, *&c.*

Fontanella, or **Fonticulus,** a little Well, or Spring: In *Surgery*, an Iſſue or little Ulcer, made in ſound parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours, and to Cure, or prevent Diſeaſes: In *Anatomy*, the mould or root of the Noſe.

Foot, a part of the Body, the bottom of a Hill, Tree, Wall, *&c.* Alſo a Meaſure of Twelve Inches: In *Fortification*, the ſixth part of a Fathom, and the fifth of a Geometrical Place: Abſolutely taken, it alſo ſignifies all thoſe Bodies of Men that ſerve in the Wars on Foot.

Foot of a Verſe, (in *Grammar*) a certain Number of Syllables, Two, Three, or more, which ſerve for the meaſuring of ſuch a Verſe. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, thoſe of Two Syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. thoſe of Three, the *Dactyl*, *Molooſſus*, &c. thoſe of Four, the *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, &c. which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of War, **To be on the ſame Foot with another,** is to be under the ſame Circumſtances in point of Service.

To **Gain** or **Loſe Ground Foot by Foot,** is to do it regularly and reſolutely, defending every Poſt to the utmoſt; or forcing it by dint of Art and Induſtry.

Foot-bank or **Foot-ſtep,** (in *Fortif.*) a Step about 1½ Foot high, and 3 Foot wide; rais'd with Earth, under a Parapet, or Breaſt-work; upon which the Men get up to Fire over it.

Footgeld or **Foutgeld,** (*Sax.*) is an Amerciament or Fine, for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in a Foreſt; and *To be quit of Footgeld*, is a Privilege to keep Dogs in the Foreſt unlawed, without Puniſhment or Controll.

Foot-hooks. See *Futtocks.*

Foot-husks, are ſhort Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

Foot-Pace, a Cloth, Mat, *&c.* ſpread round, before, or on the ſide of a Bed or Chair of State, *&c.*

Fop, a fantaſtical, or impertinent Fellow.

Foppery, Foolery, Fantaſticalneſs.

Foppiſh, fooliſh, ridiculus, impertinent, finical.

Forage. See *Forrage.*

Foragium, (in old *Latin* Records) Straw; or Stubble after the Corn is Threſhed out.

Foramen Iſchium, (in *Anat.*) a large Hole in the Hip-bone, about whoſe Circumference, the Muſcles call'd *Obturator Externus* and *Internus* take their riſe.

Foramen Lachrymale. See *Lachrymale Punctum.*

Forbalca, (in old Records) a Fore-balk or Balk lying forwards, or next the Highway.

To **Forbear,** to ſpare, to ſuffer, to let alone, or leave off; to ſhun or avoid: In Sea-language, it is to hold ſtiff any Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

Forbicina or **Forbicula,** the Ear-wig, an Inſect.

Force, (*Fr.*) Violence, Conſtraint, Neceſſity; Strength, Might, Power, Weight: In Common Law, it ſignifies unlawful Violence us'd to Perſons or Things, and is either *Simple* or *Compound.*

Simple Force, is that which is ſo committed, that it has no other Crime joyn'd to it; as when one enters by force upon another Man's Poſſeſſion, without doing any other unlawful Act.

Mixt or **Compound Force,** is that Violence which is committed with ſuch a Fact, as of it ſelf only is Criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Poſſeſſion, and kill a Man, or raviſh a Woman there.

In *Mechanicks*, **Force** ſignifies whatever is the original Cauſe of any Motion of Bodies; as Weight, Men, Horſes, Water, Wind, *&c.* with reſpect to the Body or Weight to be moved.

Forces or **Military Forces,** an Army or conſiderable Body of Soldiers.

To **Force,** to oblige or take by Force, to Raviſh.

To **Force Wooll,** to clip off the upper and more hairy part of it.

Forceps, (*Lat.*) a pair of Tongues, Pincers, or Nippers: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, with which Dead and Corrupt Parts, Splinters and other things beſides, or againſt Nature, are ſeiz'd to be Cut off, or pull'd out.

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Forcible, ſtrong, or prevailing; violent.

Forcible detaining or **holding of Poſſeſſion**, (in Common Law) is a violent Act of Reſiſtance by armed Men, or any terrifying Action in the ſame Place, or elſewhere, by which the lawful Entry of Juſtices or others, is barr'd or hinder'd.

Forcible Entry, a violent, actual Entry into any Houſe, Land, &c. ſo as to offer Violence to any there, and put them in fear of being hurt, or furiouſly drive any out of the Poſſeſſion.

Ford, a ſhallow place in a River, where one may go over a-foot.

Forda, (*Lat.*) a Cow with Calf, or a Milch-Cow: In our old Records, a Ford or ſhallow, made by damming or penning up the Water.

Fordable, that may be forded, or waded over.

Fordicalia or **Fordicidia**, a Feſtival kept by the *Romans*, *April* 15. on which they offered in Sacrifice, a Cow with a Calf call'd *Forda*.

Fordika, (in old Records) Herbage, or Graſs growing on the Edge or Bank of Dikes or Ditches.

To **Fordoe**, (old Word) to kill.

Fordol, **Fordolio** or **Fordalis**, a Butt or Head-land that ſhoots upon other Grounds.

To **Fore-bar** or **Forbarre**, (Law-Term) for ever, to deprive.

To **Fore-bode**, to Divine or Foretell.

Fore-bolts, (Sea-Term) certain Iron Pins in a Ship, made like Locks, with an Eye at each end, into which a Fore-lock of Iron is driven, to prevent ſtarting out.

To **Fore-caſt**, to conſider before hand, to foreſee.

Fore-caſtle of a Ship, that part where the Fore-maſt ſtands, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the Floor by a Bulk-head.

Fore-cloſed, (Law-Term) barred and utterly excluded.

Fore-courſe, the Fore-ſail of a Ship.

Fore-foot, (Sea-Term) when one Ship lies or ſails a-croſs another Ship's Way, ſhe is ſaid to lye or ſail with the other's Fore-foot.

Fore-geers, Purveyors going before the King or Queen in Progreſs.

Foreign, Strange, Outlandiſh, not agreeable to the purpoſe or matter in Hand: In a Law ſenſe, it is often taken for a Foreigner, or Stranger.

Foreign Anſwer, (in Common Law) ſuch an Anſwer as is not tryable in the County where it is made.

Foreign Appoſer or **Oppoſer**, an Officer of the Exchequer, by whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs are *appoſed* or examined, about the Summs of Money, or Fines received by them; and other Matters relating to the Pipe-Office.

Foreign Attachment, an Attachment of Foreigners Goods, found within a Liberty or City, in the Hands of a third Perſon, for the ſatisfaction of ſome Citizen, to whom the ſaid Foreigner owes Money.

Foreign Matter, is Matter done, or tryable in another County.

Foreign Plea, a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, becauſe the Matter in Hand was not within his Precinct.

Foreign Service, ſuch Service whereby a mean Lord holds over of another, without the Compaſs of his own Fee: Or elſe that which a Tenant performs either to his own Lord, or to the Lord Paramount, out of his Fee.

Foreign Voucher. See *Voucher*.

Fore-judged the Court, is when an Officer of any Court is turn'd out of the ſame for ſome Offence, or for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed againſt him.

Fore-judger, a Judgment, by which a Man is deprived of, or put by the Thing in Queſtion.

Fore-Knight and **Main Knight**, (Sea-Term) Two ſhort thick pieces of Wood carv'd with the Figure of a Man's Head, and faſt bolted to the Beams upon the ſecond Deck.

Fore-land or **Foreneſs**, a Promontory, or Point of Land jutting out into the Sea: In *Fortification*, a ſmall ſpace of Ground, between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

Fore-locks, the Hair of the Head before: In Sea-affairs, little flat Wedge-like pieces of Iron, us'd at the ends of Bolts, to keep them from flying out: They likewiſe ſerve to keep faſt down the Cap-ſquares of the Carriages for Guns; and theſe laſt are alſo call'd *Forelock-keys*.

Fore-loin, (among Hunters) is when a Hound going before the reſt of the Cry, meets Chace, and goes away with it.

Fore-maſt, that Maſt or piece of Timber which is ſeated in the Fore-caſtle or Fore part of the Ship: on which is born the Fore-ſail and Fore-top-ſail Yards: Its length is uſually ⅔ of the length of the *Main-maſt*.

Foreneſs. See *Foreland*.

Fore-priſed, excepted, a Term often us'd in Conveyances.

Fore-reach, (Sea-Term) when Two Ships Sail together, or one after another, that which Sails faſteſt, is ſaid *To Fore-reach upon the other*.

Fore-ſail, the Sail of the Fore-maſt.

To **Fore-ſhorten**, (a Term in Painting) when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear ſhorter before.

Fore-ſkin, the Skin that covers the Head of the *Penis*, or Yard.

To **Fore-ſpeak**, to beſpeak, to bewitch.

Fore-ſtaff or **Croſs-ſtaff**, an Inſtrument us'd at Sea, for obſerving the Sun, Moon, or Stars, with one Face towards the Object. See *Croſs-ſtaff*.

Fore-ſtall. See *Forſtal*.

To **Fore-ſtall**, is to buy, or bargain for Corn, Cattel, or other Merchandize, as it is coming to be ſold towards any Fair, Market, Port, or Harbour, in order to ſell the ſame again at a higher Price.

Fore-ſtaller, he that ſo fore ſtalls the Market: Alſo one that lies in wait to ſtop Deer broke out of the Foreſt, and hinders them from returning thither.

Foreſt, a great Wood priviledged to hold the King's Game, defined to be a ſafe Harbour or Abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of Beaſts that are wild, and delight in Woods.

Foreſter, the Keeper of a Foreſt, a ſworn Officer appointed by the King's Letters Patent to walk the Foreſt, to watch the Vert and Veniſon; attaching and preſenting all Treſpaſſes againſt both, within his own Bailiwick, or Walk.

Foreſter in Fee, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

Forſang, (*Sax.*) Pre-emption, the taking of Proviſions in Fairs, or Markets, before the King's Purveyors

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Purveyors are ſerved with neceſſaries for his Majeſty.

Forfeit, (*Fr.*) a Default, a Penalty, or Fine.

To **Forfeit**, to loſe an Employment, Eſtate, Goods, *&c.* for neglect in doing one's Duty, or for ſome Crime committed.

Forfeitable, liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture, the tranſgreſſing of a Penal Law, or rather the effect of it.

Forfeiture of Marriage, a Writ that lies for the Lord againſt his Ward, or Tenant under Age by Knight-Service, who refuſes a convenient Marriage offer'd him by his Lord, and Marries another, without the ſaid Lord's Conſent.

To **Forfend**, (old Word) to forbid, as *Heaven forfend that.*

Forfex, (*Lat.*) a pair of Sheers; an Iron-hook, or Cramp-iron to take hold of a thing: Alſo an Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Forficula, a little pair of Sizzers, a forked Claw, as that of a Lobſter; alſo the Ear-wig, an Inſect.

Forgabulum, (in Antient Deeds) Forgavel, a ſmall reſerved Rent in Money; a Quit-rent.

Forge, (*Fr.*) a large Furnace, where the Iron-oar is melted when taken out of the Mines, the Word is commonly apply'd to thoſe Places where Smiths heat their Iron, that it may be wrought with the Hammer.

To **Forge**, to Hammer, or work as a Smith does; to faſhion, or ſhape; to contrive, or frame; to invent, or deviſe, to counterfeit.

Forger of falſe Deeds, (in Common-Law) one that deceitfully makes and publiſhes falſe Writings; or the Writ that lies againſt ſuch an Offender, which by ſome is call'd, *A Writ of Deceit.*

Forgery, that which is forged, Falſhood, falſe Tale, Impoſture, Cheat.

Forgia or **Forgia ferraria**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Smithy, or Smith's Forge.

Forherda, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

Forinſecum Manentium, (Law Term) a Manour which lies without the Town, or Bars, and is not included within the Liberties of it.

Forinſecum Servitium, the payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impoſitions of Knight-Service, oppos'd to *Intrinſecum Servitium*, which ſignify'd the common and uſual Duties, within the Lord's Court and Liberties

Fork-fiſh, a kind of Thorn-back, ſo call'd from its forked Tail.

Forked Heads, (among *Hunters*) are all Deers Heads which bear two Croches on the top, or that have their Croches doubled.

Forletten, (old Word) abandoned, or forſaken.

Forlorn, deſperate, or deſpairing; dejected, or caſt down by ſome diſappointment; forſaken, or left comfortleſs.

The **Forlorn** or **Forlorn Hope in an Army**, Men detach'd from ſeveral Regiments, or otherwiſe appointed, to give the firſt Onſet in Battle, or at an Attack upon a Place Beſieged; ſo call'd upon account of the great Danger they are expos'd to.

Form, (*Lat.*) Shape, Figure, Faſhion, Manner, Way.

In *Philoſophy*, **Form** is the ſecond Principle which being joyn'd to Matter, makes up all Natural Bodies: Or, *The form of a Natural Body*, is the Eſſential, particular or diſtinguiſhing Modification of the Matter of which it is compos'd, whereby it receives ſuch a peculiar manner of Exiſtence or Being.

Among Hunters; **Form** is the Seat of a Hare.

To **Form**, to frame, or make, to Faſhion or mould, to contrive or deviſe.

Formal, belonging to Form or Faſhion; according to Form; alſo punctual, preciſe, affected.

Formal Cauſe, (in *Logick*) is that which gives an inward Eſſence or Being to Subſtance and Accidents.

Formaliſt, a Follower of Forms, or Modes; a formal, or complimental Perſon.

Formality, a Form in Law, Ceremony, outward Shew, Preciſeneſs, Affection. *Formalities*, are alſo Robes worn on ſolemn Occaſions, by the the Magiſtrates of a City, Corporation, *&c.*

To **Formalize**, to play the Formaliſt.

Formation, a forming, framing, or faſhioning.

Formed Stones, (among *Naturaliſts*) ſuch Bodies as being either pure Stone, or Sparr, are found in the Earth, ſo formed that their outward Figure and Shape very much reſembles that of Cockles, Muſcles, Perewinkles, and other Sea-ſhells.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law, lying for one that has a Right to Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of an Entail, and ſo call'd becauſe it contains the form of the Gift; being of Three ſorts, *viz. Formedon in the Deſcender, in the Reverter*, or *in the Remainder.*

Formee, a Term ſometimes us'd in *Heraldry*, for the Croſs *Patee*. See *Patee*.

Formers, (Sea-Term) round Pieces of Wood which are fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, and ſerve to hold the Cartridges that contain the due Charge of Powder: Alſo the hollow Tin or Latten-Caſes, in which the Cartridges are carry'd about the Ship in the time of a Fight.

Formeth or **Seateth**, a Term in Hunting apply'd to a Hare, when it Squats in any Place.

Formica, (*Lat.*) the Ant, Emmet, or Piſmire an Inſect: Alſo a kind of Wart, hard, black, and broad at the bottom, and painful when Cut, like the ſtinging of a Piſmire: Alſo a kind of Mange, which in Summer very much annoys a Spaniel's Ears: Alſo a Diſtemper that commonly ſeizes on a Hawk's Beak, and will eat it away, if not timely prevented.

Formidable, to be feared, frightful, dreadful.

Formula, (*Lat.*) a Form in Law, an Ordinance or Rule; alſo a Phyſician's Preſcription, or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepar'd by an Apothecary.

Formulary, a Book of Forms, a Preſident for doing any Thing, eſpecially in Law-matters; a Writing that contains the form of an Oath to be taken upon certain Occaſions, *&c.*

Fornacalia, (*Lat.*) the Feaſt of Ovens, kept by the *Romans*, in remembrance of thoſe Ancient Ovens in which Wheat was bak'd, before the Way

of grinding Corn, and making Bread was found out.

Foxmagium, (in old *Records*) a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants, bound to bake in his Oven, or for liberty to use their own; also Chimney or Hearth-money.

Foxnication, the Act of uncleanness between single Persons; so call'd because usually committed in Stews, under Vaults or Arches, in *Latin*, *Fornices*.

Foxnicator, a Haunter of Stews, a Whoremonger.

Foxnix, an Arch, or Vault; also a Brothel-house, or Stews: In *Surgery*, the brawny Substance of the Brain, so call'd because it seems to support, or bears up its bulk like an Arch.

Foxrage, (*Fr.*) Provision of Hay, Straw, Oats, *&c.* for Horses and other Cattel, especially in the Wars.

To **Foxrage** or **Go a foxraging**, to Ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **Foxsake**, to leave, or quit.

Foxstreet, (*Sax.* in old Records) the outer or fore-part of a Furlong; a skirt or slip of Ground that lies next the High-way.

Foxses, Water-falls.

Foxset, a little Trunk or Coffer.

Foxslagen, (old Word) slain, or kill'd.

Foxspeak (old Word) an Advocate, or one that pleads in another's behalf.

Foxstal, (Law-Term) a being quit of Amerciaments or Fines, and Cattel arrested within one's Land.

To **Foxswear**, to swear falsely.

Foxthunk or **Foxthunt** (old *English*) over-laboured and Sun burnt.

Fort, (*Lat.*) a Castel, or Strong-hold of small Extent; a Work intrench'd on all Sides, to secure or make good any Spot of Ground, or the Pass of a River; to defend the Lines of a Siege, *&c.*

Fort-Royal, a Fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

Fortalice. See *Fortin*.

Star-fort, a kind of Redoubt made of re-entering and saliant Angles, which commonly have from five to eight Points.

Fortifiable, that is capable of being fortified.

Fortification or **Military Architecture**, an Art which teaches how to strengthen or secure a Place with Ramparts, Breast-works, Moats, *&c.* to the end that a small Body of Men within that inclosure, may be able to defend themselves for a considerable time, against a great Army; so that the Enemy cannot attack them without suffering great Loss: The Word is also taken to signify all the Works that serve to cover or defend a strong Place.

Regular Fortification, is that which is built on a regular *Polygon*, or many-sided Figure, the Sides and Angles of which, are all equal and distant about a Musket's Shot one from another.

Irregular Fortification, is that where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform, equidistant, or equal one to another.

Durable Fortification, that which is made to continue a long while.

Temporary Fortification, that which is rais'd upon some extraordinary Occasion for a short time; such are all sorts of Works cast up for the seizing or maintaining of a Post or Passage; as also Batteries, Trenches, Redoubts, *&c.*

To **Fortify**, to strengthen, or make strong, to fence; to secure a Place after a Regular manner with Ramparts, Ditches, and other Bulwarks.

Fortin, or **Field-fort**, a small Fort of different Extent or Figure, according to the Situation, or Nature of the Ground: The use of such Forts being only to guard some Passage or dangerous Post, to strengthen a Line of Circumvallation, *&c.*

Fortility, (in old Statutes) a fortify'd Place, a Castle or Bulwark; as *Within the Towns and Fortilities of* Berwick *and* Carlisle.

Fortitude, Valour, Courage, or Stoutness of Mind; one of the Cardinal Vertues by which a Man acts according to the Rules of Reason, even in the midst of the greatest Adversities.

In *Astrology*, **Fortitudes**, are certain Advantages that Planets have to make their Influences more strong, by being so or so placed, qualified, or affected.

Fortlet, (old Law-Term) a little Fort, a place of some Strength.

Fortress, a Place fortify'd either by Art or Nature, a strong hold.

Fortuitous, that happens, or comes by Chance; accidental.

Fortunate, happy, lucky.

Fortune, a Goddess, whom the Heathens look'd upon, as the Rule of all Events both good and bad. The Word is now taken for Adventure, Hap, or Chance; also Estate, Goods, Credit, Advantage, Settlement in the World, *&c.* Whence Wealth, Honour, Preferment, with other inconstant and perishable Comforts of this Life, are said to be *The Blessings of Fortune*.

Fortunes, (in *Astrol.*) the Two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, so call'd by reason of their kind and friendly Nature.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a tilt on Horse-back with Lances; a Sport much us'd in old Times.

Forum, (*Lat.*) a Market-place at *Rome*, where Things were sold; as *Forum Olitorium*, the Herb-Market, *Forum Piscarium*, the Fish-Market: Also a Place where the People met about Business, and where Matters of Judgment were pleaded and decided, as in our *Westminster-Hall*.

Foxurth, (in ancient Deeds) a long slip of Ground.

Foxwelked, (old Word) dried.

Foxwineo, (old Word) withered.

Fosa, (*Lat.*) a Trench, Moat, Ditch, or Pit.

Fosse-way, one of the Four principal High-ways of *England*, made by the *Romans*, and so call'd from its being Ditched in on both Sides: It leads from *Cornwall*, through *Devonshire*, by *Coventry*, *Leicester*, *Newark*, &c. and so to *Lincoln*.

Fossa Magna, (in *Anat.*) the inward hollowness of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb.

Fossatorum Operatio, (in old *Records*) Fosse-work, or the Service of Labouring formerly done by Inhabitants and Neighbouring Tenants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches, round a City or Town; for which some paid a Duty call'd *Fossagium*.

Fossatum, a Trench, a Place intrenched, or moated about: In our Law-Records, it also signifies a Ditch, or Place fenced with a Ditch, or the Trench of a cut River.

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Fulfdam or **Fulfeedam**, a small Ditch, or Trench.

Fullet or **Fosset**, a little long Coffer, or Chest.

Fossile, that is, or may be digged out of the Ground, as *fossile Salt*.

Fossile Wood. See *Subterraneous Wood*.

Fossils, all sorts of Bodies whatever that are dug out of the Earth; generally so call'd by Writers in Natural Philosophy.

To **Foster**, to nourish, cherish, or bring up.

Foster-Land, Land appointed, set out, or given, for the finding of Food or Victuals for one or more Persons; as in Monasteries for the Monks, *&c.*

Fother or **Fodder**, a Weight of about a Tun, or Twenty Hundred; which is a Wain, or Cart-load.

Fother of Lead, (according to *Skene*) is 128 Stone. See *Fodder*.

Fotmel, a Weight of Lead of Ten Stone, or Seventy Pounds.

Fotus, (*Lat.*) a nourishing, or keeping warm; also a Fomentation or Bathing of a Part.

Fovea, a deep Hole in the Ground to catch wild Beasts; a Den or Cave. In some of our old Records it is taken for a Grave to bury the Dead in. Among *Astrologers*, the fourth House of a Figure of the Heavens; the same as *Imum Coeli*.

Fovea Cordis, (in *Anat.*) a Hollowness in the Breast above the Heart, the Pit of the Stomach, otherwise call'd *Scorbiculus Cordis*, and *Anticardium*.

Fougade or **Fougasse**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mine made like a Well, Eight or Ten foot wide, and Ten or Twelve in breadth, charg'd with Barrels or Bags of Powder, to blow up a Work, a Lodgment, or a Post that is like to be lost.

Foul, full of Dirt, filthy, nasty, ill-favoured, base. In Sea-Language, when a Ship has been long untrimmed, so that Grass, Weeds, Barnacles, or Periwinkles grow or stick to her Sides; she is said to be *Foul*. A Rope is also said to be *Foul*, when it is entangled in it self, or hinder'd by another, so that it cannot run, or be haled.

Foul-water, (Sea Term) a Ship is said *To make Foul Water*, when being under Sail she comes into such shole or shallow Water, that she raises the Sand, Mud, or Oaze in her Course, tho' her Keel does not touch the Ground.

Foulpage, (a Word us'd in *Norfolk*) the liberty of Folding or Penning Sheep by Night.

Foulk, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men.

To **Found**, to build, or cause to be built, to settle; to establish or ground; also to cast Metal.

Foundation, the lowest part of a Building, which supports the whole Pile, the Ground-work of a Thing; the raising of a publick Building for pious Uses; or the Building it self so settled.

Founder, one that builds, or endows a Church, College, Hospital, *&c.* or leaves yearly Revenues for the Reading of Prayers, Preaching a Sermon, *&c.* Also an Artificer, whose Business is to melt Metals, or to cast them in Moulds, *&c.*

To **Founder**, to over-ride, or spoil a Horse with hard working, or to be so disabled: In Sea-affairs, a Ship is said *To Founder*, when by an extraordinary Leak, or by any great Wave breaking in, she is so filled with Water, that she cannot be freed of it, and sinks under its Weight.

Foundling, a Child found exposed, or left destitute.

Found-ring in the Feet, a Disease in Horses, that comes by hard Riding, or sore Labour, or by great Heats and Colds, causing malignant Humours to settle in the Feet, with a great Numness and pricking in the Hoof.

Found'ring or **Chest-found'ring**, a Disease in a Horse, discover'd by his often coveting to lie down, and standing straddling with his Fore-legs. *Found'ring in the Body*, may also befall a Horse, when the Meat not being well digested breeds ill Humours, which spread all over its Limbs, and at last oppress the whole Body; so that he cannot go, or bend his Joynts, and being once laid, cannot rise again; neither can he stale or dung without great Pain.

Founes, (old Word) Devices.

Fountain, a Place where Water breaks out, and springs forth in Drops from the Earth; also the Source or spring-head of a River.

Fourche, (*Fr.*) a Fork, or Pitch-fork, a forked shoot of a Tree. In Common Law, a Delay, the prolonging or putting off an Action. In *Heraldry*, a *Cross fourche*, is a Cross forked at each end.

Fourier, an Under-Harbinger, or Messenger.

Fourneau, a kind of little Oven, or Stove. In the Art of War, the Chamber of a Mine, being a Hollow made under some Work that is to be blown up, and commonly charg'd with about a Thousand Weight of Powder.

Fourneau Superficiel. See *Caisson*.

Fourth, a Term in Musick. See *Diatessaron*.

Fowgeld. See *Footgeld*.

Fowler, one that goes a fowling, *i. e.* to catch Fowl or Birds; also a piece of Ship-Artillery, otherwise call'd a *Patterero*.

Fox, a well known Beast of Chace, call'd a *Cub* the first Year, a *Fox* the second, and an *Old Fox* the third.

Fox-gloves, an Herb of a bitter Taste, and cleansing Quality.

Fox-tail, a sort of Herb.

Foxes-Evil. See *Alopecia*.

Foy, as *To give or pay one's Foy*, *i. e.* to Treat his Friends upon going out of Town, or taking a Journey.

To **Foyl**, (in *Husbandry*) to Fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

Foyling, (among Hunters) the Foot-steps of a Stag on the Grass, or Leaves.

† **Fracid**, (*Lat.*) rotten-ripe, hoary and putrify'd.

Fraction, (*i. e.* Breaking) Diffention, or Strife among Parties. In *Arithmetick*, a broken Number, being a proportionable part of any Integer, or whole Thing. Such a Fraction consists of two Parts, a *Numerator*, and a *Denominator*, which are separated by a little Line; the former being above that Line, and the other below it; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, *&c.* Where some Whole is suppos'd to be divided into 2, 3, 4 or 5, equal Parts, and then that 1, 2, or 3, such Parts are to be taken.

Fractions, are either Proper or Improper, as also Single or Compound.

A **Proper Fraction**, is less than the whole; the Numerator being less than the Denominator; such are those but now produc'd; also $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, *&c.*

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An **Improper Fraction**, has a Numerator greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}$; the former being equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$, and the other to 1 Integer, or whole Thing: So that they are whole or mixt Numbers only put into the Form of Fractions, in order to be added, subtracted, multiply'd or divided, *&c.*

A **Single Fraction**, is that which consists of one Numerator and one Denominator, as $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, *&c.*

A **Compound Fraction**, or a **Fraction of a Fraction**, has more Numerators and Denominators than one, and may be discover'd by the Particle *of* set between them; as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fractions of the same Denomination, are those whose Denominators are equal; as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Decimal Fractions. See *Decimal Arithmetick.*

Fracture, (*i. e.* breaking, or bursting) a Term in *Surgery* for the breaking of a Bone; a Solution of Continuity in the hard or bony parts of the Body.

Frænulum, a little Bridle: In *Surgery*, a skinny String under the Tongue, which in new-born Children (said to be tongue-tied) sometimes spreads too far towards the tip of it, and is to be cut asunder.

Frænulum or **Frænum Penis**, a Membrane or thin Skin, which ties the Fore-skin to the lower part of the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard.

Fragaria or **Fragum**, the Straw-berry, a Fruit of a cooling and moistening Quality; the distilled Water of which comforts the Heart, purges the Blood, and Cures Ulcers of the Mouth.

Fragil, apt to break, brittle; frail, or weak.

Fragility, Brittleness.

Fragment, a broken part, or piece of any Thing.

Fragrancy, sweetness of Smell.

Fragrant, that is of a pleasant Smell, sweet-scented.

Freight or **Fright**, the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries; also the Money paid for such Carriage.

Frail, brittle, weak, feeble.

A **Frail**, a Basket of Rushes, or such like Materials, to pack up Figs, Raisins, *&c.* Also a certain quantity of Raisins, about 75 Pounds.

To **Frain**, (old *Scotch* Word) to ask, or desire.

Fraise, (*Fr.*) a Straw-berry; also a Kid's, or Calve's Chaldron.

In *Fortification*, **Fraises** are pointed Stakes about Six or Seven Foot long; driven about a third part into the Wall or Rampart of a Place near the Foot of the Parapet or Breast-work: They are stuck in somewhat sloping, with their Points downwards, that Men may not stand on them; their Use being to prevent Surprizes, Scalado's, and Desertion.

To **Fraise a Battalion**, (in the Art of War) is to trench it every way with Pikes, that it may stand the Shock of a Body of Horse.

Frame, Form, Figure, Make, an Engine to put about any thing: Among Artificers, the Out-work of a Clock or Watch, consisting of the Plates and Pillars, and containing in it the Wheels, with the rest of the Work.

To **Frame**, to form, to create, to build, to contrive.

Frampole-feute, a Privilege enjoy'd by the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*, to have the Wood growing on the Fence, and as many Trees or Poles as a Man can reach from the top of the Ditch, with the Helve of his Ax for the repairing of his Fence.

Franc, a *French* Livre, worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

Franchise, Liberty, Freedom, a particular Immunity or Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation: In Common Law, a Privilege or Exemption from an ordinary Jurisdiction; also sometimes a Freedom from Tribute.

Franchise Royal, is where the King grants to a Man and his Heirs, that they shall be free from Toll, and such like Impositions.

Franci or **Franks**, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of *Germany*, who enter'd *Gallia* or *Gaul*, under the Conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it was afterwards call'd *France*.

Franciena, a *French-man*, a Foreigner. See *Englesery*.

Francis, a proper Name from the *German* Word *frank*, *i. e.* free; answering to *Eleutherius* in *Greek*, and *Liberius* in *Latin*. For the nicity of Distinction between the Man's Name and the Woman's, 'tis generally thought fit to write the former *Francis*, and the other *Frances*.

St. **Francis's Pear**, a sort of Pear, good only for baking or preserving.

Franciscans, an Order of Friers, founded by St. *Francis* of *Assisi* in *Italy*, A. D. 1198. They are enjoin'd Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, and observe many other strict Rules of Life and Conversation.

Francling, an old Law-word for a Free-holder.

Francolin, a sort of Red-legged Bird, fit for Hawking; a Heath-cock, Snite, or Rail.

Frangible, (*Lat.*) that may be broken.

Frangula, the Black Alder-tree.

Frank, free, open-hearted, generous, bountiful.

A **Frank**, a Place to feed a Boar in.

Frank-Almoin, (Law-Term) a Tenure, or manner of holding such Lands or Tenements as are bestow'd upon People that give themselves up wholly to the Service of God, for pure and perpetual Alms.

Frank-Bank or **Free-Bench**, that Estate in Copy hold Lands, which the Wife, being espous'd a Virgin, has after her Husband's Decease for her Dower.

Frank-Chace, a Liberty of free Chace, in a Circuit adjoyning to a Forest, by which all Men, though they have Land of their own within that Compass, are forbidden to cut down Wood, *&c.* without the View of the Forester.

Frank-fee, that which is in the Hand of the King or Lord of the Manour, being Ancient Demesne of the Crown; whereas that which remains in the Hands of the Tenants, is Ancient Demesne only: Or else *Frank-Fee* is a Tenure in Fee Simple, which a Man holds at the Common Law to himself and his Heirs, and not by such Service as is requir'd in Ancient Demesne.

Frank-Ferme, is Land, or Tenement, wherein the Nature of the *Fee* is chang'd by a Feoffment, or grant in Fee Simple, out of Knight-Service, for certain yearly Services, so as to be free'd from

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from Homage, Worſhip, Relief, and all other Services that are not contain'd in the *Feoffment*.

Frank-fold, is where the Lord has Power to Fold or Pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manour, for the Tilling or Improving his Land.

Frank-law, is taken for a free enjoyment of all thoſe Privileges, which the Law allows a Man that is not found guilty of any hainous Offence.

Frank-Marriage, a Tenure in Tail Special, by which a Man and his Wife have Land given to them and the Heirs of their Bodies, and ſhall do no Fealty or Homage to the Donour till the fourth Degree.

Frank-Pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Free-men; an Antient Cuſtom obſerved in *England*, for preſerving the Publick Peace; whereby a certain Number of Neighbours were bound one for another, to ſee every Man of their Pledge forth-coming; to anſwer any Tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charg'd.

The Circuit of this *Frank-Pledge* was call'd *Decenna*, becauſe it uſually conſiſted of Ten Houſeholds, and every particular Perſon thus bound for himſelf and Neighbours, was ſtyl'd *Decennier*, *Deciner* or *Doſiner*.

Frank-Tenement. See *Free-hold.*

Frankfurt, the chiefeſt Mart Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine*.

Frankincenſe, a ſweet-ſented Gum, iſſuing from an *Arabian* Tree of the ſame Name, like the Laurel in Leave and Bark. It is us'd in Phyſick, as alſo for the perfuming of Rooms, Garments, *&c.*

Frantick, that has the Frenzy, Mad, or Diſtracted.

Fraternia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fraternity, Brother-hood, or Society of Religious Perſons, who were mutually bound to pray for the Health, *&c.* of their Living Brethren, and the Souls of thoſe that were Dead.

Fraternal, belonging to a Brother, Brotherly; as *Fraternal Union, or Love*, &c.

Fraternity, a Brother-hood, the Relation of one Brother to another; alſo a Company of Men enter'd into a firm bond of Society or Friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Harman* for their Ring-leader, *A. D.* 1304. They Preach'd up Community of Goods among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, Brother-Slaughter, the Killing of a Brother; or one that kills his Brother.

Fraud, Deceit, Guile, Cheat, Coſenage.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulneſs, Craftineſs, Knavery.

Fraudulent, inclined to, or done with fraud, deceitful.

Frexinella, (*Lat.*) Baſtard, or White Dittany, a Plant with very beautiful Flowers, good againſt Stoppages, Stone and Strangury.

Fraxinus, the Aſh-tree, whoſe Seed, powder'd and taken in Wine, forces Urine, and is good for the Dropſy.

Fray, Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **Fray**, to fret as Cloth or Stuff does by rubbing, or over-much wearing.

Among Hunters, a Deer is ſaid **To Fray her Head**, when ſhe rubs it againſt a Tree, to renew it, or to cauſe the Pills of her new Horns to come off.

Fream, a Whimſey or Maggot, and idle Conceit.

Fream, (in *Husbandry*) Arable, or Plough'd Land worn out of Heart, and laid Fallow till it recover.

To **Fream**, a Term apply'd by Hunters, to a Boar that makes a Noiſe in Rutting-time.

Frederick, (*Germ.* Rich Peace) a proper Name, of which there have been Three Emperours of *Germany*, and as many Kings of *Denmark*.

Fredifwid, (*Sax.* very free) a proper Name of Women.

To **Free**, to ſet, or make free, to deliver: In Sea-affairs, the Pump *frees the Ship*, when it throws out more Water than comes in by Leakage: On the contrary, when the Men cannot diſcharge the Water as faſt as it Leaks in, their uſual Phraſe is, *The Pump cannot free her*: The bailing or lading Water out of a *Boat*; is likewiſe call'd *freeing the Boat*.

Free-bench. See *Frank-Bank.*

Free-booter, a Soldier that makes Inrodes into an Enemy's Country for Cattel, or any other Commodity; a Soldier that ſerves for Plunder without Pay: Alſo a Pirate, or Rover at Sea.

Free-bord, a certain Quantity of Ground beyond, or without the Fence; as of Two Foot and a Half, *&c.* which is claimed in ſome Places.

Free Chappel, (as ſome ſay) is a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the Mother-Church; to which it was free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come: Or rather, *Free Chappels* are thoſe of the King's Foundation, exempted or freed from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary: See *Chappel.*

Freeſtoll or Fridſtoll, (*Sax. i. e.* the Stool of Peace) a certain Stone-Chair plac'd in a Church near the Altar, to which Offenders us'd to fly for Sanctuary: Of theſe there were many in *England*; but the moſt Famous was that which King *Athelſtan* ſet up at *Beverley*, in Honour of *John* of *Beverley*, Archbiſhop of *York*.

Free-hold or Frank-Tenement, (in Common Law) is that Land or Tenement, which a Man holds in Fee, Fee-tail, or at leaſt for Term of Life: It is alſo ſometimes taken in Oppoſition to Villenage.

Free-hold in Deed, is the actual Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements in Fee, *&c.*

Free-hold in Law, is the Right that a Man has to ſuch Lands or Tenements, before his Seizure or Entry upon them.

Free-holders, they that enjoy a Freehold, ſo call'd becauſe they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

Free-ſtone, a kind of Stone dug up in ſeveral parts of *England*, that works like Alabaſter, and is of exellent uſe in Building, *&c.*

Free-Warren, the power of granting or denying Licence to any, to Hunt or Chaſe in ſuch or ſuch Lands.

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Freez, a ſort of Woollen-cloth, probably ſo call'd, becauſe it was firſt invented or made by the *Friſons*: Alſo a Term in *Architecture*. See *Frize*.

In *Gunnery*, the ſame as the Muzzle-ring of a Cannon; all the Rings near the Mouth are alſo ſometimes call'd the *Freezes*.

Freezing Mixture, (among Naturaliſts) that which is mixt together, in order to cauſe other Bodies to freez or congeal into Ice; as all ſorts of Salt, Spirit of Wine, Oil of Vitriol, *&c.* mingled with Snow.

Freezland-Horſe. See *Chevaux de Friſe*.

Fremd, (old Word) ſtrange.

Fremund, (*Sax.* free Peace) a Proper Name.

French-beans or **Kidney-beans**, a ſort of Pulſe.

French-men, a Word anciently us'd to ſignify every Foreigner or Out-landiſh Man.

French-Marigold, a kind of beautiful Flower.

French-Pox. See *Leues Venera*.

Frendleſs-man, a Word us'd by our *Saxon* Anceſtors for an Out-law'd Perſon; perhaps becauſe upon his being debarr'd from the King's Peace and Protection, he was deny'd all help of Friends after certain Days.

Frenſy or **Frenzy**, a ſort of Madneſs, or Dotage.

Frequency, (*Lat.*) the frequent, or often repeating of a thing.

Frequent, that happens often, uſual, common, ordinary.

To **Frequent**, to haunt, or viſit often, to go, or reſort often to; to converſe, or keep Company with.

Frequentative, (in *Grammar*) a Term apply'd to ſuch Verbs as denote the repitition of an Action.

Freſca, (in old Records) Freſh Water, Rain, or a Land-flood.

Freſcades, (*Ital.*) ſhady cool Walks, Bowers, or other Refreſhments in the heat of Summer.

Freſco, as *To walk in Freſco*, *i. e.* to take the freſh Air. *To Drink in Freſco*, to Drink cool Liquors.

To **Paint in Freſco**, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, *&c.* before the Plaiſtering be dry, that the Colours may ſink in.

Freſh-Diſſeiſin, (Law-Term) that Diſſeiſin, which a Man may ſeek to defeat of his own Power, without the help of the King or the Judges.

Freſh-fine, that which was levy'd within a Year paſt.

Freſh-force, a Force done within Forty Days.

Freſh-gale, (in Sea-Language) is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

Freſh-man, a Novice, or young Student in a Univerſity, College, *&c.*

Freſh-ſhot, (among Sea-men) is when any great River falls into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh Water for a Mile or Two at the Mouth of that River; which ſometimes happens accidentally, by the ſudden deſcent of Land-waters, and it is accordingly call'd *A great*, or *A ſmall Freſh-ſhot*.

Freſh-ſuit, (in Common Law) is ſuch an earneſt following of an Offender, as never ceaſes from the time of the Offence committed or diſcover'd, till he be apprehended, or ſeiz'd.

Freſh-ſuit with in the View, impowers the Officers that purſue Treſpaſſers in the Foreſt, to ſeize them, even without the Bounds of it.

Freſh-water Soldier, a raw unexperienced Warriour; alſo an Herb ſo call'd.

Fret, a Fume, or heat of Paſſion; alſo a particular Stop in a Muſical Inſtrument, ſuch as are uſually diſtinguiſhed by Strings or Wires ty'd round it at certain Diſtances.

In *Heraldry*, **Fret** is a Bearing, wherein ſeveral Lines run croſſing one another, which is ſometimes made up of Eight Pieces, and then 'tis expreſs'd to be ſo; but if it conſiſt of more, it is termed *Frette*. See *Diaper'd*.

Fretted, that has the Skin rubb'd off. Viols, Lutes, and other Inſtruments are ſaid to be *fretted*, when they have their ſeveral Frets or Stops marked upon them.

Friable, (*Lat.*) that may be eaſily crumbled, broken, or divided into ſmall Parts, by rubbing.

Fribbling, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a *Fribbling Queſtion*.

Friborgh, **Fridburgh**, or **Frithburg**, (*Sax.*) a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour; the ſame in the *Saxon* Times as the *French* Frank-Pledge ſince the Conqueſt. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Fricandoe, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of *Scotch* Collops made of thin ſlices of Veal, well larded and ſtuff'd; which are afterwards to be dreſs'd in a Stew-pan, cloſe cover'd over a gentle Fire.

Fricaſſee or **Fricaſſy**, a Diſh of fry'd Meat, as of Chickens, Rabbets, *Scotch* Collops, *&c.*

Frication or **Friction**, (*Lat.*) Rubbing: In Phyſical Preſcriptions, a rubbing or chafing any part of the Body either dry, with the Hands or Linnen-cloths, or moiſt with Waters, Oils, Ointments, *&c.*

Friday, the ſixth Day of the Week, anciently ſet a-part by our *Saxon* Anceſtours, for the Worſhip of the Goddeſs *Friga*, which See.

Good Friday, the *Friday* next before Eaſter, appointed by the Church to be kept Holy, in remembrance of Chriſt's Paſſion.

Friendly Society, one of the Offices ſettled in *London*, for the Inſuring of Houſes from Caſualties by Fire: The Reward or Conſideration-Money paid for Inſuring, to the Value of 100 *l.* in this Office, is 1 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* for Seven Years. The Device of it is a Sheaf of Arrows, and the Number of Houſes inſur'd ſince, *A. D.* 1684. is 12500.

Frier, (*Fr.*) a Monk or Religious Perſon: Of theſe there are Four principal Order or Branches, *viz.* Firſt, *Minors*, *Franciſcans* or Grey Friers. Second, *Auguſtines*. Third, *Dominicans*, or Black Friers. Fourth, *Carmelites* or White Friers; which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of Printing, a **Frier**, is a Sheet or Page ſo ill worked off at Preſs, that it can hardly be read.

Friga, a certain Idol Worſhiped by the *Saxons* in old Times, under the form of an Hermaphrodite.

Frigat, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Man of War, built ſomewhat lower and longer than others, for ſwift Sailing; and not having above Two Decks.

Frigefaction, (*Lat.*) a cooling, or making cold.
Frigeratory, a Place to make or keep things cool.
Frigid, cold, impotent, ſlight.
Frigid Zone. See *Zone*.
Frigidarium, a Place in the Baths at *Rome*, to cool the People; a cold Bath, or a Bath of cold Water.
Frigidity, Coldneſs, Inability for the Sports of *Venus*.
Frigorifick Particles, (in *Philoſ.*) ſmall Particles of Matter eſſentially cold, which ent'ring and piercing other Bodies, produce in them that Quality which is called cold.
To **Frill**, (in *Falconry*) as the Hawk *frills*, *i. e.* trembles, or ſhivers.
Fringilla, or **Frigilla**, (*Lat.*) the Chaffinch, or Spink, a Bird.
Fringillarius, or **Frigillarius**, the Sparrow-Hawk, an Hobby or Musket.
Friperer, one that ſcours and trims up old Apparel to ſell again; a Broker.
Fripery, the Place where ſuch Friperers drive their Trade; a Street of Brokers, as *Long-lane* in *London*: Alſo Stuff of little Value, Lumber, Trumpery.
To **Friſk**, to leap or jump up and down.
To **Frit**, (in *Traffick*) to ſell Goods at time, or upon Truſt.
Frit, Salt, or Aſhes fry'd or bak'd together with Sand.
Frith, anciently ſignify'd a Plain between Woods, and in *Chaucer* a Wood: Alſo all Hedge-wood except Thorns. The *Saxons* made uſe of the Word to expreſs Peace or Liberty; but it is now taken eſpecially in *Scotland*, for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.
Frithburgh. See *Friburgh*.
Frithbrech, (*Sax.*) the breaking of the Peace.
Frithſoken, or **Frithſocne**, a Liberty, Privilege, or Power of having Frank-pledge.
Fritillary, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Flower which is often very finely chequer'd, and reſembles the ſhape of a Dice-box, whence it has its Name.
Frivolous, that is of no Account or Value; vain, ſlight, ſorry, pitiful, trifling.
Frize, or **Frecz**, (in *Architect.*) a part of the Entablature, between the Architrave and the Cornice.
To **Frizzle**, to curl or criſp.
Frodmortel, or **Freomortel**, (old Law-Term) an Immunity, or free Pardon, granted for Murder or Man-ſlaughter.
Frog, a creeping Creature, of which there is a ſort in *Virginia*, eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, that make a Noiſe like the bellowing of a Bull: Alſo a kind of Fiſh; alſo the Fruſh of a Horſe's Foot.
Frog-bit, an Herb much of the Nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.
Frog-graſs, or **Toad-graſs**, an Herb.
Frog-lettice, another kind of Herb.
Froiſe, a ſort of Pancake, made of Flower, Eggs and Bacon.
Frolick, a Whim, a merry Prank.
Frolickſome, or **Frolick**, full of Frolicks, merry, jocund.
Frondoſity, a being full of green Leaves. In *Architecture*, a Repreſentation of Leaves, juſt under the Architrave.
Frons, (*Lat.*) the Fore-head, the upper part of the Face.
Front, The Fore-part of a thing, or of a Building, Room, *&c.* In Perſpective, the Orthographical Projection of an Object upon a Parallel Plane: In *Fortification*, the Face of a Work, or that part which is comprehended between the Points of any two neighbouring Baſtions.
In the Art of War the **Front** is the foremoſt Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.
To **Front every way**, is when the Men are fac'd to all ſides.
Front-line, a Term in Perſpective. See *Line of the Front*.
Front-ſtall, a part of a Horſe's Bridle.
Frontal Bone, the Bone of the Forehead.
Frontale, (*Lat.*) a Frontlet or Forehead-cloth; the Front-ſtall of a Horſe-bridle: Alſo an outward Medicine apply'd to the Forehead in Diſtempers of the Head.
Frontalis, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles that draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead; taking Riſe from the upper Part of the *Os Frontis*, near the *Coronal Suture*.
Frontatum, a Term us'd by Herbaliſts to ſignify, That the Leaf of a Flower call'd *Petalium* grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps is bounded by a Right-line. 'Tis taken in Oppoſition to *Cuſpidatum*, which expreſſes, that the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.
Frontiers, the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.
Frontiniack, a kind of rich luſcious Wine made at *Frontiniac*, a Town near *Montpellier* in *France*.
Frontis Os, or **Coronale**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Bone of the Scull almoſt of a round Figure, which joyns the Bones of the *Sinciput* and Temples, by the *Coronal Suture*, as alſo thoſe of the Upper Jaw, by the *Tranſverſal Suture* and the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone by the *Sphenoidal Suture*.
Frontiſpiece, the facing, or Fore-front of a Building; alſo an Emblem or Picture ſet before the Title of a Book, to ſhew the Deſign of it.
Frontlet, an Attire for the Forehead, a kind of Forehead-cloth formerly worn by Women.
Fronton, (in *Architect.*) a Member that ſerves to compoſe an Ornament, raiſed over Croſs-works, Doors, Nitches, *&c.* ſometimes making a Triangle, and ſometimes part of a Circle: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Pediment*, and *Faſtigium* by *Vitruvius*.
To **Frote**, (old Word) to rub.
The **Frounce**, a Diſeaſe in a Hawk's Tongue, alſo certain Warts or Pimples in a Horſe's Palate. See *Camery*.
Frow, a *Dutch* Word for a Woman.
Froward, peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, ſtubborn, ſaucy.
Frower, an Edge-tool, us'd in cleaving Lathes.
Frozen Zones. See *Zones*.
Fructiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Fruit; as ſome *Trees are fructiferous, ſome not*. 'Tis alſo apply'd by the Lord *Bacon* and others to ſuch Experiments in Natural Philoſophy, as bring Gain or Profit to thoſe that make them.
To **Fructify**, to make fruitful, to bring forth Fruit, to proſper or thrive.
Frugal, thrifty, ſparing, temperate, ſober.
Frugality, Thriftineſs, Sparingneſs in Expences, good Husbandry, Temperateneſs, Soberneſs.
Fruggin, a Fork to ſtir about the Fuel in an Oven.
Fruit, the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, *&c.* Alſo a Deſert or Banquet of ſweet-meats: Alſo Profit taken of Goods, Rent, Revenue; Benefit, Advantage.
Fruitage, all manner of eatable Fruit; alſo branched Work, or the Repreſentation of Fruit in Carving or Painting.
Fruittry, A Place for the keeping of Fruit; a Fruit houſe or Fruit-loft.
Fruitful Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Piſces*, ſo called, becauſe if the Moon and Principal Significators be in any of thoſe Signs and ſtrong, there's no doubt the enquiring Party will have Iſſue.
Fruition, (*Lat.*) Enjoyment.
Frumen, the upper part of the Throat, alſo a kind of Pulſe.

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Frumenta, or **Frumentaceous Plants** (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Plants as have their Culm or Stalk pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds; bearing their Seed in Ears like common Corn; theſe are the larger ſort of Culmiferons Plants, and otherwiſe call'd *Cereales*.

Frumentatores, or **Frumentarii**, (among the *Romans*) were Officers who brought Corn for Cities or Armies, or receiv'd that which ſome Provinces furniſh'd the Common-wealth with: Alſo Purveyors for the Army, who diſtributed every Day, a certain Quantity of Corn to each Soldier.

Frumentum, all manner of Corn or Grain for Bread; eſpecially Wheat and Rye.

Frumenty, or **Furmity**, a kind of Potage made of prepared Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

Frumgild, (in the *Saxon* Laws) a Payment made to the Kindred of a ſlain Perſon in Recompence of the Murder.

Frumtoll, a Manſion-houſe, or chief Seat of a Manour.

To **Frump**, to flout or jeer; to taunt or ſnub.

Frulra Terra, (in old *Latin* Records) untilled waſte Ground.

Frush, or **Frog**, a part of a Horſe's Foot next the Heel.

Fruſſare Terram, (in ancient Deeds) to break up new Ground.

Fruſſura Domorum, Houſe-breaking by Thieves.

Fruſſura Terræ, Land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

Fruſtraneous, that is in vain, or to no purpoſe.

To **Fruſtrate**, to deceive or diſappoint, to make void.

Fruſtration, a fruſtrating, deceiving, or diſappointing: In *Aſtrology*, it is a kind of Debility or Weakneſs, which happens to a Planet, when it is coming towards Conjunction with another, but before they are joyn'd, one of them becomes retrograde; by which means the Deſign is fruſtrated.

Fruſtum, (*Lat.*) a Fragment, a broken Piece, a Gubbet: In *Mathematicks*, a Piece cut off, or ſeparated from a Body; as the *Fruſtum of a Cone or Pyramid*, *i.e.* a part or piece of it uſually cut off by a Plane Parallel to the Baſe. In Gauging there are alſo *Fruſtum's* of Conoids, Spheroids, *&c.*

Fruter, a Shrub, a Sprout; alſo an Herb with a great Stalk.

Frutication, the ſprouting or ſhooting forth of young Sprigs.

Fruticoſe Stalks, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe that are of a hard woody Subſtance.

Fry, the Spawn of young Fiſh, a Multitude or Company.

Frythe. See *Frith*.

Fuage, or **Focage**, (*Fr.*) Hearth-money, an Impoſition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth, formerly laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* by *Edward* the Black Prince.

Fub, as a *fat Fub*, *i.e.* a little plump Child.

Fucus, (*Lat.*) red Alkanet or Elkanet, an Herb us'd in Dying, with which Women painted their Faces; a Diſguiſe or Cheat; alſo the Drone-bee, an Inſect.

To **Fuddle**, to overcharge with Drink, to make one drunk.

Fuel. See *Fewel*.

Fuer (*Fr.* Law-term) flying or eſcaping by Flight: *Fuer en fait* is when a Man does actually fly or run away: *Fuer en Ley*, is when being call'd in the County, he appears not till he be outlaw'd.

Fuga, (*Lat.*) Flight, running away, Baniſhment, a Race or Courſe; ſhunning or eſchewing.

Fuga Dæmonum, the Herb St. *John*'s Wort.

Fuga Vacui, Nature's Endeavour to avoid a *Vacuum*, a Notion of the Peripateticks and ſome other ancient Philoſophers, who held, That Nature abhors ſuch a *Vacuum*, or empty Space, as is void of all Body.

Fugalia, Feaſts kept in the Month of *February* by the *Romans*, in Remembrance of the Liberty reſtor'd to the Common-wealth, after the Kings were driven out of *Rome*.

Fugile, an Impoſthume in the Ears.

Fugitive, one that flies out of his Country; a Deſerter or Run-away.

Fugitive's Goods (in a Law-ſenſe) the Goods of one that makes his Eſcape from Juſtice, upon Felony, which being found after the Flight are forfeited to the King, or to the Lord of the Manour.

Fugue, or **Chace**, (in *Muſick*) a Point conſiſting of ſeveral Notes, begun by ſome one ſingle Part, and then ſeconded by) a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth Parts, according to the Nature of the Compoſition, repeating the ſame or ſuch like Notes: So that the ſeveral Parts anſwer or come in one after another in the ſame manner; the leading Parts flying as it were before thoſe that follow.

Double Fugue, is when two or more different Points move together in a Fugue, and are chang'd by turns one with another, by the ſeveral Parts.

Fulbert (*Germ.* full bright) a proper Name of Men.

Fulcrum, (*Lat.*) a Stay or Prop; alſo a Term in Mechanicks. See *Hypomochlion*.

To **Fulfil**, to accompliſh or perform.

Fulgency, Gliſteringneſs or Brightneſs.

Fulgid, bright, ſhining.

Fulguration, a lightning or flaſhing of Fire in the Clouds, which appears before the Thunder: In *Chymiſtry*, an Operation, by which all Metals except Gold and Silver, are meteoriz'd, or reduc'd into Vapours and Fumes by means of Lead put in the Coppel, and the vehement Heat of a well kindled ſtrong Fire.

Fulica, (*Lat.*) a Sea-fowl like a Coot, a Moor-hen, or Fen-duck.

Fuliginous, ſooty or full of Smoak; as *fuliginous Vapours*.

Fuligo, Reech or Soot of the Chimney; alſo a Mift, Darkneſs, Blackneſs: In a Phyſical Senſe Sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body.

Fullage, Money paid for the fulling of Cloth.

Fuller, one that fulls, mills, or ſcours Cloth.

Fullers Earth, a congeal'd Subſtance mixt with Nitre, which makes it ſcour like Soap: It is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordſhire*, and thence carry'd to moſt parts of the Kingdom: Being diſſolv'd in Vinegar it diſperſes Pimples and Pufhes, checks Inflammation, and cures Burns.

Fullers-weed, or **Fullers-thiſtle**, an Herb.

Fulmart, a kind of Pole-cat.

To **Fulminate**, (*Lat.*) to thunder out; as *To fulminate an Excommunication*.

Fulminating Powder. See *Aurum fulminans* and *Pulvis fulminans*.

Fulmination, a Crack or Clap of Thunder: In *Chymiſtry*, it is when Metals or Minerals heated in the Crucibles make a great crackling Noiſe. See *Detonation*.

Fulmineum Telum, or **Fulminans Lapis**, the Thunder-ſtone, a Kind of hard Stone, commonly ſuppos'd to fall out of the Clouds with a Clap of Thunder.

Fulſome, noiſome, loathſome, diſtaſtful, naſty, filthy

Fumagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung: Alſo Smoak-farthings, or cuſtomary Payment from every Houſe that had a Chimney or Fire-hearth.

Fumaria, or **Fumus Terræ**, Fumitory or Earth-ſmoke, an Herb that purges Choler and purifies the Blood; being alſo much us'd in the Leproſy, Itch, *French*-Pox, and other Diſeaſes.

Fumathoes, or **Fumadoes**, Pilchard garbaged, ſalted and dry'd in Smoke; ſo call'd in *Italy* and *Spain*,

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Spike, where they are carry'd in great Quantities.

To Fumble, to handle or go about a thing unskilfully or awkwardly, to bowze or rumble.

To Fume, to smoke, steam, or raise up in a Fume or Vapour; to chafe, or be in a Fret.

Fumets, or **Fewmets**, the Ordure or Dung of a Hart, &c.

To Fumigate, (Chymical Term) to make one Body receive the Fume or Smoke of another.

Fumigation, a perfuming with the Smoke of Sweet-wood, or other Matter, either for qualifying the Air, or helping some kind of Distempers; in *Chymistry* a fumigating or smoking; an Erosion, or eating away of Metal by Smoke or Vapour.

Fumitory, an Herb of a biting Quality, and hot in the first Degree. See *Fumaria*.

Fummer, or **Fulmart**, a Pole-cat.

Fumous, or **Fumy**, apt to fume up, that sends Fumes into the Head, heady.

Function, the performance or exercise of any Office or Duty; a particular Calling or Employment: In a Physical Sense, the same as Action; an effective Motion produc'd in any part of a Living Creature, by the proper Aptitude or Fitness of such a Part for the uses appointed by the Author of Nature.

Fund. See *Fond*.

Funda, (*Lat.*) a Sling, an Instrument made of Ropes to cast forth Stones with a great Violence; also a Satchel or Purse; a Casting-net.

Fundament, one's Back-side, Breech, or Buttock.

Fundamental, that serves for the Foundation or Ground-work; principal, chief.

Fundamental Diagram, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane, *&c.*

Fundamentals, fundamental Principles, main Points of any Art or Science.

Fundator, a Founder, especially of a Church, College, Hospital, or other Publick Building; which Title in the old Religious Houses was equivalent to *Patron*.

Funditores, (among the *Romans*) the Slingers, who were a part of their Militia, trained up to cast Stones or Darts out of a Sling.

Fundus, Land or Ground, with a House belonging to it; a Close, a Bottom.

Fundus Plantæ, (among Herbalists) the bottom of a Plant or Herb, where the Stalk and Root just meet and joyn.

Funeral belonging to a Burial, as *Funeral-Sermon*, *Ticket*, *Torch*, &c. Also Substantively taken for the Burial it self, especially if accompany'd with Pomp and Ceremony.

Funeral Oblations. See *Oblations*.

Funerary, that relates to a Funeral or Burial; as *Funerary Expences*.

Fungites (*Lat.*) the Mushroom-Stone, a kind of Stone so call'd from its shape.

Fungous, full of holes, like a Mushroom or Spunge, light and spungy.

Fungus, a Mushroom or Toad-stool, growing from Trees and Shrubs, or immediately out of the Earth: In *Surgery*, a soft spungy Flesh, that grows upon Wounds or Sores; also a spungy Swelling upon Tendons, bruis'd or weaken'd by some Hurt.

Funicular Hypothesis, that which *Francis Linus* drives against the Spring and Weight of the Air, so as to explain the rising and falling of the Quick-silver in a Barometer or Water-glass, by means of a *Funiculus*, or little String at the Top, being of a very fine thin Substance, which is continually drawing it self up or is stretch'd out more, according to the different Temperature of the outward Air.

Funicularis. See *Catenaria*.

Funiculus, a small Rope, Cord or Line; also an ancient *Egyptian* Measure of 60 Furlongs, in length about 6 *English* Miles.

In *Anatomy* Funiculus is taken for the Navel-string of a young Child, a skinney Channel which reaches from the Navel to the *Placenta* in the Womb, its use being to convey the Mother's Blood by the Veins therein to the Child for its Nourishment, and to carry back that which is unfit for this purpose to the *Placenta*, by the Arteries. It is otherwise call'd *Ductus Umbilicalis*, *Laqueus*, and *Intestinulum*.

Funk, a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

Funnel, an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper part of a Chimney.

Fur (*Lat.*) a Thief or Robber: Also a kind of Insect call'd a Thief, which gets into Bee-hives and devours the Honey; it is bigger than a Bee or Drone, and of a darker Colour.

Furacity, an Inclination to Steal or Pilfer, Thievishness, Thievery.

To **Furbish**, to polish or make bright.

Furbisher, one that furbishes Swords, *&c.* a Sword-Cutler.

Furbote, **Fyrbote**, or **Fire-bote**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty granted by the Lord to his Tenant, to take Underwood for Fewel and other Uses in his Family.

Furca, (*Lat.*) a Fork, a Pitch-fork: Also a kind of forked Gibbet that Slaves and other Malefactors among the *Romans* carry'd to the place of Execution, upon which they were often Nail'd, and sometimes Whipt to Death.

Furca & Fossa, (in old Records) a Jurisdiction for punishing Felons, *i. e.* Men by Hanging, and Women by Drowning.

Ad **Furcam & Flagellum**, a Law-Phrase, signifying the meanest servile Tenure or manner of holding Land, when the Bond-man was at his Lord's Disposal for Life and Limb.

Furcula Os, **Furcula superior**, or **Furcilla**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Bone of the *Sternum*, or Breast-bone otherwise call'd *Jugulum*.

Furchee or **Fourche**, (*Fr.* in Heraldry) a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms that is forked at each end.

Furendal, **Fardingel**, or **Ferling of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre, which in *Wiltshire* is still call'd a *Furdingale*, and in some other Parts a *Furthindale*.

Furendel, or **Firundel of Corn**, contains two Gawns or Gallons, *i. e.* the fourth part of a Bushel.

Furfuration, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head, when it is comb'd.

Furfures, Scales that fall from the Head, and sometimes from other parts of the Body, which happens when the *Cuticula* or Scarf-skin is separated from the *Cutis*, or real Skin.

Furious, full of Fury, raging, mad, frantick, fierce.

To **Furl**, (Sea-Term) to wrap up and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

Furling-Lines, small Lines made fast to the Top-sails, Top-gallant-sails, and Missen Yard-Arms, to furl up those Sails.

Furlong, a Measure which in most places contains fourty Poles or Pearches in length, being the eighth part of a Mile.

Furlough, a License granted by a superiour Officer in War to an inferiour Officer or Soldier, to be absent for a while from his Charge.

Furmety. See *Frumenty*.

Furnace, a Kiln for Brewing and other Uses, of these the Chymists have several sorts, as the *Reverberatory*; which see.

Portable Furnace, a Furnace, whose shape is like that of the Reverberatory, and which is usually made of a Paste consisting of three parts of Powder of broken Pots, and two parts of Clay, well temper'd together with Water.

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Blind-Furnace, or *Furnace for Fusions*, is so call'd because the Wind comes with force to blow the Coals, in order to *fuse* and melt the Matter in the Vessels call'd Crucibles or Coppels.

Furnage, a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manour by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven; also the usual Profit allow'd to private Bakers.

To **Furnish**, (*Fr.*) to find, provide or supply; to give or afford.

Furniture, whatever is requisite for the furnishing of a House, *&c.* Among Taylors the Skirt, Hanging sleeves, and other under-work belonging to a Child's Coat, *&c.*

Furniture of a Dial, Lines that are drawn on it for Ornament, as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Points of the Compass, the *Babylonish* and *Jewish* Hours, *&c.*

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, *viz.* to find the King upon his Coronation-Day a Glove for his Right Hand, and to support his Right Arm while he holds his Scepter.

Furnivals-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Furnus, (*Lat.*) a Furnace or Oven, especially such a Furnace or Place where Fire is kept for Chymical Uses.

Furo, the Fitchet or Fitchow, a little Wild Beast.

Furole, (*Fr.*) a kind of little Meteor appearing amidst the Sails of a Ship, especially upon an approaching Storm, and by some call'd St. *Hermes*'s Fire.

Furor, (*Lat.*) Fury, Madness, Rage.

Furor Uterinus, (*i. e.* Womb-fury) a strange Distemper, which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty, without restraint.

Furr, the Skin of certain Wild Beasts, which are of several sorts, as Calaber, Foins, Genets, Lucerns, Martens, Manevers, Sables, *&c.* which see in their proper places.

In Heraldry *Furrs* are us'd in the doublings of the Mantles belonging to a Coat of Arms, and sometimes in the Coat it self, being generally of two Colours.

Furring, (in Sea-Affairs) is a laying on double Planks on a Ship's sides after she is built, which is termed *Plank upon Plank*; but more properly it is a ripping of the Planks, and putting new Timbers upon the former Timbers, and on them other Planks, which is done to make a Ship bear the better Sail.

Furrow, a Trench or Drain in Land, either left by the Plough, or otherwise made.

Furtive, (*Lat.*) done by Stealth or Privily, secret.

Furunculus, a little Thief; also a kind of Weasel; also a Boil, a Swelling as big as a Pigeon's Egg, puffed up and painful, especially when it begins to ripen and putrefy; a kind of mild Carbuncle.

Fury, Rage, Madness, Frenzy, violent Passion, Fierceness.

Furies of Hell, feign'd by the Poets to be the Daughters of *Acheron* and Night, nam'd *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*, whose Office was to torment the Minds of lewd Transgressours; whence 'tis said of a terrible Scolding Woman, *That she is a meer Fury*.

Furz, a well known prickly Shrub, which us'd in Physick opens Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice, provokes Urine, and cleanses the Kidneys from Gravel and Stone bred therein.

Fusarole, (in *Architect*) a small round Member, cut in form of a Collar, with somewhat long Beads, under the *Echinus* or Quarter-round of some Pillars.

Fuse, a Term in Gunnery. See *Fidd*.

Fuse, **Fusee** or **Fusil**, a Pipe fill'd with Wild-fire, or some such Composition, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb or Granado to fire it.

Fusee, or **Fusil**, a kind of short Musket, or light Gun, with a Fire-lock.

Fusee, or **Fusy** *of a Watch*, that part about which the Chain or String is wound, and which the Spring draws; in larger Works going with Weights 'tis called the Barrel, and is made in form of a Cylender.

Fusibility, (*Lat.*) aptness or easiness to be melted.

Fusible, or **Fusile**, that may be melted.

Fusil, a kind of Spindle anciently us'd in Spinning: In *Heraldry* a Rhomboidical Figure, more slender than a Lozenge, and somewhat resembling such a Spindle.

Fusileer, a Foot-Soldier armed with a Gun call'd a *Fusil* or *Fusee*, which is generally slung: The Artillery is guarded with a Regiment of Fusileers.

Fusilly, (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils; as *bears Fusil, Sable, and Ermin*.

Fusion, a founding or melting: In *Coymistry* it is the melting of Metals or Minerals by the force of Fire, so as to make them put on the form or appearance of a fluid Body.

Fust, (in *Architect*) the Shaft, Trunk, or Body of a Pillar.

Fustian, a kind of a Stuff made of the Down of a certain Fruit growing in *Egypt*; also Bombast, nonsensical Discourse, or affected Style in Writing.

Fustick a sort of Wood brought from *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *&c.* and us'd by Dyers.

Fusty that has a rank smell, stinking.

Futtle, (*Lat.*) a Vessel with a wide Mouth and narrow Bottom, us'd in the *Roman* Sacrifices to hold the Lustral Water for the Purifications; so call'd because it spilt what was put into it if it were set on the Ground.

Futility, Emptiness, Lightness, Vanity, Silliness.

Futtocks, (Sea-Term) the compassing Timbers in a Ship that make the Breadth of it, and are scarfed upon the Ground-Timbers; those below next the Keel are call'd the *Ground-Futtocks*, and the other the *Upper-Futtocks*.

Future, (*Lat.*) that shall or will be, about to be hereafter.

Future Tense, a Term in *Grammar*. See *Tenses*.

Futuriton, (in *Philos.*) a future Existence or Being.

Futurity, the Time that is to come, or the future state of Things.

Fuze, a Pipe *for a Bomb*. See *Fuse*.

To **Fuzz**, to ravel or run out, as some sorts of Stuff and Silk do.

Fyrferinga, (*Sax.*) a Military Expedition, or a going out to War at the King's Command, which, upon refusal or neglect, was punish'd with a *Firdwite*, or Fine, at the King's Pleasure.

Fy *et Levin*, (old Word) Light'ning.

G A

Gaal, (*Heb.* Abomination) the Son of *Ebed*, who stirr'd up the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by Storm.

To **Gab** (old Word) to prate or lye.

Gabarage, that which *Irish* Goods are wrapped in.

Gaberdine, a Shepherd's course Frock, or Cloak, made very strong and thick to bear out the roughest Weather.

Gabberies, Mockeries, Gibes, wily Deceits.

To **Gabble**, to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

Gabel, (*Fr.*) an Excise in *France* upon Salt: In our old Records, Charters, *&c.* it is taken for a Rent, Custom, Duty or Service yielded or done to the King, or to some other Lord.

Gabionnade.

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Gabionnado, a Bulwark or Defence made with Gabions.

Gabions, or **Cannon-Baskets**, (in *Fortif.*) great Baskets 5 or 6 Foot high, and about 4 Foot Diameter at top and bottom, which being fill'd with Earth are plac'd upon Batteries, Breast-works, Lodgments, *&c.* to secure Men against the Enemy's Fire.

Gable-end (in *Architect.*) the Head or Top front of a House or Building; some take it for the Frontispiece or fore-part.

Gablocks, Artificial Spurs made of Brass, Iron, or Silver, and fix'd on the Legs of such Cocks as want their natural Spurs: Some call 'em *Gaffs*.

Gabrantovici, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who inhabited some part of *Yorkshire*.

Gabriel, (*Heb.* the Strength of God) an Angel mention'd in the Holy Scriptures, and thence taken for a proper Name of Men.

Gad, (*i. e.* a Troop or Band) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*; also a Prophet, who convers'd with King *David*.

Gad, or **Geometrical Pearch**, a Measure of Ten Foot, and in some Places but Nine Foot.

Gad of Steel, a small Bar or piece of Steel to be heated in the Fire, and quench'd in any sort of Liquor.

To **Gad up and down**, to roam, rove, or range about.

Gad-fly, or **Gat-bee**, a kind of Insect that stings Cattle.

Gadling, (old Word) Straggling.

Gaff, an Iron Hook to pull great Fishes into a Ship; also an artificial Spur for a Cock. See *Gablocks*.

Gaffle, part of a Cross-bow.

Gafold-gild, (*Sax.*) the Payment of Tribute or Custom; it is also sometimes taken for Usury.

Gafol-land or **Gafulland**, Land liable to Tribute or Tax.

Gagates, (*Gr.*) Jet, a Stone which when rubb'd smells like Brimstone, and takes fire immediately; so call'd from *Gaga*, a City of *Lycia* in the lesser *Asia*, where there was good store of it.

Gage, a Rod to measure Casks with; a *Ship*'s *Gage* is so many Foot of Water as she draws, or so many Foot as she sinks in the Water: In a Law-sense *Gage* signifies a Pawn or Surety.

To **Gage**, or **wage** *Deliverance*, is to give Security that a thing shall be deliver'd.

To **Gage**, or **Gauge**, to measure with a Gage, in order to find the Capacity or Content of any Vessel that holds Liquors, Powders, Meal, *&c.*

To **Gage a Ship a-float**, (among Seamen) is to stick a Nail into a Pike or Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, till it catch hold under it, so as to know by that means how much Water the Ship draws.

Weather-gage, when one Ship has the Wind, or is to the Weather of another, she is said to *have the Weather-gage* of her.

Gager, **Gauger**, or **Gawger**, an Officer having Authority to give a mark of Allowance to all Tuns, Pipes, Hogsheads, Barrels, *&c.* of Wine, Ale, Beer, Oil, Honey and Butter, before they be sold in any place.

To **Gaggle**, to cry like a Goose.

Gaging, or **Gauging**, the Art of measuring solid Bodies, especially those concave Solids or hollow Vessels, which are in use among Brewers, as Tuns, Backs, Hogsheads, Barrels, *&c.*

Gaging-rod, an Instrument to measure Vessels of any sort of Liquor, commonly made with three Joints, and a Semicircle to take Diameters.

Gaiety, (*Fr.*) Gallantry, Chearfulness, Pleasantness, good Humour.

Gaillac, or **Gaillac Wine**, a sort of *French* Wine, so call'd from *Gaillac*, a Town of *Languedoc*, where it is made.

To **Gain**, to get or win, to obtain or carry.

Gainage, or **Wainage**, a Word anciently us'd to signify all Plough-tackle, and necessary Implements of Husbandry; in a Law-sense, the Profit arising from the Tillage of Land held by the meaner sort of Soke-men.

Gainery, or **Gainure**, (Law-Term) Tillage or Husbandry; the Profits thence arising, or of the Beasts us'd therein.

To **Gainsay**, to speak against, to withstand in Words, to deny.

Galactites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, so call'd because it is as white as Milk: Also a sort of Earth call'd *Milk-marle*, good to breed Milk in Womens Breasts.

Galactophori Ductus, (in *Anat.*) certain Vessels, which (according to some Modern Authors) convey Milk and the Humour call'd *Chyle* from the Guts, to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breast.

Galades, a sort of Shell-fish, commonly call'd *Long Oisters*.

Galanga, a Plant brought from *China* and the *East-Indies*, whose Root is almost of the same Shape and Quality with Ginger.

Galaxy, (*Gr.* in *Astron.*) a broad white Circle in the Sky call'd *The Milky-Way*, made by the Light reflected from a great number of small Stars: Also a Stone of Milk-white Colour. See *Milky Way*.

Galbanetum, (*Lat.*) a Medicinal Composition made of *Galbanum*.

Galbanum, a kind of strong-scented Gum issuing out of a Plant call'd Fennel-Giant, which grows in *Syria*.

Galbula, a Bird call'd a Witwall or Woodwall.

Galbulus, the Nut or little round Ball of the Cypress-tree; also a kind of Bird the same as *Galgulus*.

Gale, a blast of Wind; also a kind of Herb. Among Sea-men, when the Wind blows gently, so that the Ship may bear her Top-sails a-trip, *i. e.* hoised at the Highest, it is call'd a *Loom-gale*; when the Wind is very high, it is termed a *fresh*, *stiff*, or *strong Gale*. In fair Weather when there is but little Wind, that Ship which finds most of it, and sails fastest, is said *To Gale away from the other*.

Galea, (*Lat.*) a Helmet or Head-piece, a Pain in the Head so call'd, because it takes in the whole Head like a Helmet: Also a Term of Art us'd when the Head of an Infant newly born, is cover'd with part of the Membrane, or Skin call'd *Amnios*: Also a Chymical Vessel upon which a Retort is plac'd.

Galeate Flowers. See *Cucullate Flowers*.

Galega, Goats-rue, an Herb excellent against the Plague.

Galeges, or **Galages**, commonly call'd *Galloshoos*, a kind of Shoo, in use among the ancient *Gauls*, from whom the Word is deriv'd.

Galena, (*Gr.*) a sort of Oar in Mines that affords Silver and Lead.

Galen, a famous Physician of *Pergamus*, who flourished under the Emperor *Commodus*, and wrote many excellent Books, which are still extant.

Galenical, or **Galenick Physick**, that which is grounded on the Principles of *Galen*, and often oppos'd to the Chymical Method of Practice.

Galenist, one that embraces the Grounds of that Art, fetch'd from *Galen*.

Galeon. See *Gallion*.

Galeopsis, (*Gr.*) *Hungary* or blind Nettle, stinking dead Nettle; the Juice of which with Vinegar is good for the Piles, takes off Warts, and dissolves hard Swellings.

Galeos, a Fish like a Lamprey.

Galeotes, a kind of Lizzard, an Enemy to Serpents.

Galericulate Flowers. See *Cucullate Flowers*.

Galerita,

Galerita, (*Lat.*) the creſted Lark, a Bird; alſo the Sea-Lark, a Fiſh.

Galeus Rhodius, a ſort of Sturgeon.

Galgulus, a Bird, which if one ſee that has the Yellow Jaundice, the Perſon recovers and the Bird dies.

Galingale, a ſort of Water-flag.

Galiot. See *Galliot*.

Galium, or **Gallium**, Cheeſe-rennet, or our Lady's Bed-ſtraw; the Herb or the Powder of it ſtops Bleeding, and is good for Cancerous Ulcers.

Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

To **Gall**, to fret or rub off the Skin; to teaz or vex; to annoy or dammage.

Gall-nut, a kind of Fruit that grows on an Oak, us'd in Dying, and to make Ink. See *Galls*.

Galla, (*Lat.*) the Gall-nut or Oak-apple.

Galla Moſchata, a ſweet-ſmelling Confection, made and ſold by the Apothecaries.

Gallant, (*Fr.*) fine, ſpruce, civil, accompliſh'd; couragious, brave.

A **Gallant**, a Lover, an Admirer of the Female Sex; a Spark, a Beau, eſpecially one that keeps Company with a marry'd Woman.

To **Gallant**, to court a Woman in the way of a Gallant.

To **Gallantize**, to play the Gallant.

Gallantry, or **Gallantneſs**, courteous Behaviour, Genteelneſs, genteel or courtly Way; Courtſhip; alſo Bravery, remarkable Courage, or Valour.

Galleaſs, a great double Galley.

Galleyhalpens, or **Galley-half-pence**, a ſort of Coin brought in by the *Genoeſe* Merchants, who traded hither in Galleys; and forbidden by *Stat.* 3. *H.* 5. See *Galley-men*.

Gallery, (*Fr.*) a kind of Balcony that ſurrounds a Building; or a Paſſage leading to ſeveral Apartments of a great Houſe. In a Ship, it is that beautiful Frame, which is made on the out-ſide of the Stern, and to which there is a Paſſage out of the Captain's ſleeping-room, or great Cabin.

In *Fortification*, **Gallery** is a cover'd Walk a-croſs the Ditch of a beſieged Town, already fill'd with Faggots and Bavins: 'Tis made of Timber fixt in the Ground; the ſides of it are Musket-proof, conſiſting of a double row of Planks lin'd with Iron-plates; and the Top is loaded with Earth or Turf, to ſecure the Miners from the Enemy's Fire.

The Term **Gallery**, is alſo us'd for the Branch of a Mine, *i. e.* a narrow Paſſage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carry'd on under any Work deſign'd to be blown up.

Gallery-Ladder in a Ship. See *Ladders*.

Galley, a kind of Sea-Veſſel with Oars, much us'd in the Mediterranean Sea.

Galley-foiſt. See *Foiſt*.

Galley-men, certain *Genoeſe* Merchants formerly ſo call'd, becauſe they uſually arriv'd in Galleys, landed their Goods at a Place in *Thames*-ſtreet nam'd *Galley-key*, and traded with their own ſmall Silver Coin call'd *Galley-half-pence*.

Galley-worm, an hairy Inſect, whoſe Legs on each ſide ſeem to reſemble the Oars of a Galley.

Galliac. See *Gaillac*.

Galliard, (*Fr.*) a kind of merry Dance.

Gallicane, (*Lat.*) belonging to *France*, or the *French* Nation, as *the Gallicane Church*.

Gallicism, an Expreſſion according to the Propriety of the *French* Tongue.

Gallicrista, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Yellow or White Rattle.

Galligaskins, a ſort of wide Slops or Breeches, that take Name from the *Gaſcoons* or Inhabitants of *Gaſcony* in *France*, who firſt brought them in uſe.

Gallimawfry, a Hotch-potch made up of ſeveral ſorts of Meat minced together; a kind a Haſh: 'Tis ſo called either becauſe it was given to Galley-ſlaves, or firſt invented by the *Gauls*.

Gallian, (*Lat.*) an Hen, a well known Fowl.

Gallina Africana, the Guinney-hen.

Gallinago, a Wood-cock; *Gallinago Minor*, the Snipe or Snite.

Gallinula, a little Hen.

Gallinula Chloropus, the Moor-hen. *Gallinula Erythropus*, the Runner. *Gallinula Serica*, the Velvet-runner.

Gallion, or **Galleon**, a large ſort of Galley, having four Decks, and only uſing Sails; ſuch as the *Spaniards* make uſe of in War, and to convey the Yearly Stock of Bullion or Plate from their Dominions in the Weſt-*Indies*.

Galliot, a ſmall Galley.

Gallium. See *Galium*.

Gallon, an *Engliſh* Meaſure containing two Pottles or four Quarts. The *Iriſh* Gallon contains 224 ſolid Inches for Wine or Brandy.

Galloon, a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon, us'd for binding the Edges of Garments, *&c.*

Gallop, the ſwifteſt Pace of a Horſe: Whence a Man is ſaid *To ride a Gallop to the Gallows*, when he is eager in taking lewd Courſes.

Gallo-pavo, (*Lat.*) the Turkey-cock.

Galloſhes, or **Galloſhoes**, a ſort of Leathern Caſe, which ſome wear in Winter over their Shoes, to keep them clean, and their Feet from the Wet.

Gallows, a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hang'd; alſo a wicked Raſcal that deſerves to be executed; alſo a part of a Printing-Preſs.

Galls, certain rough wild Fruits that grow upon Maſt-bearing Trees, eſpecially Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whoſe Trunks and Boughs they often ſtick without Foot-ſtalks: They are of a very binding Quality, ſo as to draw together looſe Parts, ſtrengthen weak ones, and ſtop Fluxes.

Gallus, (*Lat.*) a Cock, a well known Fowl.

Gallus Gallinaceus, the Houſe or Rooſt-cock.

Gallus Indicus, the Turkey-cock.

Galnes, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) ſignifies any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manſlaughter.

To **Galpe**, (old Word) to belch.

Galreda, or **Gelatina**, a Jelly uſually made of the griſtly parts of Living-creatures, as of Calves-feet, *&c.*

Gamahæi, (*Arab*) certain Images or Figures of things curiouſly wrought by Nature.

Gamalicl, (*Heb.* God's Reward) a *Jewiſh* Rabbin, who was Tutor to St. *Paul*.

Gambado's, (*Ital.*) a kind of open Boots made of Leather, for a Man to put his Legs into when he rides inſtead of Stirrups; from the *Indian* Word *Gamba*, a Leg.

Gambeta, or **Gambyta**, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Military Boot or Defence for the Legs.

Gambols, certain Sports or Tumbling Tricks in uſe about *Chriſtmas*-time, from the ſame Original *Gamba*; becauſe they that ſhew Feats of Activity, have occaſion to toſs up their Legs.

Gammon-Eſſence, (in *Cookery*) is made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon dreſs'd in a Stew-pan with a Ragoo, and afterwards ſtrain'd through a Hair-ſieve; to be put into all ſorts of Meſſes in which Gammon is uſed.

Gammot, a kind of Inciſion-Knife.

Gam-ut, the firſt Note in the Scale of Muſick; alſo the Scale it ſelf commonly ſo call'd. See *Scale of Muſick*.

To **Ganch**, to throw one from a high Place upon ſharp Hooks or Iron-ſpikes; a particular way of executing Malefactors us'd in *Turkey*.

Gander, a Male Gooſe.

Gander-groſſes, an Herb.

Ganet, a ſort of Bird.

Gang,

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Gang, a Company, a Crew, taken for the moſt part in a bad Senſe: In Sea-Affairs *Gangs* are the ſeveral Companies of Mariners belonging to a Ship, and employ'd in executing their reſpective Watches, Works, *&c.* eſpecially thoſe that are appointed to Man the Long-boat, Barge, or Shallop, and are commonly call'd the *Boatſwain's-Gang*, or *Cockſwain's Gang*.

Gang-Flower, a certain Flower which flouriſhes in Proceſſion or Rogation-Week, by ſome call'd *Rogation-Flower*.

Gang-Way, (Sea-Word) all the ſeveral Ways, Entrances or Paſſages from one Part of a Ship to the other, ſo that whatever is put in any of thoſe Paſſages is ſaid *to be put and laid in the Gang way*.

Gang-Week, the next Week but one before *Whitſunday*, ſo nam'd from the old Word to *Gang*, *i. e.* to go, becauſe at that Time Solemn Proceſſions are made for ſurveying the Bounds of Pariſhes.

Ganges, a very great River that riſes out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and runs thro' the midſt of *India*.

Gangiators, or **Gaugiators**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Officers whoſe Buſineſs is to examine Weights and Meaſures, mark Cloth, *&c.*

Ganglion, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Tumour or Swelling void of Pain that ariſes upon the Tendons and Nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwiſe; alſo a Sprain, the ſpraining of a Nerve or Sinew.

† **Gangrel**, a tall ill ſhap'd Fellow.

Gangrene, or **Gangreen**, a beginning of Putrefaction or Mortification of a Member, a dreadful Symptom attended with a Cadaverous or Carcaſs-like Stench, an Inflammation, and ſuch intolerable Pain, as if a burning Coal were laid on the grieved part, which riſes up to a great Swelling, and appears generally of a dusky or blackiſh Colour; whence groſs Errours and deſtructive Doctrines are ſaid *to be the Gangrenes of true Religion*.

Gantlet, or **Gauntlet**, an Iron Glove, a ſort of Armour for the Hand.

Gantlop, or **Gantlope**, as *to run the Gantlope*, an uſual Puniſhment among Soldiers, the Offender being to run with his Back naked thro' the whole Regiment or Company, and to receive a Laſh with a Switch from every Soldier: It is deriv'd from *Gant*, a Town of *Flanders*, where this Puniſhment was invented, and the *Dutch* Word *Lope*, *i. e.* Running.

Ganymedes, the Son of *Tros*, King of *Troy*, whom *Jupiter*, (according to the Fable) taking the form of an Eagle, carry'd away into Heaven, for his admirable Beauty, and made him his Cup bearer; whence *Ganymed* is figuratively taken for an Ingle, or Boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Gaol, or **Jail**, (*Fr.*) a Priſon.

Gaol-delivery, the clearing of a Priſon, when the Condemned Priſoners are carry'd away to Execution, and ſuch as are acquitted at their Tryal are ſet at Liberty.

Gap, an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, *&c.*

Garagay, the *Mexican* Kite that devours the Crocodile's Eggs.

Garamantites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

Garantronium Marmor, a ſort of Marble-ſtone, of a Gold Colour on a Purple Ground, with Lines reſembling *Arabick* Letters: It is us'd in *Aſia* among the Ornaments for the Body; Haſts for Knives, and Sword-hilts are alſo made of it.

Garb, Dreſs, or Attire, Carriage, or Behaviour. Wine that is of a quick or ſharp Taſte is alſo ſaid *to have a good Garb*. In *Heraldry* White ſheaves are call'd *Garbs*, and ſignify Plenty or Abundance.

Garba Sagittarum, (in old Records) a Sheaf of 24 Arrows, otherwiſe termed *Schaffa Sagittarum*.

Garbage, the Tripe, Fat, Entrails, *&c.* of Cattel, any ſort of Refuſe.

Garbel, or **Garboard**, a Plank next to the Keel of a Ship.

To **Garble**, to cleanſe from Droſs and Dirt, as Grocers do their Spices; to pick or cull out.

Garbler of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who is impower'd to enter any Shop, Ware-houſe, *&c.* to view and ſearch Drugs, Spices, *&c.* and to garble and cleanſe them.

Garbles, the Duſt, Soil, or Filth, ſo ſeparated.

Garbling of Bow-ſtaves, (in old Statutes) the ſorting or culling out the Good from the Bad.

Garboard-Plank, (in Sea Affairs) the firſt Plank of a Ship faſtned on her Keel on the outſide.

Garboard-ſtrake, the firſt Seam next to the Keel. See *Strake*.

† **Garboil**, Tumult, Uproar, Diſorder, Trouble.

Garcifer, (in the Practick of *Scotland*.)

Garco, or **Garcio**, (in old Records) a Poor Servile Lad, or Boy-ſervant.

Gard, or **Guard**, (*Fr.*) Protection, Defence, eſpecially that Care which is taken for the Safety of a Prince, *&c.* as the Life-guard, or Yeomen of the Guard; alſo the Hilt of a Sword, the Hem of a Garment, *&c.* In a Law ſenſe Guardianſhip, or Management of Children under Age, or Idiots. See *Guard*.

Writ of Gard or Ward, a Writ relating to Guardianſhip, or Wardſhip.

Garde-manger, a Store-houſe, or Cellar for Meat, or other Proviſions; a Buttery.

Garde-robe, a Wardrobe, or place to keep Cloaths in; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Roris-Roſemary*.

† **Garde-viant**, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in.

Gardecaut, or **Gard-du-cœur**, is that which ſtops the Fuſee of a Watch when wound up, otherwiſe call'd *Gard-du-gut*, and *Guard-cock*.

Garden, a Plot of Ground belonging to a Houſe, or otherwiſe, curiouſly manur'd and furniſh'd with variety of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, *&c.*

To **Garden a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) is to put her on a Turf of Grais to chear her.

Gardeyne, an old *French* Law-Word for Gardian, or Warden.

Garde, ne le l' Eſtemety, Warden of the Stanneries. See *Stanneries*.

Garde ne del Egliſe, a Church-Warden, of whom there are two choſen of every Pariſh, to have the keeping and Care of the Church-Goods, to ſettle Rates, and Proviſion for the Poor, *&c.* See *Church-Warden*.

Gardian, or **Guardian**, one that has the Cuſtody or Charge of any Perſon or Thing, eſpecially he that has the Care of bringing up or protecting ſuch People as are not of ſufficient Diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots.

Gardian, or **Guardian of the Spiritualities**, he to whom the Spiritual Juriſdiction or Government of any Dioceſs is committed during the Vacancy of a Biſhop's See.

Gardian of the Peace. See *Conſervator of the Peace*.

Gardian, or rather **Warden of the Cinque-Ports**, a principal Magiſtrate that governs thoſe Havens in the Eaſt part of *England*, which are commonly call'd the *Cinque-Ports*, *i. e.* the five Ports or Harbours, who there has the ſame Juriſdiction that the Lord High Admiral of *England* has in other Places. See *Cinque Ports*.

Gare, a kind of courſe Wooll, full of Hairs, ſuch as grows about the Pizzle or Shanks of Sheep.

To **Gare**, (old Word) to cauſe, as *he gared him to die*.

Gargaron,

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Gargareon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſame as the *Epiglottis*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe.

Gargariſm, a liquid Medicine to waſh or cleanſe the Throat and Mouth, by holding the head backward, and gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Palate, without ſwallowing.

Gargantua, the Name of a great Giant or Monſter, from the *Spaniſh* Word *Gargantua* a Throat.

Gargee, a Diſtemper in Cattle, that cauſe their Eyes and Lips to ſwell, and Bliſters on their Tongues.

Gargilon, an old Term us'd by Hunters for the chief part of the Heart in a Deer.

Gargle, the Gullet of the Throat.

To **Gargle**, to waſh the Mouth and Throat with any convenient Liquor.

Gariſh, gorgeouſly cloath'd, gaudy or gay.

Garland, an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers in form of a Crown. In Sea Affairs, a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of the Main-maſt to keep the Shrowds from galling.

Garlick, a ſort of Plant.

Garnerium. See *Granary*.

Garneſtura, (in ancient Writers) Garniture, Furniture, Ammunition or Implements of War.

Garnet, (Sea-Term) a Tackle with a Pendant-rope coming from the Head of the Main maſt, and a Block or Pulley ſtrongly faſten'd to the Main-ſtay, to hoiſt all the Casks into a Ship, and ſuch Goods as are not over weighty.

Garniamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) any manner of garniſhing, or trimming of Cloaths, or wearing Apparel.

Garniſh, (*Fr.*) a Fee which Priſoners give their Keepers at their Admittance into Priſon: Alſo Money ſpent upon their Fellow Priſoners.

To **Garniſh**, (in *Cookery*) to ſet out a Diſh with proper Furniture. To *Garniſh the Heir* is to warn the Heir; a Law-term.

Garniſhee, a Term us'd in the Sheriff's Court at *Guild-hall*, for the Party in whoſe Hands another Man's Money is attached within the Liberties of the City of *London*.

Garniſhment, a Warning given to any for his Appearance, for the better clearing of the Cauſe, and informing of the Court.

Garniture, Furniture, the trimming of a Suit with Ribbons, precious Stones, *&c.* as *a Garniture of Diamonds*.

Garre, a kind of Diſeaſe that happens to Hogs.

Garriſon, A Place where Forces are put into Winter-quarters; or the Soldiers themſelves that defend any Town, fortify'd Place, or ſtrong Hold.

Garrulity, (*Lat.*) Talkativeneſs, Prating, Babbling, or Chattering.

Garſumme. See *Gerſuma*.

Garter, or **Order of the Garter**, a Noble Society of Knights call'd Knights of the Garter, firſt founded by K. *Edward* III. for his many ſignal Victories, particularly one wherein (as it is ſaid) the King's Garter was us'd for a Token: This Order conſiſts of 26 Martial and Heroical Noble-men, of whom the King of *England* is the Soveraign, and the Garter which every Companion is oblig'd daily to wear, is blew, adorned with Gold and precious Stones, with this Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, *i. e.* Evil to him that Evil thinks. See *Knights of the Garter*.

Garter, is alſo the Name of the principal King at Arms, created by K. *Henry* V. whoſe Office is to order and diſpoſe the Coat armour of the Knights of the Garter and chief Nobility: In Heraldry *Garter* ſignifies the Moiety or half of a Bend. See *Bend*.

Garth, a North Country Word for a Yard, Backſide, or little Cloſe.

Garth, or **Fiſh-garth**, a Wear or Dam in a River for the catching of Fiſh.

Garthman, (in old Statutes) one that owns an open Wear, where Fiſh are catch'd.

Garus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lobſter, of which the Ancients made a Pickle, as we do of Anchovies.

Gas, a Word which *Van Helmont* chiefly makes uſe of to ſignifie a Spirit not capable of being congeal'd.

Gaſcopus, the hinder Thighs of a Horſe.

Gaſe-hound, or **Gaſt-hound**. See *Gaze-hound*.

Gaſh, a deep Cut.

To **Gaſp**, to gape for Breath.

Gaſtentis, (old Word) Terrour, Dread.

Gaſter, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) ſometimes ſignifies the whole lower Belly, ſometimes the Womb, and ſometimes the Stomach.

Gaſtly, looking frightfully like a Ghoſt, dreadful.

Gaſtrica, or **Ventriculatis**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Branch of the *Splenick Vein*, ſo nam'd becauſe it is beſtow'd on the Stomach.

Gaſtricus Succus, the Juice of the Stomach.

Gaſtrocnemium, (*Gr.*) the Calf of the Leg, ſo call'd from its ſwelling like a Belly; whence its Muſcles are termed *Gaſtrocnemii*.

Gaſtrocnemius Externus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which with the *Soleus* or *Gaſtrocnemius Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg, and is alſo call'd *Gemellus* from its being as it were double: When this Muſcle acts the Foot is ſaid to be extended or pull'd backward.

Gaſtrocnemius Internus, a Muſcle of the Foot plac'd under the *Gaſtrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*; being otherwiſe call'd *Soleus* from its Figure, reſembling a Sole-Fiſh. Theſe Muſcles are ſerviceable, in Walking, Running, Leaping, *&c.* and bear up the *Tibia* in ſtanding.

Gaſtroepiploica, the Vein and Artery that goes to the Stomach and Cawl.

Gaſtrorhaphia, a ſowing up of Wounds in the Belly.

Gaſtrotomy, a cutting open of the Belly and Womb, to take out a Child.

Gate (in *Fortif.*) a Door made of ſtrong Planks with Iron-bars, to keep out an Enemy; which ought to be in the middle of a Courtin, that it may be well defended by the Flanks and Faces. Alſo when Huntſmen endeavour to find a Hart by his Slot, *&c.* and mind his Steps, they ſay, *they knew him by his Gate*.

Gather-bag, (among Hunters) the Bag or Skin incloſing a red Deer in the Hind's Belly.

Gaude, (old Word) a Toy or Trifle.

To **Gaude**, (old Word) to mock, to ſcoff at.

Gaudies, double Commons, ſuch as are allow'd on gaudy Days.

Gaudy, over gay, affectedly fine, flaunting; as *a gaudy Suit of Clothes*.

Gaudy Days, certain Feſtival Days obſerved in Colleges and Inns of Court.

Gavel, (*Sax.* Law-word) Tribute, Toll, Cuſtom; yearly Rent, Revenue or Payment, of which there were in old Times, ſeveral kinds, as *Gavel-corn*, *Gavel-malt*, *Oat-gavel*, *&c.* Alſo the Diviſion of a Country in *Wales*. See *Rhandix*.

Gavel-bred, Proviſion of Bread or Corn reſerv'd as a Rent, to be paid in kind by the Tenant.

Gavelet, an ancient Cuſtom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind ſhall forfeit his Lands and Tenements, as a Diſtreſs to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraws his due Rents and Services.

Gavelgida, or **Gavelgida** (in old Records) that yields Rent, or Yearly Profit.

Gavelherce, or **Gavelerth**, the Duty or Work of Ploughing ſo much Earth or Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

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Gavel-kind, an equal Diviſion of the Father's Land at his Death among all his Sons, or of a Brother, dying without Iſſue, among all his Brethren: This Cuſtom is ſtill in uſe in ſome parts of *England*, eſpecially in *Kent*, *Urchenfield* in *Herefordſhire*, *&c.* and the Term is deriv'd from three *Saxon* Words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*, *i. e.* given to all the Kin.

Gavelmed, the Duty or Work of mowing Graſs, or cutting Meadow Land, requir'd by the Lord from his Cuſtomary Tenant.

Gavelrep, the Duty of Reaping at the Command of the Lord of the Manour.

Gavelleſter, a certain Meaſure of Rent-Ale, one of the Articles anciently charg'd on the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

Gaveling-men, were Tenants that paid a reſerved Rent, beſides certain Cuſtomary Duties to be done by them.

Gauge. See *Gage*.

Gavia, (*Lat.*) the Sea-Gull, or Sea-Mew, a ſort of Wild Fowl.

Gaunt, (old Word) Lean; alſo the chief City of *Flanders*, ſaid to have 20 Iſlands and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gauntree, a Stilling, or Wooden Frame to ſet Casks on.

Gavot, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance.

Gawgeor, or *Gawgeator*. See *Gager*.

Gawn, or *Goan*, a Country Word for a Gallon.

Gawz, a thin ſort of Silk Stuff.

Gay, (*Fr.*) given to Mirth and Jollity, chearful, pleaſant, fine, neat, ſpruce.

Gayety. See *Gaiety*.

Gaynarium, **Gainagium**, or **Mainagium**, (in old *Latin* Records) Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Inſtruments of Husbandry.

Gayter-tree, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd *Prick-wood*.

To **Gaze**, to ſtare, or look earneſtly upon.

Gaze-hound, or *Gaſt-hound*, a kind of Dog that hunts by ſight, ſo as to make excellent Sport with the Fox and Hare.

Gazel, a kind of *Arabian* Deer, or the Antilope of *Barbary*.

Gazette, (*Fr.*) a News-book, or Paper, giving an Account of News and Affairs tranſacted in ſeveral Countries.

Gazetteer, a Writer or Publiſher of Gazettes.

Gazon, a Turf, a green Turf: In Fortification *Gazons* are Sods, or pieces of Earth cover'd with Graſs, about a Foot long, and half a Foot thick, cut ſquare like large Bricks, and us'd to face the outſide of Works made of Earth, to keep it up and prevent its mouldering: They are alſo often laid on Planks in Traverſes made to paſs a Ditch, to ſecure them from Fire.

Gazul and **Subit**, certain Weeds growing in *Egypt*, of which being burnt to Aſhes, the fineſt ſort of *Venice*-Glaſſes are made.

Gear, or *Geer*, Stuff, Womens Attire, Harneſs, or Horſe-Trapping.

Geaſon, (old Word) rare.

Geburſcip, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Neighbourhood, adjoyning Town or Territory.

Geburius, a Country, Neighbour, an Inhabitant of the ſame *Geburſcip*, or Village.

Gedaliah, (*Heb.* the Greatneſs of the Lord) a Governour ſet over a Remnant of the *Jews* left at *Jeruſalem* during the *Babiloniſh* Captivity.

Gehenna, a Valley near *Jeruſalem*, otherwiſe call'd *Tophet*, where the *Iſraelites* threw their Children into the Fire, offering them in Sacrifice to an Idol of *Baal*; whence the Word is figuratively taken for Hell, or the place of Everlaſting Torments in the Future State.

Gelatina, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Phyſicians, *&c.* for any ſort of clear gummy Juice, as the Juice of Fruits, the Jelly of Quinces, *&c.*

Geld, **Gueld**, or **Guild**, Money, Tribute, or Tax, alſo Satisfaction or Amends made for a Crime.

Geldable, or **Gildable**, liable to pay Tribute, or Tax; whence one of the three Diviſions or Parts of the County of *Suffolk* is call'd *The Geldable*, the other two being St. *Edmund*'s and St. *Andrew*'s Liberties.

Gelder-roſe, a ſort of Flower.

Gelſeminum, (*Lat.*) Jeſſemin, a ſweet Shrub us'd by Perfumers.

Gemelles, (in *Heraldry*) the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms, as *He bears Gules on a Chevron Argent*, three *Bars Gemelles Sable*.

Gemellus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Elbow, ſo call'd from its double Riſe, *viz.* from the upper part of the Shoulder-blade inwardly, and from the upper back part of the Shoulder-bone; it is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and its uſe is to ſtretch out the Elbow: Alſo a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, the ſame as *Gaſtrocnemius externus*; which See.

† **Gemination**, a doubling, redoubling, or repeating.

Gemini, (*Lat.*) Twins, two Children born at one Birth; alſo one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, being the third in order, and thus mark'd, (♊) alſo a Conſtellation, or cluſter of Stars, call'd *Caſter* and *Pollux*: In *Anatomy* a pair of Muſcles that ſerve to move the Thigh outward.

Geminous Arteries, (according to ſome Anatomiſts) two ſmall Arteries which paſs down to the Joynt of the Knee, between the Proceſſes of the Thigh-bone.

Gemites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, in which one may ſee two white Hands holding one another.

Gemma, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) the ſwelling Bud of any Tree when it is beginning to bear, otherwiſe call'd *Oculus*; alſo a Gem, Jewel, or precious Stone.

Gemmæ Sal, or **Sal foſſile**, a ſort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits, and ſhines like Cryſtal.

Gemmow, or **Gemmow-ring**, a double Ring, with two or more Links.

Gemoniæ Scalæ, or **Gemonii Gradus**, a kind of Gibbet or Gallows in *Rome*, upon which Malefactors were Hang'd, and afterwards dragg'd with a Hook into the River *Tyber*.

Gemoté, (*Sax.*) an Aſſembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

Gemurſa, (*Lat.*) a Corn, or other Diſtemper in the Toes.

Gena, the Cheek, part of the Face from the Noſe to the Ears; alſo the Chin and Jaw-bone.

Gendarmes, (*Fr. i. e.* Men at Arms) Horſe-men, who formerly fought in compleat Armour, now a particular Body of Horſe in *France*, conſiſting of nine indepent Troops, Commanded by Captains Lieutenants, the King himſelf being their Captain.

Gender, (*i. e.* Kind) a Term in *Grammar*; the difference of Nouns as they are declined, with a Maſculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article; which See in their proper places.

Epicene Gender. See *Epicene*.

Genealogiſt, (*Gr.*) one ſkill'd in the Method of deſcribing Pedigrees.

Genealogy, a Deſcription of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree of any Family or Perſon.

General, (*Lat.*) belonging to all Kinds, Common.

General Officers. See *Officers*.

General Synod. See *Synod*.

A **General**, the principal Governour of a Religious Order, the chief Commander of an Army.

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alſo a Beat of Drum ſo call'd, being the firſt that gives notice early in the Morning for the Foot to be in readineſs to march.

Generaliſſimo, or **Generaliſſimus**, a Supreme General, one that commands other Generals; a Commander in Chief.

Generality, the Whole or the greateſt Part; as The *Generality of the People*, *the Generality of Men:* Alſo the Diſtrict, Juriſdiction, or Extent of the Publick Office of the Treaſurers of *France*.

To **Generate**, to ingender, or beget.

Generated, or **Genited Quantity**, (a Mathematical Term) whatever is produc'd in *Arithmetick*, by Multiplication, Diviſion, Extraction of Roots, *&c.* Or in *Geometry*, by finding out Area's, Contents and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

Generating Line, or **Figure**, (in *Geom.*) is that which by its Motion or turning about produces any other Figure: Thus a Right-line moved parallel to its ſelf is ſaid *To generate* a Parallelogram, and a Parallelogram turn'd about one of its Sides, as an Axis generates or produces a Cylinder.

Generation, a generating, begetting, or a bringing forth: In Philoſophy, it is defin'd to be a natural Action, whereby a Living-creature begets another like it of the ſame kind: Or it is the Production of any thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being: It is alſo taken for a Lineage, Race, or Decent.

Generative, that ſerves to beget; as *The generative Faculty*.

Generoſa, a Law-Term for a Gentlewoman; ſo that if ſhe be nam'd *Spinſter* in any Original Writ, Appeal, or Indictment, ſhe may abate and quaſh the ſame.

Generoſity, Greatneſs of Soul, Courage, Bravery, Liberality.

Generous, noble, free, bountiful.

Geneſis, (*Gr.*) Generation, Original, Riſe: A Title given to the firſt Book of *Moſes*, becauſe it treats of the Creation or beginning of the World. In *Geometry*, the forming of any plain or ſolid Figure, by the Motion of ſome Line or Surface, which Line or Surface is call'd *the Deſcribant*, and that according to which the Motion is made, is termed the *Dirigent*. See *Generating Line*.

Genet, a kind of *Spaniſh* Horſe; alſo a ſort of Cat bred in *Spain*, ſomewhat bigger than a Weeſel, of a gray or black Colour; but the Furr of the Black is more valuable.

Geneva, an ancient large and populous City on the Lake *Lemon* in *Savoy*, next the Borders of *Switzerland:* Alſo a kind of ſtrong Water ſo call'd.

Genial, (*Lat.*) feſtival, joyful, merry.

Geniculum, (*Lat.*) a little Knee; among Herbaniſts, the Joint or Knot in the Stalk of a Plant.

Geniogloſſum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles, that proceed inwardly from the fore-part of the lower Jaw under another pair call'd *Geniohyoideus*, and are faſten'd into the Root of the Tongue.

Geniohyoideus, a Muſcle which with its Partner ariſes from the inward and lower Seat of the Chin, and is let into the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Hyoides*.

Geniſta, **Geneſta**, or **Geneſtra**, (*Lat.*) Broom, a Shrub of good Uſe againſt the Dropſy, and all Stoppages of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Geniſtella, ſweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Genital, generative, ſerving to Generation, as *The Genical Member*.

Genitals, the Male's privy Parts, *viz.* the Spermatick Veſſels, the Teſticles, and the *Penis*.

Genitive Caſe, (in *Grammar*) one of the Six Caſes, by which Property or Poſſeſſion is chiefly imply'd: In *Greek* and *Latin* its Termination is vary'd from the Nominative Caſe, as *Domini* from *Dominus*; but in the Modern *European* Languages it is diſtinguiſh'd by an Article; as *del*, *du*, and in *Engliſh* of, *&c.*

Genius, a good or evil Spirit ſuppos'd to attend upon every Perſon; which the Ancients likewiſe allow'd to each Province, Country, or Town, to Foreſts, Fountains, Trees, *&c.* Alſo a Man's natural Diſpoſition or Indowment, Temper, or Inclination.

Gennit, or **Genniting**, a kind of Apple which is ripe before any others.

Gent, that is in a good Garb, fine, ſpruce, gay.

Gentcel, having the Air or Carriage of a Gentleman; handſomly clad, neat, gallant, noble.

Gentian, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Fell-wort, and firſt found out, as ſome ſay, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium:* The Root of it is good in the Plague, and other infectious Diſtempers; alſo for Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.*

Gentianella, a ſort of Gentian.

Gentil, a ſort of Maggot or Worm, often us'd for a Bait to catch Fiſh.

Gentiles, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) thoſe ſorts of Nouns which betoken a Man's being of ſuch or ſuch a Country; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

The **Gentiles**, the Heathen, or Heatheniſh People.

Gentiliſm, Heatheniſm, the Opinion or Practice of Heathens.

Gentility, the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

Gentle, moderate, mild, civil, obliging, tame.

Gentleman, a Perſon of Honourable Extraction, one whom his Birth and Race have made noble.

Gentry, the Order or Rank of Gentlemen, deſcended of ancient Families that have always born a Coat of Arms; the leſſer Nobility, *i. e.* all from Barons downward, *viz.* Knights, Eſquires and Gentlemen.

Genu, (*Lat.*) the Knee.

Genuflexion, a kneeling or bowing of the Knee.

Genuine, natural, proper, or true.

Genuine Teeth, the ſame as *Dentes Sapientiæ*, which See.

Genus, (*Lat.*) Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; kind, ſort, manner, or faſhion: In *Grammar* a Gender, as the Maſculine, Feminine, *&c.* In *Logick* one of the five Predicables, which contains the *Species*; an Idea ſo common and general that it extends it ſelf to other Univerſal Idea's: Thus *Subſtance* is a *Genus*, with reſpect to *Subſtance extended*, which is a Body; and *Thinking Subſtance*, which is a Spirit.

In **Geometry**, a right-lined Figure of four Sides is a *Genus*, in reſpect of a Parallelogram or Trapezium.

Geocentrick, a Term apply'd by Aſtronomers to any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the ſame Center with the Earth.

Geocentrick Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude ſeen from the Earth; or the Angle which a Line joyning the Planet and the Earth, makes with a Line that is drawn perpendicular to the Ecliptick.

Geocentrick Place of a Planet, is ſuch as it would appear to us, from the Earth, if our Eyes were there fixed.

Geodaſia, the Art of ſurveying or meaſuring of Land.

Geodetical Numbers, ſuch as are conſider'd according to thoſe common Names, by which Money, Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* are generally known or appointed by the Laws and Cuſtoms of ſeveral Nations.

Geoff, or **Goffe**, (Country Word) a Mow, or Reek of Corn or Hay.

Geographer, one that treats of, or has Skill in Geography.

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Geographical, or **Geographick**, belonging to that Science.

Geographical Mile, the Sixtieth Part of a Degree of a great Circle on the Surface of the Earth or Sea; the ſame as the Sea-mile or *Minute*.

Geographick Charts. See *Charts Geographick.*

Geography, a Deſcription of the whole Globe of the Earth, with all its Countries, Parts, Bounds, Situations, and other remarkable Circumſtances.

Geomancy, a Divination or Sooth-ſaying by certain Points or Circles made on the Earth.

Geometrical, or **Geometrick**, belonging to Geometry.

Geometrical Curves. See *Curves.*

Geometrical Plane. See *Plane.*

Geometrical Quotient. See *Diviſion Geometrical.*

Geometrical Solution of a Problem, is when the Thing is ſolved according to the Rules of Geometry, and by ſuch Lines as are truly Geometrical or agreeable to the Nature of the Problem.

Geometrick Place. See *Place Geometrick.*

Geometrician, one ſkill'd in the Science of Geometry.

Geometry, properly ſignifies the Art of meaſuring the Earth, or any Diſtances on it: But it is taken for a Science, which diſcovers the Magnitude or Greatneſs of Things preciſely, with their Capacity, Extenſion, *&c.* being uſually divided into Speculative and Practical.

Speculative Geometry, is a Science that treats of Magnitude or continu'd Quantity, with its Properties conſider'd abſtractedly, without any relation to material Beings.

Practical Geometry, is the Method of applying the former to Uſe and Practice, for the Benefit of Mankind; as meaſuring of Land or Solid Bodies, Dialling, Fortification, Sailing at Sea, *&c.*

Geoponical, belonging to Huſbandry, or the Art of manuring and tilling the Ground.

George, (*i. e.* Huſbandman) a Proper Name, the chief of which was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, who kill'd a huge Serpent in *Africa*, to which a Virgin was expos'd to be devour'd: And therefore ſome take this Champion for the ſame with our St. *George* of *England*, of whoſe Chivalry and Exploits ſo many Romantick Stories are deliver'd.

George Noble, a Gold Coin current at 6*s.* 8*d.* according to Stat. 1 *Hen.* 8.

Georgicks, Books that treat of Huſbandry and Tillage; as *Virgil's Georgicks.*

Gerah, the leaſt Siver Coin among the *Hebrews*, of which Twenty made a Shekel of the Sanctuary, value 7*d. ob. Engliſh:* It is otherwiſe call'd *Agurah* and *Keſhitah.*

Gerantes, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, in Colour like a Crane's Neck.

Geranium, Stork-bill, Crane-bill, or Herb-*Robert*, which is good for cleanſing Wounds, and Ulcers, ſtops Fluxes of Blood, and diſſolves it when congeal'd.

Gerard, (*Sax.* all-towardlineſs) a proper Name of Men.

Gerfalcon, or **Gyrfalcon**, a Bird of Prey, that is of a Size between a Vulture and a Hawk, and of the greateſt Strength next to the Eagle.

St. **Germaine**, a Sort of long and pretty big Pear.

Germander, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Engliſh* Treacle, being an approved Remedy againſt Hardneſs of the Spleen and Difficulty of Urine.

Germination, a ſpringing or budding forth, bloſſoming or ſprouting: Among Herbaliſts, the growing or ſprouting out of Plants, or any Parts of them.

Germins, (in *Husbandry*) young Shoots of Trees.

Gerontocomia, (*Gr.*) a part of *Phyſick* that ſhews the way of Living for old Men, in order to preſerve their Health.

Gerontocomium, an Hoſpital or Alms-houſe for poor old People.

Gerſa, a fine Powder made of ſome Sorts of Roots, as of Snakeweed, Wake-*Robin*, *&c.*

Gerſa Serpentaria, a Kind of Cerus, or Plaiſter made of the Roots of the Herb Aron, or Cuckow-Pintle.

Gerſume, or **Gerſumme**, (in ancient Charters) a Fine, or Income.

Gerſumarius, finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Diſcretion of the Lord of the Manor.

Gertrude, a proper Name of Women, from the *Saxon* Words *Ger* and *Trude*, *i. e.* All-Truth.

Gervaſe, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Gervaſt*, *i. e.* all faſt, firm, or ſure.

Gerundive, (in *Grammar*) an Adjective made of a Gerund.

Gerunds, certain Parts of a Verb, ſo call'd from bearing a double Signification, both Active and Paſſive; they are peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue, and are three in Number, ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*, as *Amandi*, of loving, or of being loved; *Amando*, in loving, or in being loved; *Amandum*, to love, or to be loved.

Geſamund, (*Sax.* aſſembled) a proper Name of Men.

Geſſant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Lion's Head is born over a Chief.

Geſſes, the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

Geſt, (old Word) a Lodging, or Stage for Reſt in a Progreſs or Journey.

Geſtation, (*Lat.*) a bearing or carrying; in a Phyſical Senſe, the Time during which a Child continues in the Mother's Womb.

Geſticulation, the uſing too much Geſture, or being too full of Action in ſpeaking or diſcourſing; a Fault in ſome Orators and Preachers.

Geſts, Noble Acts, or Warlike Exploits, as *The Geſts of the Romans.*

Geſture, the Motion and Carriage of the Body or Way of Delivery in ſpeaking.

Geteald, (*Sax.*) Numbred.

Getbyech. See *Grithbrech.*

Gethyon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Onion for Sauce.

Geum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Avens*, whoſe Root taken in Poſſet-drink is good againſt Tertian Agues.

Gewgaws, or **Gugaws**, Trifles for Children.

Gherkins, or **Guerkins**, a ſort of pickled Cucumbers.

Ghetta, a kind of Mineral found in *Turkey.*

Ghizzard, a ſort of little Bag under the Throat of a Fowl.

Gibberiſh, Pedler's *French*, nonſenſical Talk.

Gibberus, (*Lat.*) bunchy, boſſed. In *Anatomy*, the backward and larger Proceſs or Knob of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, which ends in an obtuſe Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder.

Gibbet, a Frame of Wood like a half Gallows, ſet up for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gibboſity, (*Lat.*) a bunching or ſtanding out of any Part, eſpecially of the Back.

Gibbous, hunch-back'd, crump-ſhoulder'd, boſſed, bunchy: Alſo a Term applied by Aſtronomers to the enlighten'd Parts of the Moon during her Courſe from Full to New, when the dark Part appears *falcated*, or horned, and the light one *gibbous*, or bunched out.

To **Gibe**, to mock, flout, ſcoff, or jeer.

Gibelines. See *Guelphs.*

Gibere, a Pouch, a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Gideon, or **Gedeon**, (*Heb.* a Breaker or Deſtroyer) the Son of *Joaſh*, and one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who defeated a great Army of the *Midianites* with a Band of Three Hundred Men.

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Gift-rope. See *Boat-rope.*

Gifta, (*Sax.*) Marriage.

Gigantick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Giants, Giant-like.

Gigantomachia, the War of the Giants againſt Heaven, often mention'd by the ancient Poets.

Gigg-mill, a Sort of Mill for the fulling of Woollen Cloth.

Gigge, (among Flax-dreſſers) a Hole dug in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry the Flax that is put over it.

To **Giggle,** to laugh out, to laugh wantonly.

Giglet, or **Giglot,** a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer.*

Gigot, (*Fr.*) a Loin and Leg of Mutton cut out together; alſo a Kind of Haſh, or minced Meat.

Gigs, a Sort of Swellings with black Heads that grow on the Inſide of Horſes Lips.

Gilbert, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue God-like; others write *Giſlebert*, *i. e.* bright Pledge.

Gilbertines, a Religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire*, *Anno Dom.* 1145. They firſt ſettled at *Sempringham*, and conſiſted of 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns.

Gild, Guild, or **Geld,** a Tribute or Tax, an Amercement or Fine; alſo a Brotherhood, or Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themſelves, by the Prince's Licenſe or Allowance.

Gild-Merchant, a Privilege whereby Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themſelves.

Gildale, a Compotation or Drinking-Match, when every one paid his Club or Share.

Gilder. See *Guilder.*

Giles, a proper Name of Men.

Gilla Vitrioli, (among Chymiſts) Vomitive Vitriol, being only a Purification of White Vitriol.

Gill creep-by-ground, an Herb. See *Alehoof.*

Gillet, a proper Name of Women.

Gilliflower, a well known Flower, of which there are ſome that have the Scent of Cloves, and thence call'd *Clove-gilliflowers.*

Gilliflower-Apple, an Apple of a pleaſant Taſte, and good for Cider.

Gilt-head, a Kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from its golden Colour.

† **Gim,** pretty, ſpruce, neat.

Gimlet, a Piercer to broach a Veſſel with.

Gimmer-lamb, or **Gammer-lamb,** a Country-Word for an Ewe-lamb.

Gimmol. See *Gemmow-ring.*

Gin, a Snare or Trap; alſo an Engine for raiſing or lifting up of great Guns.

Ginger, a Root that creeps along upon the Ground, with Knots and Joints, having a Taſte like Pepper; it is brought from *Calecut* in the *Eaſt-Indies* both dry and preſerv'd green with Sugar.

Gingerly, ſoftly, or gently.

Gingivachium, (*Lat.*) the Scurvey in the Gums and Arms.

Gingidium, the Herb *Chervil.*

Gingiva, the Gum, a hard Sort of Fleſh, in which the Teeth are ſet, and ſurrounded as it were with a Rampart.

Gingiymus, (*Gr.*) a joining of Bones, when the Head of one is receiv'd into the Cavity or Hollow of another, and again the Head of the latter into the Cavity of the other; as the joining of the Thigh-bone with the *Tibia*, and of the Shoulder-bone with the *Ulna.*

To **Gingreat,** (old Word) to chirp as a Bird does.

Ginnus, (*Lat.*) a Mungrel Creature bred of a Horſe and a She-Aſs.

To **Gingle,** to make a noiſe like little Bells; to uſe Words that have a chiming or affected Sound.

Gippon, (*Fr.*) a Jump, or ſhort Coat.

Gipſies, a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, that pretend to tell People their Fortunes, corruptly ſo call'd for *Egyptians*, upon account of the Tawny Colour of their Skin. See *Egyptians.*

Giraffa. See *Camelopardalus.*

Giraſol, a Sort of precious Stone, or Gem, of a whitiſh ſhining Colour, which ſends forth a golden Luſtre when plac'd towards the Sun, and therefore commonly call'd *The Sun-ſtone.*

Girder, a main Beam, or Piece of Timber that goes a-croſs a Houſe.

Girding-girt. See *Girt.*

Girle, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of two Years.

Giron. See *Gyron.*

Girt, (Sea-Term) a Ship is ſaid *to be girt*, or to have a *Girding-girt*, when the Cable is ſo taught, *i. e.* ſtrained, that upon the turning of the Tide ſhe cannot get over it with her Stern-poſt, but lies a-croſs it.

Girth, a Kind of Girdle buckled on under a Horſe's Belly; alſo a Saddle that is buckled and compleat for uſe: Alſo a Term us'd by Cock-Maſters, for the Compaſs of a Cock's Body.

Girth-web, that Stuff of which the Girths of a Saddle are made.

Girthol, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge.

Girvii, a People that in Old Times inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, *&c.* the Word ſignifying Fen-dwellers.

Giſarms, or **Gutlarms,** a Kind of Halberd, or Weapon with two Spikes, which ſome call *Biſarms*, a Hand-Ax.

To **Giſe,** or **Juice the Ground,** (among Graziers) is when the Owner does not feed it with his own proper Stock, but takes in other Cattel to *agiſt* or graze in it.

Giſements, or **Juicements,** Foreign Cattel ſo taken in to be kept by the Week.

Giſlebert. See *Gilbert.*

Giſte, (*Fr.*) a Couch, or Reſting-place; whence *Giſts* or *Geſts* of the Queen's Progreſs, *i. e.* a Bill or Writing that contains the Names of the Towns or Houſes, where ſhe intends to lie upon the Way. See *Geſt.*

Giſte-takers. See *Agiſtator.*

Gite, (old Word) a Gown.

Gith, an Herb that grows amidſt Corn.

Gittern, a Kind of Cittern, a Muſical Inſtrument.

To **Give Ground,** (in Military Affairs) is to retire, to loſe the Poſt a Body of Men is in.

Given, a Word that is often us'd in *Mathematicks*, and ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppos'd to be known. Thus, if a Magnitude be known, or that another may be found equal to it, the uſual Expreſſion is, *'Tis a given Magnitude*, or ſuch a thing *is given in Magnitude.*

Gives, Shackles, or Fetters.

Gizzard. See *Ghizzard.*

Glacialis Humor, (*Lat.*) the Icy Humour, one of the three Humours of the Eye, which is contain'd in the Uveous Coat, and is thicker than the reſt.

Glaciation, (among Naturaliſts) the freezing or turning of Water, or any other Liquor, into Ice.

Glacis, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) any eaſy little Slope of a Bank, but more eſpecially that of the Parapet, or Breaſt-work of the *Covert-way*, which inſenſibly falls even with the Level of the Field, and is alſo ſometimes call'd *Eſplanade.*

Gladdon, or **Gladwin,** an Herb whoſe Flower reſembles the *Flower-de-luce*, and which is otherwiſe call'd *Spruge-wort.*

Glade, an open light Paſſage made thro' a Wood, by

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by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way.

Gladet. See *Gladiolus.*

Gladiator, (*Lat.*) a Sword-player, or Fencer. The *Roman* Gladiators fought in the *Circenſian* Games, and at the Funerals of Great Men, one againſt the other, even to the loſs of their Lives, to divert the People, or to pacify the Ghoſts of their Kindred.

Gladiolus, a little Sword, a Ponyard, or Dagger; alſo the Herb *Glader*, or *Sword-graſs*, a kind of *Sedge*, whoſe Leaves are ſhap'd like a ſmall Sword.

Gladius, a Sword; alſo the Sword fiſh.

Gladuſe, (*Brit.*) a proper Name of Women.

Glair, the White of an Egg.

Glaive, a ſort of Weapon like a Halberd.

Glandage, (Law-Term) Maſtage, the Seaſon for feeding Hogs with Maſt.

Glance, a Caſt with the Eye, an Alluſion, a Reflection.

Gland. See *Glandula*, and *Mucilaginous Glands.*

Glanders, a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, when they void a ſlimy, thick, and yellowiſh Humour thro' their Noſtrils, which proceeds firſt from Heats and Colds; but if it be of a green Colour, with reddiſh Specks, and ſtink much, 'tis a certain Sign that the Lungs are ulcerated.

Glandiferous, bearing Maſt.

Glandula, (*Lat.*) a little Acorn; alſo a Gland, Glandule, or Kernel in the Fleſh, defin'd by Anatomiſts to be a ſoft, fat, ſpungy Subſtance, of a peculiar nature, which ſerves to ſtrengthen the Veſſels, to ſuck up ſuperfluous Humours, and to moiſten other Parts. Theſe *Glandules* are of two ſorts, *viz.* either *Adventitious*, as thoſe Kernels which are ſometimes under the Arm-holes, in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, *&c.* or *Perpetual* and *Natural*, as the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread, the *Glandula Pinealis*, *&c.* The *Perpetual* are likewiſe two-fold, *viz.* either *Conglobated*, or *Conglomerated*; which ſee.

Glandula Guidonis, a kind of Swelling like a Glandule, ſoft, moveable, without Roots, and ſeparate from the parts about it.

Glandula Pinealis, or **Conarium,** a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain call'd *Choroides*, ſo nam'd from its Shape which reſembles that of a Cone, or Pine-apple.

Glandula Pitnitaria, a ſmall Glandule in the *Sella Equina*, a place in the Brain ſo termed, which Kernel is covered over with the *Rete Mirabile* in many Brutes, but not in Men.

Glandulæ ad plerum Nerveum Uteæ. See *Renes ſuccenturiati.*

Glandulæ Lumbares, are three Glands deſcrib'd by *Bartholinus*, and ſo nam'd upon account of their lying upon the Loins.

Glandulæ Odoriferæ, certain ſmall Glandules diſcover'd by Dr. *Tyſon*, in that part of the *Penis* or Yard where the *Præputium* is joyn'd to the *Balanus*, and he gives them this Name from the great ſcent which their ſeparated Liquor ſends forth.

Glandulæ Renales, or **Capſulæ Atrabiliares,** two Glandules which lye wrapt up in Fat between the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and the Kidney, a little above the Emulgent Veſſels. See *Capſulæ Atrabiliares*, and *Renes ſuccenturiati.*

Glandulosa Tunica Inteſtinorum. See *Papillæ Inteſtinorum.*

Glandulosum Corpus, the ſame as *Proſtata*, which See.

Glandulous, full of Glandules or Kernels.

Glandulous Fleſh, (in *Anat.*) is ſuch as that of the Almonds of the Ears, Breaſts, Sweet-bread, *&c.*

Glandulous Roots, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe Roots that grow Kernel-like, and are faſten'd together with ſmall Fibres or Threads.

Glanis, (*Lat.*) a crafty Fiſh, which bites away the Bait without meddling with the Hook, and is ſo call'd from *Glanis*, a River of *Italy*, where it is often found. See *Silurus.*

Glans, Maſt of Oak, or other Trees; a Gland or Kernel in the Fleſh; the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard, alſo a Suppoſitory, or Medicine to be put up the Fundament: Among Herbaliſts it is taken for ſuch Fruit as being contain'd within a ſmooth hard Bark, has its hinder part next to the Tree cover'd with a kind of Cup, whilſt the fore-part is bare, as Acorns, *&c.*

Glans Unguentaria, the Fruit of a Tree like Tamariſk, as big as an Hazel-nut, with a Kernel like an Almond, that purges Phlegm and Choler and cures the Itch.

To **Glare,** to over-blaze, to dazzle.

Glaſs, a tranſparent Subſtance, made by Art of white gliſtering Flints, mix'd with *Sal Alkali*, or the Herb *Glaſs-wort*, or with Salt of Fern-Aſhes for common Glaſs.

Glaſs of Antimony. See *Regulus of Antimony.*

Glaſſy Humour of the Eye. See *Vitreous Humour.*

Glaſſy Tunicle. See *Vitreous Tunicle.*

Glaſtum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Woad*, that ſerves for dying a Blue Colour, and which was us'd by the Old *Britains* to paint their Bodies.

Glauciſcus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fiſh, which being eaten in Broth by Women breeds them plenty of Milk.

Glaucium, an Herb of a Sea-green Colour; alſo a Fieldfare, or Coot; a Bird.

Glaucoma, or **Glaucoſis,** a Fault in the Eye, when the Chryſtalline Humour is chang'd into a Grey, or Sky-colour.

Glaucus, the Sea-ſtickling, a ſort of Fiſh; alſo the Sea-Blewling.

Glavea, (in old *Latin* Records) a Gleave, Javelin, or Hand-dart.

To **Glaver,** to ſooth up or fawn upon.

Glaux, (*Gr.*) the Owl, a Bird; alſo the Herb *Milk-wort*, or *Sea-Trifoly.*

Glaze, to work with Glaſs, to varniſh, to poliſh, or ſet a Gloſs upon.

Glazier, an Artificer that works or deals in Glaſs.

Glaziers Rules, an Inſtrument made of two pieces of Box, that ſlide one by another, with Lines fitly contriv'd for their Work.

Glead, or **Glede,** a ſort of Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Gleam, a Ray, or Beam of Light: Among Falconers a Hawk is ſaid to *gleam*, when ſhe caſts or throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **Glean,** to gather or pick up Ears of ſcatter'd Corn, when cut down in Harveſt-Time.

Glear, or **Glair,** the white of an Egg.

To **Glear,** to rub over with Glear, as Bookbinders do the Covers of Books, before they are poliſh'd.

Glebariæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Turfs, Pete or Earth fit to burn.

Glebe, or **Glebe-Land,** Church-Land, moſt commonly taken for Land belonging to a Pariſh-Church, or Parſonage, beſides the Tithe; from the *Latin* Word *Gleba*, *i. e.* a Turf, or Clod of Earth.

Gleed, (old Word) a hot Ember, or live Coal.

† **Glee,** Joy or Mirth.

Gleek, a Game at Cards ſo call'd.

Gleet. See *Glett.*

Gleire, (old Word) White.

Glene, (*Gr.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; alſo the hollowneſs of a Bone, which receives another within it.

Glenoides, two Cavities or hollow places in the lower part of the firſt *Vertebra*, or turning joynt of the Neck.

Gleucinum, Oil of the firſt running, before the Olives be thoroughly preſs'd.

Glib-

Glib, flowing eaſily, ſlippery, ſmooth.

To **Glimmer**, to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at break of Day.

Glimpſe, a Flaſh, or Beam of Light.

Glis, Glidis, *(Lat.)* Vinewdneſs or Mouldineſs in Bread.

Glis, Glitis, the Dormouſe, a Creature like a Mouſe which lives in Trees, and ſpends good part of the Year in ſleeping.

Gliſs, Gliſus, a Thiſtle, or Piony-root.

Glis, Glitis, Clammy Earth, or Potter's Clay.

Gliſter. See *Clyſter*.

To **Gliſter, Gliſten**, or **Glitter**, to ſhine, to be bright or ſparkling.

Glitt, or **Gleet**, a thin matter iſſuing out of Wounds and Ulcers; eſpecially when the nervous or ſinewy Parts are bruis'd and hurt.

Gloar, as *Gloar-fat*, *i. e.* fulſomely fat.

Globe, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) a Solid Body exactly round, coutain'd under one Surface; in the middle of which is a Point from whence all Right-lines drawn to the Surface are equal one to another.

The Term is alſo attributed to two Artificial Repreſentations of Heaven and Earth; one of which call'd the *Celeſtial Globe*, ſhews the Figures of the ſeveral Conſtellations or Companies of Stars, with the imaginary Circles, &c. of the Heaven: And the other named the *Terreſtrial Globe*, repreſents all the Parts of the Earth and Sea, drawn in their natural Order and Situation, with the Circles, Diſtances of Places, &c.

Globoſity, a being round in form of a Globe or Bowl: as *the Globoſity of the Earth*.

Globous, or **Globular**, round like a Globe.

Globule, (in *Philoſ.*) a ſmall round Body.

Globulus, (*Lat.*) a little round Ball or Pellet: In *Surgery*, a round moveable Swelling in the Lips.

Globulus Naſi, the lower griſtly part of the Noſe.

Glome, (old Word) a bottom of Thread.

† **Glomeration**, a winding round in a bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump.

Gloomy, duſky, dark, or cloudy.

Glorification, (*Lat.*) a glorifying, or giving Honour to; an admitting to the State of Eternal Glory.

To **Glorify**, to give Glory to, to praiſe; alſo to put among the Bleſſed.

Glorious, full of Glory, famous, honourable.

Glory, Honour, Praiſe, Eſteem; Reputation, Renown, Fame; It is alſo taken for the Majeſty of God, conſider'd with infinite Power, and all other Divine Perfections.

A **Glory**, (in *Painting*) ſignifies thoſe Beams or Rays of Light, that are uſually drawn round about the Head of a Saint: In an *Opera*, or Stage-Play, it is a Repreſentation of Heaven.

To **Glory**, to boaſt or brag; as to *glory in Wickedneſs, to glory of a Thing*, &c.

Gloſs, a Comment, Expoſition, or Interpretation; alſo a Luſtre or Brightneſs ſet upon Silk, Cloth, Stuff, &c.

To **Gloſs**, to comment, or make Notes upon.

Gloſſary, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or Table to ſhew the Signification of Words, eſpecially thoſe that are obſcure and barbarous in ſeveral Languages.

Gloſſocomium, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for broken Limbs.

Gloſſographer, one that ſets down and interprets the meaning of ſtrange or hard Words.

Gloſſopetra, a precious Stone like a Man's Tongue, mention'd by *Pliny*: Alſo the Stone-tongue, or Tongue-ſtone, ſo call'd from its reſembling the Shape of a Jack-daw's Tongue.

Glottis, a Bird of the Quail-kind having a long Tongue: In *Anatomy*, one of the five Griſtles of the *Larynx*, or Head of the Wind-pipe; the Chink of the Wind-pipe.

Glove-ſilver, (in old Records) Money given to ſome Servants by Cuſtom, to buy them Gloves, as a Reward and Encouragement of their Labours.

Glovers-ſtitch, (in *Surgery*) is when the Operator having drawn together the Lips of a Wound, holds them between two Fingers, paſſes a Needle underneath, and ſows them upwards all along, after the manner of Glovers.

To **Glow**, to burn like a Coal, to tingle as the Ears do.

Glow-worm, a kind of Inſect that ſhines by Night.

To **Glowr**, to look doggedly or ſow'rly.

To **Gloze**, to flatter, coaks, or ſooth up.

Glue, a well known Compoſition made by boiling the Sinews of Sheeps Trotters, paring of raw Hides, &c. to a Jelly, and ſtraining it.

Glut, great Quantity of any thing, Fill, Fulneſs of Stomach: Among Falconers, the ſlimy Subſtance that lies in a Hawk's Pannel.

Glutæi, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Name of ſix Muſcles that move the Buttocks; on each ſide three.

Glutæus Major, a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo call'd, as being the largeſt Muſcle of thoſe that make up the Buttocks: It takes riſe from the outward part of the Spine of the *Os Ileum*, as alſo from the hindermoſt parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os Coccigis*, and is let into the *Linea Aſpera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone; ſo that when this Muſcle acts, it pulls the Thigh directly backward.

Glutæus Medius, a Muſcle of the Thigh which lies chiefly under the Tendinous Beginning of the former, and ariſing from the outward part of the *Os Ileum*, is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muſcle is employ'd to turn the Thigh inwards; or as others ſay, it ſerves to ſtretch it out.

Glutæus Minor, a Muſcle of the Thigh, that lies wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*: It ariſes from the *Dorſus Ilei*, and has its Inſertion at the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*; ſo that its Fibres running Parallel with thoſe of the *Medius*, aſſiſt it in all its Actions,

Gluten, (*Lat.*) Glue, Paſte, Solder: According to the ancient Phyſicians, a kind of dewey Humour, that ſticks cloſe to the Parts, and is otherwiſe termed *Ros glutea*.

Glutia, (*Gr.*) Two Prominences or Bunchings out in the Brain, which are likewiſe call'd *Nates* in *Latin*; both Terms ſignifying *Buttocks*.

Glutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together, or joining together with Glue.

Glutinative, proper to glue, that has a gluing Quality.

Glutinous, that ſticks like Glue, gluiſh or gluey, clammy.

Glutos, (*Gr.*) one of the Proceſſes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwiſe call'd the *greater Rotator*.

Glutton, one that devours much Meat, a greedy Eater: Alſo the Name of a ſtrange greedy Beaſt, that ſtuffs it ſelf with Carrion till its Paunch ſticks out like a Drum; afterwards getting between two Trees or Rocks, it preſſes out the Ordure upwards and downwards, and then returns to the Carcaſs to gorge it ſelf again. This Beaſt is found in *Lithuania*, *Muſcovy*, and other *Northern* Countries.

Gluttony, immoderate eating and drinking.

Glycipicris, (*Gr.*) Bitter-ſweet, or windy Night-ſhade, an Herb ſaid to provoke Urine, to be good in a Dropſy and for the Jaundice.

Glycyrrhiza, Sweet-root, or Liquoriſh, good for the Lungs and Reins, and againſt Sharpneſs of Urine.

Glycyſide, the Piony, a Plant and Flower.

Glyn, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Record for a Valley.

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Gnaphalium, (*Gr.*) Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, an Herb, the diſtill'd Water of which is of great Uſe for Cancers.

Gnar, or **Gnur**, a hard Knot in Wood; alſo a Churl or Clown.

Gnat, a ſmall ſort of a ſtinging Fly.

Gnat-ſnapper, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Fig-eater.

Gnew, (old Word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old Word) a Churl, or Fool.

Gnoma, (*Gr.*) a Sentence; alſo an Inſtrument to meaſure Land with.

Gnomon, a Carpenter's Rule; alſo the Needle, Cock, or Pin of a Dial, that caſts the Shadow on the Hour.

In *Geometry*, the **Gnomon of a Parallelogram**, is a Figure made of the two Complements, together with either of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal

Gnomonick, full of Sentences, as the *Gnomonick Poets*, Writers of Sententious Verſes.

Gnomonicks, the Art of Dialling.

Gnoſticks, (*i. e.* knowing) a Sect of vile Hereticks, who had one *Carpocras* for their Ring-leader, *A.C.* 125. They aſſum'd to themſelves a great Degree of Knowledge, deny'd the Day of Judgment, and held two ſupreme Deities, one Good, the other Bad.

To **Go to God**, or *to* **Go without Day**, a Law-Expreſſion, ſignifying to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Go-to-bed-at-Noon, an Herb ſo call'd.

Goad, a pointed Stick, or Rod with a ſharp Iron Pin at the end of it to prick Oxen, or other Cattel forward.

Goal, the Place appointed for the end of a Race, or other Exerciſe; alſo the ſame as *Gaol*; a Jayl, or Priſon.

Goaling of Vagabonds, (in the Statute Laws) a ſending them to Gaol or Priſon.

Goaring. See *Goring*.

Goat, a well-known Beaſt.

Goat-chafer, a ſort of Beetle; an Inſect.

Goat-hart, or *Stone-buck*, a wild Beaſt.

Goat-milker, or **Goat-ſucker**, a kind of Owl.

Goats-beard, an Herb with long ſtaring Leaves, the Root of which is excellent in Sallets, and held to be reſtorative in Conſumptions.

Goats-bread, a kind of eatable Root.

Goats-Marjoram, an Herb.

Goats-rue, an Herb having Leaves ſomewhat like Vetches, but of a lighter Colour. It preſerves the Heart from Panting, and the effect of Malancholy Vapours; being alſo good againſt Poiſon, Peſtilence, and the Small-Pox.

Goats-thorn, a kind of Shrub.

Goavo-tree, a Tree in *Jamaica*, which has ſeveral Trunks growing from one Root, ſeven or eight Foot high, with Leaves of a yelloviſh green Colour; the Fruit round like a Grape, but bigger.

Gob, or **Gobbet**, a great piece of Meat.

To **Gobble up**, to eat Gobs, or ſwallow down greedily.

Gobio, or **Gobius**, (*Lat.*) the Gudgeon or Pink; a Sea and River Fiſh.

Gobio Capitatus, the Bull-head, Cull, or Millers-Thumb.

Gobites Barbatus, the Loche.

Goblet, the Drinking-Cup of a round Figure, without Feet or Handles.

Goblins, or **Hobgoblins**, familiar Spirits that are ſaid to do good Offices in Houſes, as to help to dreſs the Horſes, *&c.*

Gobonated, as *A Bordure Gobonated*, *i. e.* divided after ſuch a manner, as if it were cut into Gobbets, and diſtinguiſh'd by ſeveral Colours.

Godard, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue, Godly Diſpoſition.

Godard, or *a la* **Godard**, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dreſſing a ſhort Rib of Beef.

Godbote, (*Sax.*) an Amercement or Fine anciently paid for Crimes and Offences againſt God; an Eccleſiaſtical or Church-Fine.

Godfrey, (*Germ.* God's Peace) a proper Name of Men, the moſt eminent Bearer of which was that famous Champion in the Holy War, ſtyl'd *Godfrey of Bouillon*, who took the City of *Jeruſalem* from the Infidels, and was made King of it.

Godiveau (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Pie fill'd with a delicious Farce made of Veal, and ſeveral other kinds of Meat; or elſe of Carps, Pikes and other Fiſh, for Days of Abſtinence.

Godwin, (*Germ.*) a proper Name ſignifying victorious in God.

Godwit, a kind of Quail, a delicate Bird.

Goff, a ſort of Play at Ball.

Goffe. See *Geoff*.

Gofiſh, (old Word) ſottiſh.

Gog, (*Heb.* a Roof of a Houſe) the Son of *Shemaiah*: Alſo a People, who together with *Magog* are mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that ſhall perſecute the Church.

To **be a-gog for a thing**, to be eagerly bent upon it, to deſire it earneſtly.

Goggle-eyed, having ſull rolling Eyes.

Goging-ſtool, a Ducking ſtool for Scolds and Shrews.

Going to the Vault, a Term us'd in Hunting, with reſpect to an Hare, which ſometimes, tho' ſeldom takes the Ground like a Coney.

Going upon Service, a Military Term. See *Duty*.

Gola, or **Throat**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Ornament; an Ogee or Wave.

Gold, the moſt weighty, moſt perfect and moſt valuable of all Metals; unequal in its Parts, and having Pores of different Figures.

Gold of Pleaſure, the Name of a certain Herb.

Fulminating Gold. See *Aurum fulminans*.

Gold-cups, a ſort of Flower.

Gold-finch, a well known Singing-Bird: Of theſe there is a very beautifying ſort in *Virginia*, with Red, Orange colour'd, and yellow Feathers.

Gold-hammer, a Bird.

Gold-ring, or the **Devil's Gold-ring**, a ſmall Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it ſelf up in its Leaves.

Gold-ſike, a little Spring in the Pariſh of *Orton* in *Weſtmorland*, which continually caſts up ſmall thin pieces of a Subſtance that ſhines and reſembles Gold.

Golda, (in our old Writers) a Gullet, a Water-paſſage, or Sink.

Golden, belonging to, or like Gold.

Golden Fleece, ſmall Grains of Gold found in Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by means of Sheeps skins with the Wool on.

Golden Number, or **Prime**, (in *Aſtron.*) a Number which beginning with Unity encreaſes Yearly one, till it comes to Nineteen, and then begins again: 'Tis ſo call'd becauſe it was formerly ſet down in Calanders or Almanacks in Golden Letters, tho' now commonly in red ones; or perhaps by the reaſon of the great Uſe of it, which is to find the Change, the Full and the Quarters of the Moon. See *Lunar Cycle*.

Golden-rod, an Herb of a cleanſing and binding Quality.

Golden Rule, or **the Rule of Three**, (in *Arithmetick*) ſo call'd by way of Excellency, which may be either Single or Compound; alſo Direct or Inverſe.

The **Single Rule**, is when three Terms or Numbers are propoſed, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as in this Queſtion, If 4 Students ſpend 19 Pound in certain Months, how much Money will ſerve 8 Students for the ſame time, and at the ſame rate of Expence?

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The **Compound**, or **Double Rule**, is when five Terms being propounded a ſixth proportional to them is requir'd; as if 4 Students ſpend 19 Pounds in three Months, how much will ſerve 8 Students 9 Months?

The **Golden Rule of Three direct**, is when the Tenour or Senſe of the Queſtion requires the fourth Number ſought, to have ſuch Proportion to the ſecond, as the third Number has to the firſt: So in the firſt Queſtion as 8 is the double of 4, ſo ought the fourth Number to be the double of 19.

The **Inverſe, indirect**, or **backward Rule of Three**, is when the fourth Term required ought to proceed from the ſecond Term, according to the ſame Rate or Proportion that the firſt proceeds from the third: For Example, if 8 Horſes may be maintain'd 12 Days with a certain Quantity of Provender, how many Days will the ſame Quantity ſerve 16 Horſes? Here as 8 is half 16, ſo ought the fourth Term required to be half 12.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony, a Chymical Medicine, made of the Regulus of Antimony, boil'd in Common Water, and ſtrain'd afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, ſo that a Reddiſh or Gold-colour'd Powder will ſink to the bottom of the Veſſel.

Goldeney, or **Guilt-head**, a Sea fiſh.

Gold-foil, Leaf-gold.

Goldilocks, or **Golden-tufts**, a ſort of Herb.

Golding, a kind of Apple.

Goldlin, a Fiſh ſo call'd from its Colour, its ſides from the Neck to the Tail being curiouſly wrought with golden and red Lines at a certain diſtance on a Silver-ground.

Gold-ſmith, one that ſells and deals in all ſorts of Gold and Silver-Plate, Medals, Jewels, *&c.*

Golgotha, a place near *Mount-Sion*, full of Malefactors Bones: The Word in the *Syriack* Tongue ſignifies a place of dead Mens Sculls.

Goliah, (*Heb.*) a Giant of the *Philiſtines*, killed by *David*.

Gollerdies, (old Word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a Slaſh, or Blow.

Golpes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Pellets of the Purpure Colour.

Goman, (*Sax.*) a Marry'd Man.

Gome, the black and oily Greaſe of a wrought Cart-Wheel, Printing-Preſs, *&c.*

Gomer, (*Heb.* conſuming) the Son of *Japhet*; alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing the Quantity of one Gallon, or ſomewhat more.

Gomphæne, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Jealouſie*, or *Popinjay*.

Gomphiaſis, or **Agomphiaſis**, a Diſtemper of the Teeth, when they are looſe and ready to drop out; alſo the breeding of the Cheek-Teeth.

Gomphos, a kind of Swelling in the Eye, when the Ball of it goes beyond the Skin call'd *Uvea Tunica*.

Gomphoſis, or **Gomphoma**, (in *Surgery*) the faſtening of one Bone into another, like a Nail, as of the Teeth in the Jaws.

Gonagra, the Gout in the Knee.

Gonambuch, a Bird in *Braſil* no bigger than a great Fly, with ſhining Wings, which ſings ſo ſweetly, that it is not inferiour to the Nightingale.

Gondola, (*Ital.*) a kind of flat long Boat, much us'd in the Canals at *Venice*.

Gone out a-head, a Sea-Phraſe, us'd when a Ship under Sail has paſs'd before the Head of another.

Gonfalon, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Pope's Army.

Gonfalonier, the Pope's Standard-bearer, which Office is claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of *Parma*.

Gonfennon, (old Word) a little Flag.

Gongyla, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) every Swelling that happens in the ſinewy Parts, with hardneſs and roundneſs.

Gonorrhœa, a Diſeaſe which cauſes a frequent diſcharge of the Seed without any erection of the Yard, which does not always proceed from a Venereal Cauſe, but ſometimes from a Sprain or Wrench; 'tis commonly call'd a Clap, or the *Running of the Reins*. See *Chaude-piſſe*.

Gonorrhœa Chordata, is when, together with the effuſion of the *Semen Urethra*, or Urinary Paſſages, is bent like a Bow with Pain.

Good Abearing, or **Good Behaviour**, (Law-Term) an exact Carriage of a Subject towards the King and his Liege-People, whereto Men upon their diſſolate Courſe of Life, or Miſdemeanours, are ſometimes bound.

Good Country, an Aſſize, or Jury of Country-men, or good Neighbours.

Good Cheat, forfeited Goods. See *Eſcheat*.

Googe, a ſort of Tool us'd by Joyners, *&c.*

Gool, (Statute Law-Word) a Breach in a Bank or Sea-Well; a Paſſage worn by the ebbing and flowing of the Tide; alſo a Trench or Ditch.

Gooſe, a known Fowl; a Taylor's Iron to preſs Seams with; a Paſſage or Breach worked by the Sea.

Gooſe-berries, a Fruit, ſo call'd from the uſe that has been a long time made of them for Sauce for Green Geeſe.

Gooſe-bill, Surgeon's Inſtrument, ſerving for the ſame uſe as the *Crows-bill*; which See.

Goſe-foot, a kind of Herb.

Gooſe-graſs, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Cleavers*, good to cleanſe the Blood and ſtrengthen the Liver.

Gooſe-wing, (among Sailers) a particular way of fitting up the Sail on the Miſſen-Yard, ſo as the Ship may go more ſwift before a Wind, or Quarter-Wind, with a fair freſh Gale; it is alſo ſometimes call'd a *Studding-ſail*.

Goz-belly, or **Goze-belly**, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

Goze, a Pool, or Pit of Water to keep Fiſh in; alſo any ſtop in a River, ſuch as Wears, Mills, Stakes, *&c.* which hinder the free paſſage of Ships or Boats.

Gozrow, a Country Word for a Raven.

Goze, a piece of Linnen cloath let into the ſides of a Woman's Shift; in old Records a ſmall narrow ſlip of Ground. In *Heraldry* a *Gore* is a Figure conſiſting of two arched Lines drawn from the Sinifter Chief and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp Angle in the Feſſe-point: It ſignifies a Rebatement for Cowardize; but a *Gore dexter* is no mark of Diſhonour.

Goze, or **Goze-blood**, clotted or corrupt Blood. To **Goze**, to prick, to puſh at or wound with a Horn, as an Ox does; alſo a Country Word, to make up a Mow or Reek of Hay, *&c.*

Gorge, (in *Falconry*) that part of a Hawk which firſt receives the Meat, and is call'd the Craw or Crop in other Fowls. In *Fortification* it is the entrance that leads to the Platform or Body of a Work.

Gorge of a Baſtion, is made by two Lines drawn both ways from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Angles of the Courtin or Flank.

Gorge of a flat Baſtion, is a right Line which bounds the diſtance comprehended between the two Flanks.

Gorge of a Half-moon or **Ravelin**, is the ſpace contain'd between the two Ends of their Faces next the place.

Gorge of other Out-works, is the ſpace between their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

Gorge, Eule, or **Neck**, (in *Architect.*) is the narroweſt part of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Capitals, lying between the Aſtragal, above the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulets: Alſo a kind of Moulding hollow on the inſide, which is larger, but not ſo deep as the *Scotia*, and ſerves for Compartiments, Chambrances, *&c.*

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To **Gorge**, to fill, glut, cram, or ſtuff.

Gorged, a Term us'd by Heralds, when a Crown, Coronet, or ſuch like thing, is repreſented about the Neck of a Lion or Swan, &c. as *a Lion or Signet, gorged with a Ducal Coronet.*

Gorgeous, coſtly, ſtately, gallant, fine, eſpecially in Apparel.

Gorget, a kind of Whisk, or Neckcloth for a Woman; alſo a Neck-piece of Plate worn by the Officers of a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

To Gormandize, to be given to Gluttony, to devour greedily.

Goring, a Sea-Term apply'd to a Sail, when it comes ſloping off by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing; as all the Top-ſails and Top-gallant Sails are.

Gors, or **Gorſs**, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd Furz.

Gortinians, a Sect of *New-England* Hereticks, not much different from the *Quakers*, ſet up by *Samuel Gorton*, who was baniſh'd out of *England*, *A. D.* 1646.

Goſhawk, a Bird of Prey, of which there are ſeveral Sorts.

Goſling, a young Gooſe; alſo a kind of Subſtance that grows upon a Nut-tree.

Goſpel, (*Sax. i. e.* God's Word, or good Saying) a Title more eſpecially given to the Four Books of the New Teſtament, relating to the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of our Bleſſed Saviour; alſo the Principles and Conditions of Chriſtianity therein reveal'd: Alſo a Portion of the Goſpel, contain'd in the Service of the Church of *England*, at the reading of which the People ſtand up.

Goſpeller, he that reads the Goſpel in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Goſſ-hawk, (*q. d.* groſs Hawk) a large kind of Hawk.

Goſſip, (in *Saxon*, *Godſib*, *i. e.* of Kin before God) one that undertakes for another in Baptiſm; a Godfather, or Godmother.

Goſſipion, or **Goſſipium**, (*Gr.*) a Tree that bears Cotten; or the Cotten it ſelf, which being burnt ſtops bleeding, eſpecially of Wounds.

Goſſomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like Exhalation or Vapour, which hovers in the Air at the Beginning of Autumn; and which is ſuppos'd by Country-People to rot Sheep, if it fall upon the Ground where they feed.

Gote, a Word us'd in Stat. 23 *H.* 8. for a Ditch, Sluce, or Gutter.

Gothick, belonging to the *Goths*: In Architecture, *a Gothick Building*, ſuch a one as is rais'd after the Manner of the *Goths*; wherein the Order is ſo far different from the ancient Proportions, that its Pillars are either too maſſy, like vaſt Piles, or as ſlender as Poles; neither have the Capitals any certain Dimenſions, but have Figures carv'd on them, repreſenting the thorny Leaves of Thiſtles, Coleworts, Bears-foot, &c.

To **Govern**, (*Lat.*) to rule, to manage, look to, or take care of; to carry or behave one's ſelf.

Governable, that may be governed.

Governante, or **Governeſs**, ſhe that has the bringing up of a Perſon of Quality's Child, or of a young Prince.

Government, the Office or Employment of a Governor; alſo the Province, City, or Place that is under his Command: Alſo the Form or Manner of governing; as *an Ariſtocratical* or *Democratical Government.*

Governor, a Ruler or Commander, a Tutor.

Governor of a Garriſon, a conſiderable Officer, whoſe Power not only prevails over the Inhabitants and Soldiers of the Place; but alſo over all Troops that may be there in Winter-Quarters, or Quarters of Refreſhment.

Goule, (old Word) Uſury, from the *Latin* Word *Gula*, *i. e.* the Throat.

Gourd, a Plant, of the Nature of a Melon or Cucumber; it is alſo us'd by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Gournet, a kind of Bird.

Gout, a painful Diſeaſe, occaſion'd by the falling down of a ſharp Humour upon the Nerves and Tendons.

Gout-wort, otherwiſe call'd Herb-*Gerard*, *Aſh-weed*, and *Jump-about*, an Herb whoſe Property is to eaſe the Gout and Sciatica, as all Joint-aches, and other cold Diſtempers.

Goyavier, a ſort of Fruit growing in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Grabat, (*Fr.*) a little Bed or Couch without Curtains.

To **Grabble**, to handle untowardly, or wantonly.

Grace, Favour, or Good-will; Agreeableneſs, genteel Air, Comlineſs. In *Divinity*, the Mercy and Loving-kindneſs of God in finding out Means for the Redemption of Mankind, and in ſanctifying the Elect; alſo a Power or Diſpoſition to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws, and to practiſe all Chriſtian Virtues.

Graceful, full of Grace, handſome, comely, charming, agreeable.

Graceleſs, void of Grace, brazen-faced, impudent.

Gracilis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muſcles of the Leg, ſo nam'd from its being the moſt ſlender of them: It ariſes from the inward jointing of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and is inſerted to the *Tibia*, or greater Focil-bone, ſo as to aſſiſt in bending the Thigh and Leg inwards.

Gracility, Slenderneſs, Slimneſs, Lankneſs.

Gracious, endued with Grace, or that has a good Grace; kind, civil, courteous.

Graculus, (*Lat.*) a Jack-daw, *Corniſh* Chough, or Jay.

Graculus Palmipes, the Cowt, or Sea-Crow.

Gradatio, a going Step by Step. In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure that by a *Greek* Name is otherwiſe call'd *Climax*; which ſee.

Gradatory, a Place to which one may go up by Steps; particularly an Aſcent from the Cloiſter to the Choir in ſome Churches.

Gradual, that is done or comes by degrees.

Gradual Pſalms, Fifteen *Pſalms* together from the 118th to the 133d, or from the 119th to the 134th, which the *Levites* us'd to ſing, as they went up the Fifteen Steps of *Solomon*'s Temple, on every Step a *Pſalm.*

The **Gradual**, a Part of the Maſs, which is ſaid or ſung between the Epiſtle and Goſpel.

Gradual, or **Graile**, a Book containing certain Offices and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church.

Graduate, one that has taken his Degrees in an Univerſity.

Graffer, (in ſome Statutes) a Notary, or Scrivener.

Graffium, (in old Records) a Writing-Book, or Ledger-Book; a Regiſter of Deeds and Evidences.

To **Graft**, (in *Husbandry*) to fix a Cyon or young Shoot upon a Stock, ſo as the Sap may paſs without any Hinderance.

Grail, or **Graile**. See *Gradual.*

Grain, all ſorts of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, &c. or a ſingle Corn, as of Salt, Muſtard-Seed, &c. Alſo the ſmalleſt Weight us'd in *England*, being the 20th Part of a Scruple in Apothecaries Weight, or the 24th Part of a Penny-weight *Troy.*

A **Grain-weight** of Gold Bullion is worth Two Pence, and a Grain-weight of Silver but half a Farthing. Three Grains, or Corns of Barley in length, make an Inch in Meaſure.

Grains of Paradiſe, a Plant otherwiſe call'd *Cardamum.*

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Graining-board, a Board made with Nicks, or Teeth like a Saw, and us'd by Curriers in graining their Leather.

Grame, (old Word) Sorrow, Miſ-hap, Anger.

Gramercy, a Term commonly us'd to expreſs Thanks; from the *French* Words *Grand Merci*, i.e. great Thanks.

Gramis, (*Lat.*) a Rheum in the Eyes.

Gramineous, belonging to Graſs, graſſy, as *Gramineous Plants*; a Term us'd by Herbaliſts for ſuch Herbs as have a long narrow Leaf like Graſs, and no Foot-ſtalks.

Gramma, (*Gr.*) a Letter, a Writing; alſo a Scruple in Weight, the third part of a *Drachma*, or Dram.

Grammar, (according to *Cicero*'s Definition) is the Art of Speaking and Writing truly, eſtabliſhed by Cuſtom, Reaſon and Authority: Alſo a Book which contains the Rules of that Art in every Language. 'Tis ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Gramma*, *i. e.* a Letter, becauſe it ſhews in the firſt place how to form articulate Sounds, which are repreſented by Letters.

Grammarian, one that is ſkill'd in, or teaches Grammar.

Grammatias, a kind of Jaſper-ſtone, with white Strokes or Lines overthwart.

Grammatical, belonging to the Science of Grammar.

Grammaticaſter, or **Grammatiſta**, a Smatterer in Grammar, a paltry Schoolmaſter, a Pedant.

Grample, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Grampus, a Fiſh ſomewhat like a Whale, but leſs.

Granadeer, (*Fr.*) a Soldier armed with a Sword, a Hatchet, a Firelock ſlung, and a Pouch full of Granadoes.

Granadoes, a ſmall Shell or hollow Ball, made of Iron, Tin, or other Metal fill'd with fine Powder, and having a Fuſee ſtuck to the Touch-hole to ſet it on fire; which is no ſooner done but the Caſe flies into many ſhatters, to the great Damage of all that ſtand near it: So that Granadoes are uſually thrown by Hand into cloſe and narrow Places, as Trenches, Lodgments, &c. or amidſt the Soldiers to diſorder their Ranks.

Granary, or **Garner**, (*Lat.*) a Place where Corn is kept.

Granatarius, (in old *Records*) an Officer who kept the Granary or Corn-chamber in a Religious Houſe.

Granate, that has many Grains, as *granate Marble*.

A **Granate**, a precious Stone, ſo called becauſe it reſembles that of a Pomegranate; it is an imperfect kind of Carbuncle or Ruby, but of a ſomewhat darker Colour.

Granatum, the Pomegranate, a ſort of Fruit that yields a good Juice agreeable to the Stomach.

Grand, great, vaſt, chief.

Grand Cape, (in Common-Law) a Writ that lies, when any Real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but makes Default upon the firſt Summons. See *Cape*.

Grand Days, thoſe that in every Term are ſolemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, *viz.* in *Eaſter*-Term, *Aſcenſion-day*; in *Trinity*-Term, that of St. *John Baptiſt*; in *Michaelmas*-Term, thoſe of *All-Saints*, and *All-Souls*; and in *Hilary*-Term, the Feſtival of the Puriſication of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd *Candlemas-day*.

Grand Diſtreſs, a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands or Goods that a Man has within the County or Bailiwick.

Grand Seignior, (*Ital. i. e.* great Lord) a Title commonly given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Grand Sergeanty. See *Chivalry* and *Sergeanty*.

Grandee, a Nobleman of *Spain* or *Portugal*, that is allow'd to be cover'd in the King's Preſence.

Grandeur, (*Fr.*) Greatneſs, Dignity, Nobleneſs, Excellency, Magnificence, State.

† **Grandiloquence**, (*Lat.*) Loftineſs of Speech, Height of Style or Expreſſion.

Grandimonenſers, a Religious Order ſet up by one *Stephen* of *Avern*, *A. D.* 1076.

Grandinoſum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, otherwiſe call'd *Cuboides*.

Grando, Hail, a Meteor; alſo a little hard Swelling in the Eye-lids like a Hailſtone.

Grange, a Building that has Granaries, Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places neceſſary; a Farm-Houſe.

Grangerus, or **Grangiarius**, (in old *Latin* Records) an Officer belonging to Religious Houſes, who was to look after their Grange or Farm, and accounted for the Profits of it.

Graniferous Seed-pods, ſo Herbaliſts call thoſe Pods, which bear ſmall Seeds like Grains.

Granite, or **Granita**, a kind of ſpeckled Marble, found in ſeveral Parts of *Italy*.

Granivorous Animals, thoſe Living Creatures that feed upon Grain or Corn, and other Seeds.

Grant, Gift, Allowance, Privilege: In a Law-ſenſe, a Gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot be convey'd or made over by bare Word of Mouth; as Rents, Services, Tithes, &c. Or it is a Gift made by ſuch Perſons as cannot give but by Deed; as the King, and all Bodies Politick.

A thing is ſaid to **lye in Grant**, which cannot be aſſign'd without an Inſtrument or Deed.

Grantee, the Perſon to whom a Grant is made.

Grantor, he or ſhe that grants, or makes a Grant.

To **Granulate**, (*Lat.* in *Chymiſtry*) to pour melted Metal drop by drop thro' an Iron-Cullender, or other Veſſel, into cold Water, that it may congeal into Grains.

Granulation, the Act of granulating, or reducing Metallick Bodies, &c. into ſmall Grains.

Granum, (*Lat.*) a Grain of any Corn; a Kernel of Fruit: Alſo the leaſt Weight now in Uſe, the 20th Part of a Scruple, for which White Pepper-Corns are ſometimes taken.

Graphical, (*Gr.*) curiouſly deſcribed, done to the Life, perfect, exact, excellent.

Graphice, the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing.

Graphium, an Iron-Pen with which the Ancients us'd to write on Tables waxed over; a Pen, a Pencil.

Graphoides, (in *Anat.*) a Proceſs of the Scull-bone, ſhap'd like a Pen for a Table-Book.

Graphometer, a Mathematical Inſtrument, being half a Circle divided into 180 Degrees, with a Ruler, Sights, and a Compaſs in the middle to meaſure Heights, &c.

Grapnel-Anchors, a ſort of Anchors for Gallies, ſmall Ships or Boats to ride by: They differ from other Anchors in being without Stocks, and having four *Flooks*.

Grapple, **Grappling-Iron**, or **Grapnel**, an Iron Inſtrument, with ſeveral Hooks, to lay hold of a Ship, in order to board it in an Engagement.

To **Grapple**, to graſp and lay hold on; to contend or ſtrive earneſtly, to ſtruggle with.

Graſs-cocks, little Heaps of mow'd Graſs, in which it lies the firſt Day to dry. See *Wind-rows*.

Graſs-hearth, or **Graſs-hurt**, was anciently a Cuſtom in ſome Places, for the Tenants to bring their Ploughs, and do one Day's Work for their Lord.

Graſs-Plancane, a kind of Herb.

Graſs-Week, Rogation-Week, ſo call'd in the Inns of Court and Chancery, becauſe the Commons of that Week conſiſt chiefly of Sallets, with hard Eggs, Green Sauce, &c.

To **Grate**, to crumble Bread, or reduce Solid Bodies

Bodies to Powder, by rubbing them upon a Grater, or Utenſil made of Tin, with Holes in it, that are rough on the outſide: Alſo to offend or vex, to fret or gall; as *Such a Reply grated upon, or gall'd him.*

Grates, a ſort of Iron Lettices, that ſerve inſtead of Windows in Priſons and Popiſh Cloiſters.

Among Confectioners, **Grates** are a Frame of ſeveral Wire-Circles, ſet very cloſe together in form of Croſs-bars, upon which thoſe Comfits are chiefly laid, which are to be preſerv'd dry.

Gratefal, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; pleaſant, agreeable.

Gratia Dei, (*Lat. i. e.* God's Grace) the Name of a Plaiſter made of Wax, Roſin, Suet, Turpentine, Maſtick and Frankincenſe: Alſo a kind of leſſer Centaury, an Herb of great Uſe for the Dropſy and Jaundice.

Gratiæ Expectativæ, certain Bulls whereby the Pope us'd to grant Mandates for Church-Livings.

Gratification, a gratifying or doing of a Pleaſure; alſo a Preſent or free Gift.

To **Gratify**, to do one a good Turn or Pleaſure, to recompenſe or requite.

Gratings, (Sea-Term) ſmall Ledges of ſaw'd Plank, fram'd one into another like a Priſon-Grate, or Portcullice: They lie on the upper Deck between the Main and Fore-maſt, and ſerve for the Convenience of the Ship's Company, to let in the Air and Light; as alſo for a good Defence in a cloſe Fight.

Gratiola, (*Lat.*) Hedge-hyſſop, an Herb.

Gratis, freely, for nothing, or without any Coſt.

Gratitude, Gratefulneſs, Thankfulneſs, Acknowledgment.

Gratuitous, done voluntarily, without any regard to Intereſt or Recompence; freely beſtowed.

Gratuity, a free Gift.

Gratulatory, rejoycing with, or wiſhing Joy to another, for ſome good Succeſs; thankful.

Grava, (in old Records) a Grove, ſmall Wood, Copſe or Thicket.

Grave, that has a compoſed Countenance, ſerious, ſober; low or deep, in ſpeaking of Sounds.

Grave Accent. See *Accent*.

Grave, or **Greve**, (among the *Germans*) a Title ſignifying a great Lord, Earl, or Governor; as *Burgrave*, *Landgrave*, *Palſgrave*, &c. which ſee.

To **Grave a Ship**, to preſerve the Calking, by laying over a Mixture of Tallow or Train-Oil, Roſin and Brimſtone boil'd together: Alſo to bring her a-ground and then to burn off the Filth that ſticks to her Sides without board, with Reeds, Broom, &c. in order to pay her a-new.

Gravedo, (*Lat.*) Heavineſs: Alſo the Poſe or ſtuffing of the Head, a Diſeaſe.

To **Gravel**, to cover or ſpread over with Gravel or Sand; alſo to perplex, puzzle, or put to a Nonplus.

Gravelled Aſhes, (among Chymiſts) the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Aſhes. See *Cineres Clavellari*.

Gravelling, a Diſtemper that happens to a Horſe by means of little Gravel-ſtones getting between the Hoof and the Shoe, which ſettles at the quick and there feſters.

Graver, a Tool to engrave with, made of Steel in Form of a Lozenge, alſo a Barber-Surgeon's Inſtrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

Graver of the Mint, he that engraves the Stamps for the Money.

To **Gravitate**, a Word us'd by Philoſophers, for to weigh.

Gravitation, the Act of gravitating or weighing.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) Graveneſs, Soberneſs, Diſcretion: In a Philoſophical Senſe, that Quality, by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth; haſtening their Motion, as they come nearer towards it.

Abſolute Gravity, is the whole Force by which any kind of Body tends downwards.

Specifick Gravity, is the peculiar Gravity or Weight that any Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be diſtinguiſh'd from all other Bodies of different kinds.

Center of Gravity. See *Center*.

Gray, a wild Beaſt, otherwiſe call'd a *Brock* and *Badger*.

Gray-hound, a ſort of Hunting-dog, that deſerves the firſt place, by reaſon of his Swiftneſs, Strength and Sagacity in purſuing his Game.

Grayling, a kind of Fiſh.

Grays-Inn. See *Inns* of Court.

To **Graze**, to feed on Graſs; alſo to glance or paſs lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

Grazier, one that deals in Cattel, that breeds or fattens them for Sale.

Greach-breach. See *Gritbbreach*.

Grease, (among Hunters) the fat of a Boar or Hare; but the former has an Addition, and is call'd *Bevy-Greaſe*.

Grease-molten, a Diſtemper in a Horſe, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding, or Labour.

Great, huge, large, big, noble, mighty, powerful.

Great Bear. See *Urſa Major*.

Great Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) are thoſe whoſe Plane paſſes thro' the Center of the Sphere or Globe, and divide it into two equal parts; being ſix in Number, *viz.* The *Horizon*, *Meridian*, *Equinoctial*, *Ecliptick*, and the two *Colures*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Great-Circle Sailing, (in *Navigat.*) the ſteering of a Ship the neareſt Courſe between two Places, in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere.

Great Hare, (among Hunters) a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

Great Men, (in ſeveral Statutes) are ſometimes taken for the Temporal Lords in the higher Houſe of Parliament, and ſometimes for the Members of the Houſe of Commons.

To **Greave a Ship.** See to *Grave*.

Greaves, a kind of Boots or Armour for the Legs.

Grecian, one born in the Country of *Greece*, or one ſkill'd in the *Greek* Tongue.

Grecism, a Propriety of that Language.

Gree, (*Fr.*) Will, Accord, good-liking. In *Heraldry*, a Degree or Step: In *Common-Law*, Contentment, or Satisfaction; as To *make Gree to the Parties*, *i. e.* to give them Satisfaction for an Injury done.

Green, the Colour which Nature has given to Trees, Leaves and Herbs: 'Tis obſervable, that Green muſt be firſt died Blue; there being no Ingredient in Nature, which alone can die a green Colour.

Green-chaſer, a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect.

Green-cloth, the Name of a Court of Juſtice, that ſits in the Counting-Houſe of the King's Court; which See.

Green-finch, a ſort of ſinging-bird, whoſe Song is but mean.

Green-houſes, certain Houſes built in Gardens for Ornament, and neceſſary for many choice Greens that will not bear the Winters Cold abroad in our Climate.

Green-hue, (in the *Foreſt-Laws*) ſignifies every thing that grows green within the Foreſt; it is alſo call'd *Vert*.

Green-Silver, a Duty of one Halfpeny paid Yearly to the Lord of the Manor of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, by every Tenant, whoſe Fore-door opens to *Greenbury*.

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Green-wax, a Term us'd in the *Statute-Laws*, for the Eſtreats of Iſſues and Fines in the *Exchequer*, deliver'd to the Sheriffs, under the Seal of that Court made in Green Wax, to be levy'd by them in their reſpective Counties.

Greele, (old Word) a Stair or Step.

To **Greet**, (old Word) to ſalute.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap ſo call'd, as being the Device of one *Gregory* a Barber.

Gregorian Account of Time, the New Account, or New Style, eſtabliſh'd upon the Reformation of the Kalendar by Pope *Gregory* XIII. *A.D.* 1582. according to which the Year conſiſts of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds; whereas before, according to the Old Style, or *Julian* Account, appointed by the Emperor *Julius Cæſar*, it conſiſted of 365 Days and 6 Hours; and Ten Days being taken out of the Month of *October*, the Days of their Months always go Ten Days before ours; ſo that their Eleventh Day is our firſt Day. See *Julian Account*, and *Style Old* and *New*.

Gregory, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek* Watchful, and anſwering to *Vigilantius* in *Latin*.

Gremil, **Gromil**, or **Grummel**, a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Pearl-plant*.

Grenade, (*Fr.*) a Pomegranate, a Granado. In *Cookery*, a Diſh of larded Veal-collops bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, with Six Pigeons and a Ragoo in the middle, and cover'd on the top and underneath with thin Slices of Bacon.

Grenadin, a ſort of Farce, or ſtuff'd Meat laid upon thin Slices of Bacon in a Baking-pan, with a hollow Place to receive a Fowl cut into Halves and dreſs'd in a Ragoo.

Grenado. See *Granado*.

Grenate, a precious Stone. See *Granate*.

Greſham-College, a fair Building in the City of *London*, formerly the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who made it a College, and endow'd it with Revenues, for the maintaining of Profeſſors of Divinity, Civil Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick.

Greva, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Sea-ſhore, Beach, or Sand.

Greve. See *Grave*.

Grice, a young wild Boar.

Gridelin, a ſort of Colour made up of White and Red.

Grift-graft, (old Word) by hook or by crook.

Griffin, a Bird of Prey, like an Eagle, or a fabulous Creature, ſaid to have the Head, Wings and Feet of an Eagle, and the other Parts like a Lion.

Grifith. See *Gryffith*.

Grig, the ſmalleſt kind of Eel.

Grillade, (*Fr.*) a Diſh of broiled Meat.

Grills, a kind of ſmall Fiſh.

Grillus, (*Lat.*) the Cricket, an Inſect: Among Chymiſts Salt of Vitriol, that provokes vomiting.

Grim, that is of a fierce and crabbed Look or Countenance.

Grimace, (*Fr.*) a wry Face, wry Mouth, or crabbed Look; alſo Hypocriſy, Diſſimulation, Shew.

Grimbald, or **Grimoald**, (*Germ.* Power over Anger) a proper Name of Men.

To **Grime**, or **Begrime**, to ſmut, or dawb with Filth.

Grindle-ſtone, a kind of whitiſh Greet, of which there are ſeveral Sorts, ſome more rough, and others very ſmooth.

Grip, or **Gripe**, a ſmall Ditch cut a-croſs a Meadow or plough'd Land, in order to drain it.

Gripe, a Handful, as *a Gripe of Corn*; alſo a Pain in the Guts, Remorſe of Conſcience. In Sea-Affairs, the Compaſs or Sharpneſs of a Ship's Stem under Water, eſpecially towards the bottom of the Stem.

To **Gripe**, to ſeize or lay hold on ravenouſly; to oppreſs or cruſh, to twinge or wring the Belly: Among Sailors a Ship is ſaid *To gripe*, when ſhe keeps a good Wind; alſo when a Ship is apt to run her Head or Noſe too much into the Wind they ſay *ſhe gripes*.

Gripe-ſtick. See *Tornequet*.

Griph, (old Word) a Riddle.

Grishild, (*Germ.*) the proper Name of ſeveral Women, ſignifying Gray Lady.

Griſly, hideous, frightful to behold; as *A griſly Hue*.

Griſly Seeds, the ſkinny, thin, flat Seeds of Plants, ſo call'd by Herbaliſts.

Griſſel, a light Rount, or light Fleſh-Colour in Horſes.

Grist, Corn ground, or fit for grinding; Meal, Flower.

Grit, a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Grample; alſo the Duſt of Stones, Gravel, Metal, &c.

Grith, a *Saxon* Word for Peace.

Grithbrech, or **Grichbrech**, (old Law-Term) a Breach of the Peace.

Grithſtole, (*i. e.* Seat of Peace) a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Malefactors.

Grizled, hoary, gray-headed.

To **Groan**, to make a lamentable Noiſe, to ſigh. Among Foreſters a Buck is ſaid to *groan* or *troat*, when he makes a Noiſe at Rutting-time.

Groat, an *Engliſh* Silver Coin, worth Four Pence, or the ſame Value in other Money.

Groats, Oats after the Hulls are off, or great Oatmeal.

Grobian, (old Word) a ſlovenly ill-bred Fellow.

Grocers, formerly were Merchants, or Wholeſale Dealers, that engroſs'd all vendible Merchandizes; but now a particular well known Society of Traders, and one of the Twelve chief Companies of *London*.

Grocery, or **Grocery-Ware**, Commodities ſold by Grocers, as Sugar, Spice, dry'd Fruit, &c.

Grogram, a ſort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

Groin, the Parts about the Privities.

Gromel, an Herb. See *Gremil*.

Gromets, (in Sea-Affairs) ſmall Rings fix'd with Staples on the upper ſide of a Ship's Yard, to which the Lines call'd *Laskets* and *Caskets* are ty'd or made faſt.

Gron, (*Sax.*) a fenny Place.

Gronna, or **Grunna**, (in ancient Writers) a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire.

Groom, a Servant in ſome mean Station, formerly ſuch Youths as were ſent on foot of Errands, and ſerv'd as our Lackeys do; but it is now generally taken for a Perſon that looks after Horſes.

Groom of the Stole. See *Stole*.

Groom-Porter, an Officer belonging to the King's Court.

Groot, a *Dutch* Coin, of which two make 1 Stiver, and 20 Stivers one Guilder, or 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Sterling.

Groove, a Channel or Furrow cut out in Wood, Iron, or Stone.

Groove, or **Grove**, a deep Hole or Pit ſunk in the Ground to ſearch for Minerals.

To **Grope**, to feel untowardly.

Grope, or **Tickle**, a kind of Fiſhing, by putting one's Hand into the Water-holes where Fiſh lie, and tickling them about the Gills, by which means they'll become ſo quiet, that a Man may take them in his Hand and caſt them to Land; or if great Fiſh, he may thruſt his Fingers into their Gills and bring them out.

Groſs, thick, fat, dull, foul, notorious. In a *Law-ſenſe*, abſolute, or independent; ſo Advowſon in Groſs, is diſtinguiſh'd from Advowſon Appendant. See *Advowſon*.

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Gross Weight, (in *Traffick*) the Weight of Merchandizes or Goods, with their Dust and Dross; as also of the Bag, Chest, Fmil, or other thing wherein they are contain'd, out of which gross Weight, Allowance is to be made for Tare and Tret.

A Gross, Twelve Dozen.

Grosse Bois, (*Fr.*) great Wood, properly such as is counted Timber, either by the Common Law or Custom of the Country.

Grossome, an old Law-Word for an Amercement or Fine. See *Gersuma*.

Grossularia, (*Lat.*) the Gooseberry-Bush, the Fruit of which is very agreeable to the Stomach.

Grossulus, or **Grossus**, a green Fig, not yet ripe.

Grot, or **Grotto**, (*Ital.*) a Cave or Den, either natural or made by Art.

Grotesks, or **Grotesk-work**, (in *Painting* or *Carving*) Antick Work, certain rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, which represent Things after an odd and confused manner.

Grove, a little Wood; also a kind of Mine. See *Groove*.

Groveling, lying prone, or with one's Face downwards upon the Ground. Among Hunters, a Deer is said *To feed groveling* when she feeds upon her Belly, being tir'd with the Chace.

To **Grovel**, to grumble or mutter.

To **Ground**, to lay a Ground-work, to establish.

To **Ground a Ship**, (in *Sea-Language*) is to bring her on the Ground to be trimmed, *i. e.* to be made clean or scrubbed, to have some Leak stopt, *&c.*

Ground-angling, a fishing under Water without a Float, only with a Plumb of Lead or a Bullet, which is done in cold Weather when the Fish swim very low.

Ground-Ivy, an Herb. See *Alehoof*.

Ground-pine, a sort of Plant.

Ground-Tackle, a Sea-Term, signifying a Ship's Anchor, Cables, *&c.* in general, or whatever is necessary to make her ride safe at Anchor in a convenient Road.

Ground-Timbers of a Ship, those Pieces of Timber which are laid upon the Keel, and made fast to it with Bolts thro' the Keelson; they are so call'd, because the Ship rests upon them when she lies aground.

Grounds, Ground-work, the Principles of an Art; the Settling or Dregs of Drink.

Groundless, that has no Grounds or Foundation, uncertain, feigned.

Groundling, a sort of Fish.

Groundsel, or **Groundsil**, the Threshold of a Door; also a kind of Physick-Herb.

Group, (*Fr.* in Painting or Carving) a Piece that consists of several Figures; a Complication or Knot of Figures.

Groupade, (in *Horsemanship*) a lofty kind of Management, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

Grout-head, one that has a great Head.

Grown, an Engine to stretch Woollen Cloth with after it is woven.

Grouse, a sort of Fowl. See *Castrel*.

Grow-half-penny, a Rate paid in some Places for Tithe of every fat Beast.

Guarti, (in the *Forest-Records*) the principal Officers of the Forest.

Grub, a sort of Maggot, an Insect; a capricious Humour or Whimsey; also a Dwarf, or short Fellow.

Grubbage, or **Grub-ax**, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.*

Grubbing a Cock, (among Cock-fighters) is a cutting off the Cock's Feathers under the Wings.

Grudge, secret Hatred.

Gruff, or **Grum**, grim-fac'd, sower-look'd, dogged, surly.

To **Grumble**, to murmur, to mutter between the Teeth; to signify Displeasure, tho' unwilling to declare the Cause.

Grummel. See *Grenil*.

Grumosity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid Substance into a thick Mass or Clod.

Grumous, full of Clots or Lumps.

Grumous Roots, (among Herbalists) knotty kernelly Roots that are fasten'd to ones Head.

To **Grunt**, to cry like a Hog.

Grus, the Crane, a Bird; an Engine to draw up Stones with; a Surgeon's Instrument resembling the Beak of a Crane.

Gry, a Term us'd by Mr. *Lock* for a Measure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Line, a Line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and an Inch $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Philosophical Foot.

Gryffith, an old *British* Name, signifying that has a great or strong Faith.

Grygallus, (*Lat.*) the Birch-cock, a Bird often found in the Woods of *Germany*.

Grylla-talpa, the Mole, or Fen-cricket, an Insect.

Gryllus, a Grashopper, or Cricket.

Gryphites, (*Gr.*) one that has a crooked Nose, like a Hawk's Bill.

Gryphus, a Griffin; also a kind of Pincers, like the Beak of that Creature, us'd by Surgeons.

Gryps, a Grype, or Griffin.

Guacatane, *Indian* Pilewort, an Herb.

Guaiacum, or **Lignum Sanctum**, (*Lat.*) the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the *West-Indies*, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat; the Bark is also made use of, and the Gum that runs from it.

Guarantee. (*Fr.*) a Person appointed to maintain the Articles of Peace agreed upon between two Nations; as *The King of* England *was Guarantee of the Treaty of* Nimeguen.

Guard, or **Gard**, Defence, Protection. In the Art of War, the Duty perform'd by a Body of Men, to secure all with Watchfulness against the Attempts or Surprizes of an Enemy.

Advanced Guard, a Party of 15 or 20 Horse, under Command of a Lieutenant, beyond, but within Sight of the main Guard, design'd for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main Guard, (in the Field) is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Passages that lead to it. In a Garison, it is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate, the Commanding Officer keeping it with the greater Number of Men.

Picket, or **Picquet-Guards**, small Guards Commanded by Lieutenants or Ensigns, at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamp'd, to be continually in a Readiness against all Surprizes.

Gardes du Corps, or **Life-Guards**, Troops of Horse-Guards maintain'd for Defence of the King's Person, which take place of all other Troops of Horse.

Regiments of Guards, certain Regiments of Foot, that do Duty whereso'ever the King's Person is, for his Security, and have Precedence before all other Foot-Regiments.

Guard-cock. See *Gardecaut*.

Guardant, (in *Heraldry*) as *a Lion Guardant*, when the Face of a Lion in a Coat of Arms is turn'd towards the Beholder, and he appears as it were in a Posture of Guard for his own Defence.

Guardian. See *Gardian*.

Guastald, one that has the Custody or Keeping of a King or Queen's Mansion-Houses.

Guastalians, a Religious Order of Monks and Nuns, set up by the Countess of *Guastalia*, *Ann. Dom.* 1537.

Gubbins,

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Gubbins, an old Word for Fragments, now taken for the Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fish, &c.

Gudgeon, a River-Fish, somewhat like a Smelt; the Word is often apply'd to a mere Fool or Ninny, one that is easily chows'd or trepann'd. In Sea-Affairs, *Gudgeons* are a sort of Rudder-Irons for Ships, being the Eyes drove into the Stern-post, into which the Hooks call'd *Pintles* go to hang on the Rudder.

Guelphs and **Gibellines**, Two great Factions in *Italy*, one of which maintain'd the Pope's Interest, and the other took part with the Emperor of *Germany*.

Guerdon, (*Fr.* old Word) Recompence, Reward.

Guerite, a Centry-Box, or Centinel's Box, made like a little Tower, of Stone, Brick, or Wood, to preserve the Centinel from the Weather.

Guerkins. See *Gherkins*.

Guest, a Person invited to, or receiv'd at a Feast or Entertainment. It is us'd by *Bracton* for a Stranger that lodges with one the Second Night. See *Uncouth*.

Guest-rope, (Sea-Term) that Rope by which the Boat is kept from steeving, or going too much in and out as she lies in the Tow of a Ship, especially the Rope that tows the Long-boat.

Guest-takers. See *Agistator*.

Guenles, a reproachful Name heretofore given to the Protestants in *Flanders*; the Word in *French* signifying Beggars.

Gugaws. See *Gewgaws*.

To **Guggle**, to make a noise like a narrow-mouth'd Bottle that is emptying.

Guidage, (old Law-Word) Money paid for Safe-Conduct, or guiding thro' a strange Territory or unknown Ways.

Guidance, a guiding, leading, or directing.

Guidon, (*Fr.*) the Standard of a Company of Gendarmes, or Troop of Guards; or the Standard-bearer of such a Company.

Guild, or **Gild**, a Tribute, Tax, or Fine; also a Society, Community, or Company of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

Guildhalda Teutonicorum, a Term us'd for the Brotherhood or Society of *Easterling*-Merchants in *London*, commonly call'd *The Steelyard*.

Guild-Hall, the chief Hall of the City of *London*, where the Magistrates, Common-Council Men and Livery-Men of the several Companies meet to consult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Publick Affairs.

Guild-Merchant, a Liberty or Privilege whereby Merchants are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precincts.

Guilder, a Coin of *Holland* containing 20 *Stivers*, or *Dutch* Pence, and current (according to the Course of Exchange) sometimes at 1 *s.* 10 *d. English*, and sometimes at 2*s.* or more.

The **Guilder** of *Noremberg* is worth 1 *s.* 1 *d.* and the *Polish Guilder* of 60 Creutzners amounts to 4 *s.* 2 *d.*

Guile, Deceit, Treachery.

Guillam, a sort of Bird.

Guimad, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemble-meer*.

Guinea, or **Guiney**, a Kingdom of *Africa*, some Parts of which produce good store of Gold: Also a known Sort of Gold Coin, current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* Value, at Standard-Rate 1 *l.* weighing 5 Penny-weight $9\frac{3}{4}$ Grains.

Guisarms. See *Gisarms*.

Guise, (*Fr.*) Mode, Manner, Way, Fashion.

Guitar, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Gula, (*Lat.*) the Gullet, or upper Part of the Throat. In *Architecture*, the Neck or narrowest Part of the *Dorick* Capital of a Pillar.

Gulbe, a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Gorge*.

Gulchin, a little Glutton.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing amidst Corn.

Guldum, (in old *Records*) a Taxing, or imposing of a Fine to be paid in Money.

Gule of August, the first Day of *August*, otherwise call'd *Lammas-day*, and in old Almanacks St. *Peter ad Vincula*, in Memory of that Apostle's being bound with Chains. It is so call'd from the *Latin* Word *Gula*, *i. e.* a Throat, because a certain Maid having a Disease in her Throat was cur'd on that Day, by kissing the Chains that St. *Peter* was bound with at *Rome*.

Gules, (in *Heraldry*) Red, or Vermilion Colour, which signifies Greatness of Mind, Courage, Generosity, &c. In the Coat-Armour of the Nobility it is call'd *Ruby*, and in that of Princes *Mars*.

Gulf, or **Gulph**, (in *Geogr.*) a Part of the Sea that runs between two Lands, with which it is embrac'd and almost surrounded; also a Depth in the Sea that cannot be fathomed, a Whirl-pool.

Gull, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

Gull, or **Sea-Gull**, a kind of Bird.

To **Gull**, to cozen, chowse, or cheat.

Gullet, the Windpipe, the Neck of a Bottle, or other narrow-mouth'd Vessel. Also a little Stream, or accidental Course of Water, which does not deserve the Name so much as a of Brook.

Gulo, (*Lat.*) a strange greedy Beast that stuffs it self with Carrion. See *Glutton*.

Gultwit. See *Gyltwite*.

Gumma Gallicum, (*Lat.*) a Term which some make use of for the eating out a Bone by the *French* Pox.

Gummi, Gum, a clammy tough Juice issuing out of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, &c. and harden'd by the Sun; of which there are several Sorts: Also a Distemper in Fruit-Trees, being only a spurted Sap, which is subject to Corruption when it ceases to be inclosed in its ordinary Channels between the Wood and the Bark.

Gum-Ammoniacum, a sort of Gum that burns clear when set on fire, and has a bitterish Taste: It is chiefly us'd for Gout-pains, and to dissolve slimy thick Humours of the Lungs.

Gum-Arabick, easily dissolves in Water, and serves to assuage sharp Humours, being good for a Looseness, Coughs, and Rheum.

Gum-Caranna, a Gum made use of by the *Indians* for Swellings, and all sorts of Pain.

Gum-Cistus, an Herb so call'd.

Gum-Copal, brought from the *West-Indies*, is good for cold Diseases of the Head, and may serve for a Perfume, instead of Frankincense.

Gum-Elemi, is of a somewhat bitter Taste, and smells like *Fennel*: It dissolves Swellings, cleanses filthy Ulcers, and is of excellent Virtue in Wounds of the Head.

Gum-Gutta, is a congealed Juice, of a yellow Colour; and if it be moisten'd with Spittle, its Yellowness increases: It is a great Commodity in the *East-Indies*.

Gum-Lac, the Juice of an *Indian* Tree, which is of an opening Quality, purifies the Blood, provokes Sweat and Urine; removing Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall-bladder.

Gum-Olibanum, or Frankincense, is us'd inwardly for Diseases of the Head and Breast, Fluxes of the Belly or Womb, &c. outwardly for Fumes, to strengthen the Head, to stop Rheums, to supply Ulcers with Flesh, &c.

Gum-Opoponax, the Juice of an Herb call'd *Panax Herculis*, cut especially in the Root. It is good for Wounds, disperses Wind, purges thick and clammy Phlegm, &c.

Gum-Sagapenum, is us'd for Pains of the Side and

and Breaſt, and for Ruptures: It is alſo good for the Falling-Sickneſs, Diſeaſes of the Spleen, and the Palſy.

Gum-Sarcocolla, is ſo call'd becauſe it glues Fleſh together; it heats, dries, and is binding, being chiefly us'd for healing Wounds, and bringing them to an Eſcar.

Gum-Tacamachaca, is much us'd by the *Indians* in all Swellings in any part of the Body: It wonderfully ripens and diſſolves, taking away all Pains that proceed from cold and phlegmatick Humours.

Gum-Tragacanth, opens Stoppages, and allays ſharp Pains: It is us'd in Medicines for the Eyes, for Coughs, Rheums, pain of the Kidneys, fretting of the Bladder, &c.

Gun-powder. See *Powder*.

Gunner, or **Maſter-Gunner of a Ship**, an Officer who takes into his Charge all the Ordnance, with their Appurtenances, and ſees that they be well mounted, &c.

Gunnery, an Art that ſhews how to charge, level, mount, and diſcharge great Guns, and to manage all ſorts of Fire-Arms.

Gunter's-Chain, made of hard Wire, containing the Length of 4 Poles in 100 Links, with Braſs Marks for Diſtinction at every 10 Links, being of great uſe in ſurveying Land.

Gunter's-Line, the common Line of Numbers firſt invented by Mr. *Edmund Gunter*, and ſo well known that it needs no Deſcription. See *Line of Numbers in Geometry*.

Gunter's-Quadrant, an Inſtrument made of Wood, or Braſs, and contriv'd to find the Hour of the Day and *Azimuth*, with moſt Propoſitions of the Globe; as alſo the Height of Steeples, or Trees, Diſtances, &c.

Gunters-Scale, commonly call'd *The Gunter* by Seamen, and made of Box, Two Foot long, being a large plain Scale, with the Lines of Artificial Sines and Tangents ſo fitted to a Line of Numbers, that all Queſtions in Plain-Sailing, &c. may be work'd by the Compaſſes.

Gun-wale, or **Gunnel of a Ship**, a piece of Timber that reaches from the Half-deck to the Forecaſtle on either ſide, and ſo call'd whether there be Guns in the Ship or no: The lower part of any Port, where any Ordnance are, is alſo termed *The Gunwale*.

Gurgians, (old Word) courſe Meal.

Gurgypting, a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk is ſtiff and choaked up.

Gurgulio, (*Lat.*) the Cover of the Wind-pipe, otherwiſe call'd *Cion* and *Epiglottis*; alſo a kind of Worm. See *Curculio*.

Gurney, or **Gurnard**, a kind of Fiſh.

Guſſet, a piece of Cloth put into a Shirt: In *Heraldry* an Abatement made of a Line drawn a-croſs from the Dexter-Chief, and falling down perpendicularly to the extreme Baſe-parts, or contrariwiſe: It is a mark of Diſhonour for an Effeminate Laſcivious Man, and is then born on the right ſide, but on the left ſide if he be given to too much Wine; if to both he ſhould bear two Guſſets.

Guſt, a ſudden Blaſt of Wind, or Fit of Paſſion; alſo Taſte, Reliſh, or Smack.

Guſto, (*Ital.*) a right reliſh, ſavour, or taſte of any Thing.

Guſtus, (*Lat.*) the Senſe of Taſting, which proceeds from the motion of a Nerve or Sinew plac'd in the Tongue and Palate for that purpoſe.

Gut-wort, a kind of Herb.

Gutta, (*Lat.*) a drop of any Liquor; a ſpot or flaw in precious Stones: In ſome of our old Records it is taken for the Gout, a Diſeaſe.

Gutta Gamandra, or **Gutta Gamba**, a kind of harden'd Juice or Gum, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Gutta Roſacea, a redneſs with Pimples, in the Noſe, Cheeks, and ſometimes over the whole Face, as if they were ſprinkled with Roſe-colour'd Drops: Theſe Pimples, or Wheals, often increaſe, ſo as to make the Face rough and horrid, and the Noſe monſtrouſly big.

Gutta Serena, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear Drop or Speck, which makes the Sight dim, or even takes it quite away: It is caus'd by a watery Humour diſtilling from the Brain upon the Optick Nerves, and otherwiſe call'd *Amauroſis*.

Guttæ, or **Drops**, (in *Architect.*) certain Parts ſo nam'd, from their Figure reſembling drops of Water, which being ſix in number are put below every *Tryglyph* in the Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

Gutte de l' Eau, (*Fr.*) a drop of Water; theſe in *Heraldry* are painted Argent, or White.

Gutte de Larmes, is when drops of Tears are repreſented in a Coat of Arms of an Azure or Blue Colour.

Gutte de l' Or, Drops of melted Gold, which are ſometimes born in Eſcutcheons, and painted *Or*, or Gold-colour.

Gutte de Sang, the Term in *Heraldry* for drops of Blood.

To **Gutter**, to ſweal, or run, as a Candle ſometimes does.

Gutter-tile, or **Corner-tile**, a Tile made with three Corners, chiefly to be laid in Gutters, and at the Corners of Houſes.

Guttera, (in old Records) a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from the Leads and Roof of Churches, or other Buildings.

Guttur, (*Lat.*) the Throat, or Head of the Wind-pipe.

Guttural Cartilage, (in *Anat.*) a Griſtle, which with others makes up the *Larynx*, or top of the Throat.

Guttural Letters, (in *Grammar*) ſuch Letters as are pronounc'd in the Throat.

Gutturales. See *Arytænoides*.

Gutturis Os, a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, otherwiſe call'd *Os Hyoides*.

Guve de Ronde, (*Fr.*) a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame with a *Single Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*.

Guzes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Bullets which are drawn in Coats of Arms, of the Sanguine or Murrey-Colour.

Guy, a proper Name of Men. In Sea-Affairs *Guy* is a Rope made uſe of to keep any thing from falling or bearing againſt the Ship's Side when it is to be hoiſed in; another Rope made faſt to the Foremaſt at one end, and ſerving to hale forward the Pendant of the Winding-Tackle, is alſo call'd a *Guy*.

To **Guzzle**, to drink greedily, to Carowſe, or Tipple.

Gwabr-merched, (*Welſh*) a Fine paid to ſome Lords of Manors upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwiſe upon their committing the Act of Incontinency.

Gwallcow, a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gwayf, or **Waif**, (*Sax.*) ſuch Goods as Felons, when purſu'd, caſt down and left in the High-way, which were forfeited to the King, or Lord of the Manor, unleſs lawfully claim'd by the right Owner within one Year and a Day.

Gy, (old Word) a Guide.

Gyltwite, or **Guiltwit**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Satisfaction, or Amends made for a Treſpaſs.

Gymnaſiarcha, (*Gr.*) a chief Schoolmaſter, the Rector or Governor of a College, the Maſter of an Academy.

Gymnaſium,

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Gymnaſium, a Place where Wreſtlers, or other Gameſters us'd to exerciſe their Strength, in trying Maſteries and Feats of Activity; alſo a School, an Academy, or Univerſity.

Gymnaſticks, the teaching of Wreſtling, or other Exerciſes. Alſo that part of Phyſick which ſhews how to get a good Habit of Body, or to preſerve Health by means of Exerciſe, and lays down Rules to be obſerv'd for that purpoſe.

Gymnici Ludi, certain Exerciſes among the *Greeks*: as running, Leaping, throwing of Quoits, Wreſtling, Boxing, Fencing, &c.

Gymnoſophiſts, a Sect of *Indian* Philoſophers, who worſhipped the Sun, and were ſo call'd, becauſe they were naked; nevertheleſs they could endure Heat, Cold, and all manner of Hardſhip, without flinching; living in Deſarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gynæcia, in general are ſuch Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more ſtrictly for their Monthly-Terms, or Courſes.

Gynecomaſtum, a growing of the Breaſts.

Gypſum, Parget, white Lime, Plaiſter: Alſo the Plaiſter-ſtone, a white ſoft ſtone like Alabaſter, which being lightly burnt, ſerves to make the Chalk call'd *Plaiſter of Paris*.

Gyration, (*Lat.*) a whirling round, or turning about, alſo Dizzineſs, a Diſtemper in the Head.

Gyrfalcon, a Bird of Prey. See *Gerfalcon*.

Gyrinus, (*Gr.*) a Tadpole, or young Frog.

Gyrle, See *Girle*.

Gyron, or **Gyronnee**, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary conſiſting of two ſtreight Lines drawn from ſeveral parts of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Feſſe-point of the ſame; as *He bears Sanguine a Gyron iſſuing from the Dexter Point Or*.

Gyſt-taker. See *Agiſtor*.

H A

HAak, or **Hake**, a ſort of Fiſh dry'd and ſalted, commonly call'd Poor *John*.

Habakkuk, (*Heb.* a Wreſtler) one of the leſſer Prophets whoſe Prophecies are contain'd in the Canon of H. Scripture.

Habeas Corpora, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Writ that lies for the bringing in of a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear, upon the Summons call'd *Venire facias*, for the Tryal of a Cauſe.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ which a Man indicted of a Treſpaſs, before Juſtices of the Peace, or otherwiſe, and laid in Priſon, may have out of the King's Bench, to remove himſelf thither, and to anſwer the Cauſe there.

Habena, the Reins of a Bridle, a Thong, or Strap of Leather: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Bandage, to draw together the Lips of Wounds inſtead of ſtitching.

Habendum, (*i. e.* to have or to hold) a Word of Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which muſt conſiſt of two Parts, *viz.* the *Premiſſes* and the *Habendum*; the Faculty of the former being to expreſs the Names of the Grantor or Grantee, with the thing granted; But the Office of the *Habendum*, is to limit and qualify the Eſtate.

Haberdaſher, a Hatter, or Seller of Hats; alſo a Dealer in ſmall Wares; as Thread, Tape, Ribbons, &c.

Haberdine, a ſort of Salt-fiſh.

Habere facias Seiſinam, a Judicial Writ which lyes, where a Man has recover'd Lands in the King's Court; commanding the Sheriff to give Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion of the Land ſo recover'd.

Habere facias Viſum, a Writ lying in ſeveral Caſes where View is to be taken of the Lands or Tenements in Queſtion.

Habergeon, or **Habergion**, a little Coat of Mail, or only Sleeves and Gorget of Mail.

Haberjects, or **Haubergets**, a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Magna Charta*, and other Records.

Habilement, (*Fr.*) Apparel, or Attire.

Habilements of War, all ſorts of Armour, Harneſs, and Warlike Proviſions.

Habit, (*Lat.*) Conſtitution or Temper of the Mind or Body, Cuſtom or Uſe; Garb, Dreſs, or Attire: Alſo the laſt of the ten Predicaments in *Logick*.

Habitable, that may be inhabited

Habitation, Dwelling, or Dwelling-place, Abode, Houſe, Lodging.

Habitual, come to an Habit, grown cuſtomary; as habitual Grace.

Habituated, that has got an Habit of, or is accuſtomed to a Thing.

Habitude, a Diſpoſition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirm'd by repeated Acts; as Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts and Sciences, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c.

Hables, (*Fr.*) a Sea-port, Haven, or Harbour; a Word us'd in Stat. 27. *H.* 6.

Hack, an Attribute which the *Turks* give to God, and ſignifies Truth; as alſo *Hacteawlaw*, *i. e.* High Truth.

To **Hack**, to hew or cut; in Husbandry to cut up Peaſe, &c. by the Roots.

To **Hackle**, to cut ſmall.

Hadad, (*Heb.* Rejoycing) a King of *Edom*; alſo one of *Iſhmael*'s Sons.

Hadarezer, or **Adarezer**, (*i. e.* beautiful Help) a King of *Zobah*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made Tributary.

Hadbote, (*Sax.*) a Recompence anciently made, for abuſing Holy Orders, or for Violence offer'd to Clergy-men.

Haddock, a kind of Cod-fiſh.

Haderunga, (old Law-word) reſpect of Perſons, Partiality, from the *Saxon Had*, *i. e.* Perſon, Degree or Quality, and *Arung*, honouring or admiring.

Hadrobolum, (*Gr.*) a ſweet ſcented Gum in *Media*.

Hadrolphærum, a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

Hæmachates, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Blood-colour'd Agate.

Hæmalops, a ſpreading of Blood about the Eye, occaſion'd by a Fall, Blow or Bruiſe; and commonly call'd a *Blue Eye*: Alſo a Redneſs of the Eyes, that proceeds from an Inflammation, or a ſtretching of the Blood-Veſſels, and is well known by the Name of a *Blood-ſhotten Eye*.

Hæmatinon, a kind of red Glaſs, anciently made into Diſhes, for Service of the Table.

Hæmatites, the Blood-ſtone, a Stone of a reddiſh Colour like *Cinnabar*, which is taken inwardly to ſtanch Bleeding, &c.

Hæmatodes, a ſort of Cranes-bill, an Herb that ſtops bloody Fluxes, and diſſolves clotted Blood.

Hæmatoſis, the ſame as Sanguification, the Act, or Faculty of making Blood, which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body

Hæmodia, a painful Numneſs of the Teeth, as when they are ſaid to be ſet on Edge.

Hæmophobus, one that is afraid of being let Blood.

Hæmoptyca, Remedies that cure ſpitting of Blood.

Hæmoptyſis, a ſpitting of Blood from the Lungs.

Hæmorrhagia, a burſting forth of Blood out of the Noſtrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

Hæmorrhoidal Veins, are twofold, *viz.* either Inward

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Inward or Outward: The former being Branches of the Meſenterick Vein, paſs to the Gut *Rectum*, and thence to the Fundament. But the other ariſe from the Hypogaſtrick Vein, and ſometimes from a double Branch of it, ſpreading about the *Sphincter* of the *Anus*.

Hæmorrhoides, the Emrods or Piles, a painful Diſtemper, proceeding from an abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being ſtretch'd out, often ſend forth Blood or Matter.

Hæmorrhous, the *Hemorrhoid* Serpent, ſo call'd because when a Man is bit by it, Blood iſſues out of all the Paſſages of his Body.

Hæmoſtaticks, Medicines to ſtanch Blood.

Hæ de Abduct, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Lord, who having the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, cannot ſecure his Body, becauſe he is conveyd away by another.

Hæreſe deliberando alii qui habet cuſtodiam Terræ, a Writ now out of Uſe, which was of Force to command one that had the Body of a Perſon who is Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whoſe Ward he was by reaſon of his Land.

Hæreſiarch, (*Gr.*) an Arch-Heretick, the chief Broacher or Maintainer of an Hereſy or Sect.

Hæreſy. See *Hereſy*.

Hæreſy, (*Lat.* Law-Term) to give a Right of Inheritance; to make the Donation, Feoffment, or Gift, hereditary to the Grantee, or Perſon to whom it is granted, and his Heirs.

Hæretico Comburendo, a Writ that lies againſt one, who being convicted of Hereſy by his Biſhop, and having abjur'd it, afterwards falls into it again, or into ſome other; by Virtue of which Writ, he may be deliver'd up to the Secular Power to be burnt. But it is not now of force, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, and others.

Hag. See *Hags*.

Haga, a kind of Law-Word for a Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe; in ſome old Writers it is alſo taken for an Hedge.

Hagar, (*Heb.* a Stranger, or chewing the Cud) *Sarah*'s Handmaid and *Iſhmael*'s Mother, from whom deſcended the People call'd *Hagarens*.

Hagard, (*Fr.*) that is of a fierce or wild Look.

Hagard-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a wild Hawk, that for ſome time prey'd for her ſelf before ſhe was taken.

Haggai, (*Heb.* pleaſant) a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whoſe Book of Prophecies is extant in the Holy Scriptures.

Haggaſs, or **Haggeſs**, a ſort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw filled with Suet and other Entrails minced.

To **Haggle**, to ſtand hard in buying.

Hagiographa, (*Gr.*) the Canonical Books of Holy Scripture.

Hags, a kind of fiery Meteor, appearing on Mens Hair or Horſes Manes. *Hag* is alſo commonly taken for a Witch.

Hail, a known Meteor; alſo healthful.

Hail, or **All Hail**, (*i. e.* Health to you) an old way of ſaluting, from the *Saxon* Word *Heal*, ſignifying Health.

To **Haul**. See *To Hale*.

Haimhaldatio Catallorum, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a ſeeking Reſtitution for Goods or Chattels wrongfully taken away.

Hainous, (*Fr.*) odious, hateful; horrible, outrageous.

Hairs-breadth, a Meaſure accounted among the *Jews* the 48th Part of an Inch.

Hake, a Pot-hook; alſo a kind of Fiſh.

† To **Hake**, to gape after.

Haketon, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chaucer*.

Halbard, or **Halberd**, a kind of offenſive Weapon, well known, and call'd *Halabarda* in *Spaniſh*.

Halbardee, a Soldier arm'd with a Halbard.

Halcyon, (*Gr.*) a Bird call'd a King's-fiſher, which builds its Neſt and breeds on the Sea-ſhore about the middle of Winter, for the Space of Fourteen Days, during which the Weather is for the moſt part very calm: Whence peaceable and quiet Times are figuratively call'd *Halcyon Days*.

To **Hale**, (Sea-Term) to pull or drag.

To **Hale up the Mails**. See *Brails*.

To **Hale**, or **Hail a Ship**, is to call to her Company, to know whence they came, and whither they are bound; the common Word is *Hoe the Ship*, and the other anſwers *Hae*. Afterwards, if they prove Friends, they ſalute with Whiſtles and Trumpets, and the Companies on both ſides give a general Shout.

Halchneve, (*Fr.*) a Slouch, or lubberly Fellow.

Halec, or **Halex**, (*Lat.*) the Herring, a Sea-fiſh; alſo a Salt Liquor made of the Entrails of Fiſhes; Pickle, Brine.

Halecula, a little Herring or Pilchard.

Half and whole Compaſſes, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, and us'd to enlarge or diminiſh Draughts or Maps; ſo that at whatever Diſtance the long Points are open'd, the other give the juſt Half.

Half-files, (in the Art of War) when a Battalion is drawn up, the three foremoſt Men are call'd the *Front half-files*; and the three hindermoſt, the *Rear-half-files*.

Half mark, or **Noble**, the Value of Six Shillings and Eight Pence. See *Mark*.

Half-moon, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work with two Faces making a Saliant Angle, the Gorge of which bends in like a Crescent or Bow, to cover the Point of a Baſtion; in which reſpect it is diſtinguiſh'd from a *Ravelin*, that is always plac'd before the Courtin.

Half-penny, a Copper Coin, worth two Farthings.

Half-Seal, (in *Chancery*) is us'd for the ſealing of Commiſſions to Delegates appointed by an Appeal in Eccleſiaſtical or Maritime Cauſes.

Half-Tongue, or **Party-Jury**, a Jury impannell'd upon any Cauſe in which a Stranger is Party. See *Medietas Linguæ*.

Haliæetus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Fiſh at Sea.

Halicacabus, red Winter-Cherry, or red Night-ſhade, whoſe Fruit is of good Uſe againſt the Stone and Gravel, as the Leaves are againſt the Jaundice.

Halidome, (*Sax.*) Holy Judgment: Whence *By my Halidome*, in old Times, us'd to be a great Oath among Country-People.

Halimas, the Feſtival of All-hallows or All-Saints, *Novemb.* 1. In ancient Writings, one of the croſs Quarters of the Year was ſo call'd, as from *Halimas* to *Candlemas*.

Halymote, or **Healgemote**, the Meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Manor, a Court-Baron: The Term is ſtill us'd in ſome Places in *Herefordſhire*, and is ſometimes taken for an Aſſembly of Citizens in their publick Hall: It may alſo ſignify a Holy or Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Halimus, (*Gr.*) Sea-Purſlain, an Herb; alſo the Oil of Almonds.

Halinitron, a kind of Mineral, commonly call'd Saltpetre.

Haliphæus, a Tree bearing bitter Fruit; ſo that no Beaſts will touch it but Swine.

Halliwoitelk, (*Sax. i. e. Holy-work-folk*) People who held Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tomb; upon which Account they were freed from Feodal and Military Services.

Hall, a Parlour, a Room where all the Servants

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of a great Family Dine and Sup; alſo a place for Pleading, or for the meeting of a Company of Tradeſmen, &c. The Word anciently ſignify'd a chief Manſion-Houſe, or Habitation; and in many Counties of *England* the Seats of Perſons of Quality or Gentlemen are ſtill call'd Halls.

Hallage, a Fee due for Cloaths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London:* Alſo Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair, or Market, for Commodities ſold in the Common-Hall of the place.

Halleluſah. See *Alleluiah.*

Halliards, or **Halyards** (in a Ship) are thoſe Ropes that ſerve to hoiſe up all the Yards, except the Croſs-Jack and the Sprit-ſail-Yards, which are always ſlung, altho' in ſmall Veſſels there are Halliards to the latter.

Halibut, a Fiſh like a Plaice, but much longer.

Hallier. See *Bramble-net.*

To **Hallow**, to make Holy, to ſet apart for Divine Service.

† **Halluctination**, Blundering, Over-ſight, Miſtake.

Halm, **Haulm**, or **Hawm**, the Stem or Stalk of Corn, from the Root to the Ear, the Stalk of Peas, Beans, &c.

Halmades, (*Gr.*) pickled Olives.

Halmycis, a ſort of Sea-Cabbage.

Halo, or **Halos**, a certain Meteor in form of a bright Circle, or Ring, which ſurrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars, eſpecially the Moon, and ſometimes appears colour'd like the Rain-bow: Alſo a reddiſh Spot or Circle of Fleſh which encompaſſes each Nipple in the Breaſts of Women.

Haller, or **Hawſer**, a Cable or Cord to hale a Ship or Barge along a Channel or River.

Halſier, or **Halſter**, he that ſo hales or draws a Ship, &c. by a Halſer.

To **Halt**, to ſtop, to go lame.

To **Halt** or **make a Halt**, (a Term of War) to diſcontinue the March, to ſtand ſtill, or ſtop; and ſo the Word of Command for Men to ſtop, when they are marching, is *Halt.*

Haltered, that has a Halter or Rope put on.

Halyards. See *Halliards.*

Halymote. See *Halimote.*

Ham, (*Heb.* Crafty, or Heat) one of *Noah*'s Three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan.*

Ham, (*Sax.*) Home, Habitation, Dwelling-place; alſo a Borough or Village, ſo that it is added at the End of the Names of many Towns in *England*, as *Buckingham*, *Nottingham*, *Walſingham*, &c. *Ham* is alſo a Part of the Body of a living Creature behind the Knee.

Hama, (*Gr.*) a kind of Inſtrument to pull down Houſes that are on fire, alſo a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when a Doſe is taken off at once.

Haman, (*Heb.* making an Uproar) the Son of *Hamedatha*, who plotting the Ruin of *Mordecai* and the *Jews*, was catch'd in his own Snare, and hang'd on the ſame Gallows he had prepar'd for *Mordecai.*

Hambles, (old Word) a Port or Haven.

Hambling, or **Hameling of Dogs**, (in the *Foreſt-Law*) the ſame as expeditating or lawing, properly the Ham-ſtringing, cutting or lawing of Dogs in the Ham.

Hames, or **Haums**, Two crooked Pieces of Wood that encompaſs a Horſe-Collar.

Hamfare, (*Sax.*) an Aſſault made upon a Houſe.

Hamkin, a kind of Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

Hamlet, a little Village, a few ſtraggling Houſes that depend on another Pariſh or Village.

Hamma, (in ancient Writers) a Home-cloſe, a ſmall Croft, or little Meadow; alſo a ſort of Fiſhing-Tackle, or Inſtrument to poche for Fiſh.

To **Hammel**, or **Ham-ſtring**, to cut the Ham, to hough.

Hammites, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Spawn-ſtone; a Stone like the Spawn of a Fiſh.

Hammock, a kind of Hanging-bed us'd in Ships.

Hammochryſos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that ſhews like Golden Sands.

Hamor, (*Heb.* an Aſs, or Dirt) the Father of *Sechem.*

Hamper, or **Hanaper**, a ſort of large ſtrong Baſket.

To **Hamper**, to entangle, to perplex, or confound.

Hampſel, or **Hamel**, (old Word) a Hamlet, or ſmall Village, an old Houſe, or decayed Cottage.

Hamſoken, or **Homeſoken**, (*Scotch* Law-Term) the Crime of one that violently aſſaults a Man in his own Houſe; Burglary.

Hampton-Court, a ſtately Royal Palace, ſeated on the River *Thames* in *Middleſex*, which was begun by Cardinal *Wolſey*, finiſh'd by King *Henry* VIII. and very much improv'd with magnificent Buildings, curious Gardens, &c. by King *William* III.

Hamus, (*Lat.*) a Hook; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw out a dead Child, or Mole; alſo the Name of a kind of Bandage.

Hanaper. See *Hamper.*

Clerk of the Hanaper, or **Hamper**, otherwiſe call'd *Warden of the Hamper*, an Officer in *Chancery*, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all Moneys due to the King, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, and Writs, as alſo Fees due to the Officers for inrolling and examining the ſame. See *Comptroller of the Hanaper.*

Hanch, the Hip, a Part of the Body.

Hand, or **Handing**, a Word us'd among Mariners, who, when they would deliver any thing to be paſs'd from one to another, or brought to any one, they cry, *Hand it this way*, or *that way*; and when Men are wanted to do any Labour they uſually call for more Hands.

Hand-borow, (in the *Saxon* Law) a manual Pledge or Surety, an inferior Undertaker. See *Head-borough.*

Hand-breadth, a Meaſure of Three Inches.

Hand-gryth, (*Sax.*) Peace, or Protection, given by the King with his own Hand.

Hand-habend, a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the ſtollen Goods in his Hand.

Hand-leather, a Piece of Leather which ſome Workmen put on their Hands to work with more Eaſe.

Hand-ſpeck, or **Hand-ſpike**, a kind of wooden Leaver, eſpecially ſuch as are us'd at Sea to turn the Ordnance, or to heave in a Windlaſs to weigh up the Anchor.

Handful, as much as one can hold in his Hand; alſo a Meaſure of Four Inches by the Standard, according to *Stat.* 33. *H.* 8.

Handſel, the firſt Money that a Trader receives for his Commodity.

To **Handſel**, to give Handſel, to uſe a thing for the firſt time.

Handy-warp, a kind of Cloth made at *Cokſal*, *Bocking* and *Braintree* in *Eſſex.*

Hangwite, **Hangwit**, or **Hengwit**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty to be quit of a Felon or Thief hanged without a Tryal, or eſcap'd out of Priſon, or a Fine laid upon that Account; or a Liberty whereby a Lord challenges the Forfeiture due for one that hangs himſelf within his Fee or Juriſdiction.

Hank, a Skean of Thread, Silk; alſo Influence or Power over, as *To have a great Hank upon one.*

To **Hanker after a Thing**, to long, or paſſionately wiſh for it.

Hannah, (*Heb.* Gracious or Merciful) the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of the Prophet *Samuel.*

Hans-en-kelder, (*Dutch*, *i. e.* Jack in the Cellar) a Child

a Child in the Mother's Belly, an Expreſſion grown in uſe among the *Engliſh* when they drink to a Woman big with Child.

Hanſe, a Society or Corporation of Merchants combined together, for the ſafe Conveyance of Merchandizes from one Kingdom to another, and other mutual Advantages relating to Commerce. *Hanſe* is alſo a kind of moulding over the Lintel of a Door.

Hanſe-Towns, certain free Imperial Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburgh*, *Magdeburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal Seats of the *Dutch* Merchants, and about 72 in Number.

Hanſeatick, belonging to the Hanſe-Towns.

Hanſelines, upper Slops, or Hoſe; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Hanten**, (old Word) to uſe, or accuſtom.

Happerlet, or **Happarlet**, (old Word) a kind of courſe Coverlet for a Bed.

To **Happe**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for to ſnatch, ſnap, catch, or ſeize; as *to happe the Poſſeſſion of a Deed-poll*, to *happe the Rent*, &c.

Hapſe, a Catch, or Bolt for a Door.

Haque, a ſort of Hand-gun, about three Quarters of a Yard long.

Haquebut, a Gun, otherwiſe call'd a Harquebuſs.

Haran, (*Heb.* Anger,) the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*Fr.*) an Oration or Speech made in Publick: *Harangues* are alſo taken in an ill Senſe, for tedious troubleſome Diſcourſes, or for unſeaſonable and unbefitting Reproofs or Reproaches.

To **Harangue**, to make an Harangue, or Speech.

Haraphah, (*Heb.* a Medicine) a *Philiſtine*, whoſe Sons being Giants were kill'd by *David* and his Servants.

Haratium, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Stud, or Race, of Horſes and Mares kept for Breed.

To **Harals**, (*Fr.*) to tire or weary out, to diſquiet or trouble, to vex or teize, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

Harbinger, an Officer in a Prince's Court, that allots thoſe of the Houſhold their Lodgings in time of Progreſs; but it is commonly taken for any one that goes before and provides Lodging for another.

Harbour, a Sea-Port, a Station where Ships may ride ſafe at Anchor; alſo a Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To **Harbour**, to lodge, receive, or entertain; to find a Lodging, or Retiring-place. In *Hunting*, a Hart is ſaid to harbour when it goes to reſt.

Hards, or **Hards of Flax** or **Hemp**, the courſer parts ſeparated in the dreſſing of it from the Tare, or fine Stuff.

Hardſhrew, or **Erdſhrew**, a kind of wild Mouſe.

Hardy, (*Fr.*) inured to Hardſhip, bold, daring, courageous, ſtout.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like that of a Hare.

Hare-pipe, a Snare made of a piece of Elder, or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares-bells, a ſort of Flower.

Hares-ears, an Herb that grows chiefly amidſt Oaken Woods, in ſtony Grounds.

Hares-foot, an Herb of a binding Quality, us'd in the ſtopping of Fluxes, and healing of Ruptures; alſo a kind of Bird.

Hares-lettice, a ſort of Herb.

Hariant. See *Hauriant*.

Haricot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dreſſing Mutton-cutlets, or ſeveral ſorts of Fowl and Fiſh in a Ragoo with Turnips; alſo a kind of *French* Beans.

Harier, a ſort of Hunting-Dog.

Hariot, or **Heriot**, (Law-Term) the beſt Beaſt that the Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manor by Cuſtom, whether it be Horſe, Ox, &c.

Hariot-Cuſtom, is when Hariots have been paid Time out of Mind by Cuſtom.

Hariot-Service, is when a Man holds Land, by paying Hariot at the time of his Death.

Harlot, a Whore; the Word is ſaid to be deriv'd from *Arlotta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*.

Harmonia, (*Lat.*) Harmony, Melody, a Conſort of Muſick. In *Anatomy* a joynting together of Bones by a plain Line, as the Cheek-bone is joyn'd with that of the Jaw, &c.

Harmonical, or **Harmonick**, Belonging to Harmony.

Harmonical Proportion. See *Proportion*.

Harmonious, full of Harmony, of Melody, Muſical.

Harmony, a Conſort, an Agreement, or pleaſing Union between ſeveral Sounds continuing at the ſame time, either of Voices or Muſical Inſtruments; alſo Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs, or due Proportion of any Thing.

Harneſs, all the Accoutrements of an Armed Horſe-man; alſo all manner of Trappings or Furniture for a Horſe.

Haſting-Harneſs, a ſort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but ſingle Allowance.

Haro or **Harron**, (in the *Norman* Laws) an Out-cry, or Hue and Cry after Felons, and other Malefactors.

Harp, a Muſical Inſtrument of a Triangular Form, conſiſting of 78 Strings.

Harpa, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Bird of the Vulture-kind.

Harpaction, or **Harpacticon**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Gum; alſo a Plaiſter made of Brimſtone and Turpentine.

Harpar, a ſort of Amber that draws Straws.

Harpe, a Sword like a Scithe; a Hanger, or Scimeter, a Fauchion, or Wood-knife; alſo a Conſtellation, or Cluſter of Stars in *Perſeus*'s Right Hand.

Harper, one that plays on the Harp: alſo an *Iriſh* Coin worth Nine Pence *Engliſh*, of which Twenty make a Pound.

Harpies, three fabulous Monſters, nam'd *Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celeno*, whom the Poets feign to have Virgins Faces, Bears Ears, Vulturs Bodies, crooked Feet and Hands, with ſharp Talons: They are the Emblems of Extortioners, griping Uſurers, and covetous Miſers.

Harpineers, they that catch Fiſh with a Harping-Iron.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to ſtrike Whales and other great Fiſh, being at one end like a barbed Arrow, and having a Cord at the other.

Harpings, (in Sea-Affairs) properly ſignify the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, but ſome will have the ends of the Timbers call'd *Bends*, where they are faſten'd into the Stem, to be likewiſe termed *The Harpings*.

Harpſecord, or **Harpſecol**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Harquebuſs, a ſort of Hand-gun, or Snap-hance.

To **Harrals**. See *Haraſs*.

Harreti Canes, (in old *Latin Records*) Hariers, or Hounds for hunting the Hare.

Harrow, (in *Husbandry*) a Drag, in form of a Square, with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing; alſo an old Word, ſignifying away, or fie!

Harſlet, the Entrails of a Hog, commonly ſo call'd.

Hart, (in the *Foreſt-Laws*) a Stag of Five Years Old compleat: If ſuch a Beaſt, being Hunted by the King or Queen, eſcape alive, it is call'd *A Hart Royal*; and if it be chas'd out of the Foreſt, ſo that they cauſe Proclamation to be made that none ſhall

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hurt or hinder it from returning thither, then it is termed, *A Hart Royal proclaimed.*

Hart-wort, an Herb very wholſom for Harts or Stags to feed on.

Harts-fodder, a kind of Herb.

Harts-tongue, an Herb with long ſmooth Leaves like a Tongue: It is much commended for its Virtue againſt any Diſtemper of the Liver or Spleen, the Paſſions of the Heart.

Harts-trefoil, an Herb.

Haſel, or **Haſle-tree**, a well-known Nut-tree, the Fruit of which is hard of Digeſtion, yet approved of to be eaten after Fiſh, to hinder the breeding of Phlegm.

Haſh, cold Meat cut into Slices, and heated again with Spice, *&c.*

Haſk, an old Word for a Sign of the *Zodiack*, as *Fiſhes-Haſk*, *i. e.* the Sign of *Piſces*.

Haſk-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Haſle-wort, an Herb.

Haſſock, ſoft Sand-ſtone; alſo a Baſs, a kind of Straw-Cuſhion us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Haſta, (*Lat.*) ſignifies all ſorts of Offenſive Arms that have a long Staff or Handle, as a Pike, Spear, Lance, Javelin, *&c.*

Haſta Ponti, (in old Records) a Shield of Land.

Haſta Pura, a Half-Pike without Iron at the end, which the *Romans* us'd for a Scepter, and a Badge of Authority.

Haſtati, an Order of Soldiers armed with Pikes, who ſtood in the Front of the Battel.

Haſtings, Fruit early ripe.

Green-Haſtings, a ſort of haſty or forward Peaſe.

Haſtula, (*Lat.*) a little Pike; alſo a Pearch, a Meaſure of Ground.

Haſtula Regia, yellow Aſphodil, an Herb.

Haſty, done in haſte, ſudden; alſo impatient, ſoon angry, teſty, peeviſh.

Hatch, a kind of Door, commonly fenc'd with Iron Spikes at the top; alſo a Brood of young.

To **Hatch**, to breed young by ſitting upon Eggs, as Birds do; to deviſe, contrive or plot; alſo to draw ſmall Strokes with a Pen.

Hatchel, or **Hichel**, a Tool to dreſs Flax or Hemp with.

Hatches, Flood-gates ſet in a River, *&c.* to ſtop the Current of the Water.

Hatches of a Ship, thoſe looſe Parts, as it were Trap-doors of the Decks, that are in the middle of the Ship between the Main and Fore-maſt, and which are open'd at the letting down of any Goods of Bulk into the Hold.

Coamings, or **Comings of the Hatches**. See *Comings*.

Hatch-way, that Place which is directly over the Hatches; ſo that to *ſtand* or *lie in the Hatchway*, is when any thing is ſo ſet, that the Hatches cannot be come to, or open'd.

Hatchet-Vetch, a ſort of Pulſe.

Hatchments. See *Atchievement*.

Hatlets, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Diſh of Veal Sweet-breads, Capons-Livers, and young Bacon cut into ſmall Pieces, and fried with a little Flower, in order to be ſpitted on Skewers, breaded and broil'd, or fried.

Hattock, (Country Word) a Shock of Corn containing Twelve Sheaves.

Hauberg, or **Haubert**, (*Fr.*) a Coat of Mail.

Haubergets. See *Haberjects*.

Haven, or **Harbour**, an Entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of ſome River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Haver, a Country Word for Oats.

Haver-de-poiſe, a ſort of Weight. See *Avoir-du-pois*.

Haulm. See *Halm*.

Haunt, Habit, or Cuſtom. Among Hunters, the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Paſſage.

To **Haunt**, to go often to a Place, to trouble another with one's Company.

Havock, Pillage, Spoil, great Slaughter.

Hauriant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Fiſh is repreſented in a Coat of Arms ſet upright; as if it were putting up its Head above Water to breathe.

Hauſelines, or **Hanſelines**, (old Word) Breeches or Slops.

Hauſtus, (*Lat.*) a Draught, a Soop. In *Phyſick*, a Potion or Liquid Medicine made of ſeveral Ingredients for one Doſe.

Hautbergeon. See *Habergeon*.

Hautboy, or **Hoboy**, a Muſical Wind-Inſtrument.

Haw, a ſort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-thorn Shrub; alſo a kind of Web or Spot in the Eye; alſo a Cloſe, or ſmall Quantity of Land, near a Houſe; as *a Bean-haw*, *Hemp-haw*, &c.

Haw-Thorn, or **White-Thorn**, a kind of Shrub.

Haward. See *Hayward*.

Hawes, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Book, for Manſions or Dwelling-Houſes.

Hawiſe, a proper Name of Women. See *Avice*.

Hawk, a well known Bird of Prey.

Hawk of the firſt Coat, a Hawk in the Fourth Year of her Age.

To **Hawk**, to go a Fowling with Hawks; to ſpit, or ſpit out, to ſpawl.

Hawk-weed, a Field-Herb, whoſe Leaves are jagged on the Sides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker. It is good for all Diſeaſes of the Eyes, Inflammations, St. *Anthony's* Fire, *&c.*

Hawkers, certain deceitful Fellows that go up and down from Place to Place, buying and ſelling old Braſs, Pewter, and other Wares, which ought to be utter'd in open Market: But they are now commonly taken for a Sort of People, who waiting for the firſt Publiſhing of News-Books and other Pamphlets, run crying them about the Streets, as it were Hawks that hunt every where for Prey; whence they ſeem to be ſo call'd.

Hawks, (old Word) Corners.

Hawſer, (among Sailors) a three-ſtroud Rope, or ſmall Cable, which ſerves for many Uſes at Sea; as to draw a Ship over a Bar, to faſten the Main and Fore-ſhrowds, *&c.*

Hawſes, are two large round Holes in a Ship before, under the Head or Beak, thro' which the Cables paſs, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

A **Bold Hawſe**, is when the Hole is lofty above Water.

Freſh Hawſe, is when there are Grounds to ſuſpect that the Cable may be fretted in thoſe Holes.

Burning in the Hawſe, is when the Gable endures an extraordinary Streſs.

Clearing the Hawſe, is the untwiſting of two Cables, which being let out at two ſeveral Hawſes, are wound one about another.

Freſhing the Hawſe, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawſe.

Riding upon the Hawſe, is when any weighty Subſtance falls directly before the Hawſe, or lies acroſs it; or when one Ship rides with her Stern juſt before the other's Hawſe.

Hawten, (old Word) haughty, proud.

Hay, Graſs cut and dry'd; alſo a Net to take Coneys with; alſo a ſort of Country-dance; alſo an old Word for a Hedge, or a Piece of Ground incloſed with an Hedge.

Hay-maids. See *Alehoof*.

Haybote, or **Heybote**, (*Sax.*) Liberty granted

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to a Tenant, for cutting ſo much Under-wood and Buſhes within the Premiſſes, as was ſufficient for repairing and maintaining his Fences or Hedges.

Haydegines, (old Word) a Country-dance or Round.

Haylarks, Women-Slaves; a Word us'd among the *Turks*.

Hayn, (old Word) Hatred.

Hayward, or **Haward**, a Keeper of the Common Herd of Cattel of a Town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop the Hedges of incloſed Grounds, and is ſworn in the Lord's Court for the Performance of his Office.

Hayz, (*Arab.* in *Aſtrol.*) a certain Dignity, or ſtrengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex, and a Part of the World agreeable to its own Nature: As when a Maſculine and Diurnal Planet is in the Day-time in a Maſculine Sign, and above the Earth; or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the Night in a Feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

Hazael, (*Heb.* ſeeing God) a King of *Syria* anointed by the Prophet *Eliſha*.

Hazard, (*Fr.*) Chance, Fortune, Peril, Danger; a Game at Dice ſo call'd: Alſo a Term at Tennis-play, when a Ball does not rebound as is uſual, ſo that no Judgment can be made of it.

At Billiards, **Hazards**, are the Holes in the Sides and Corners of the Table, into which the Gameſters endeavour to ſtrike their Adverſaries Ball.

To **Hazard**, to run the Hazard or Risk of, to venture, to lay at ſtake.

† **Hazarder**, one that plays at Hazard, at Dice-play.

Hazardous, full of Hazard, dangerous.

Haze, a Rime, or thick Fog.

To **Haze**, or **Hawze**, to ſcare or fright with a ſudden Shout.

Hazel. See *Haſel*.

Hazy, rimy, thick, foggy.

Head, a bony Part of the Body, which contains and encloſes the Brain within its Cavity.

Head of an Anchor, the Shank or longeſt Part of it.

Head of the Camp, (in the Art of War) the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

Head of a Work, (in *Fortif.*) the Front of it next the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

Head-Angles. See *Angle*.

Head-borough, or **Borough-head**, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtors) was Chief of the Frank-pledge, and had the principal Government of thoſe within his own Pledge. According to the Diverſity of Speech in ſeveral Places, he was alſo call'd *Burrow-Elder*, *Burſholder*, *Chief-Pledge*, *Third-borow* and *Tything-man*. This Officer is now the ſame as a Conſtable. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Head-land, (in *Husbandry*) that Part which is plough'd a-croſs at the Ends of other Lands. In Sea-Affairs, a Point of Land which lies farther out at Sea than others uſually do.

Head-lines, or **Head-ropes**, (in a Ship) the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermoſt and next the Yards, and which ſerve to make faſt all the Sails to the Yards.

Head-pence, or **Head-ſilver**, was the Sum of Forty Pounds or more, which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* heretofore exacted of the Inhabitants of that County twice in Seven Years, *i. e.* every Third and every Fourth Year.

Head-piece, a Piece of defenſive Armour to cover the Head and Neck of a Horſeman.

Head-ropes. See *Head-lines*.

Head-ſails, the Sails belonging to the Fore-maſt and Bolt-ſprit, which govern the Ship's Head, ſo as to make it fall off, and keep out of the Wind.

Head-ſea, a great Billow or Wave of the Sea, coming right a-head of a Ship in her Courſe.

Headſman, an Executioner that beheads a Malefactor.

Heady, head-ſtrong, obſtinate, ſtubborn; alſo apt to fly up into the Head, as ſtrong Liquors do.

Heafod, (*Sax.*) a Head.

To **Heal**, to cure a Wound or Sore; alſo a Country Word for to cover up with the Bedcloaths.

Heal-dog, a ſort of Herb.

Healfang, an old *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Pillory.

Healgemote. See *Halimote*.

To **Hear**, to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear, to be informed of; to examine a Cauſe as a Judge does: Whence 'tis ſaid, *Such a one is to have a Hearing in Chancery*.

To **Hearken**, to liſten, or give Ear to.

Hearſe, a kind of Litter or cover'd Waggon to carry a dead Body in. Among Hunters, a Hind in the Second Year of her Age.

Heart, a moſt noble Part of the Body, being the Fountain of Life, and the firſt Original of the Motion of all the others; the firſt Member that begins to live, and the laſt that dies.

Heart of the Sun, a Term in *Aſtrology*. See *Cazimi*.

Heart-burning, a Pain in the Stomach, a Diſtemper; alſo Grudge or Ill-will.

Hearts-eaſe, or **Panſy**, an Herb, whoſe Flowers are like Violets, good for Ruptures and the Falling-Sickneſs.

Hearth-money, or **Hearth-ſilver**. See Chimney-Money.

Heat, one of the Four primary Qualities, ſaid to conſiſt in the vehement and various Agitations or Movings about of the ſmall inſenſible Parts of a Body.

Heath, a ſort of wild Shrub, or a Plain cover'd with it.

Heath-cock, or **Heath-powt**, otherwiſe call'd *a Growſe*, a Bird of Game, ſomewhat like a Pheaſant.

Heath-peaſe, or **Wood-peaſe**, a kind of wild Peaſe.

Heath-roſe, a ſort of Flower.

To **Heave**, to lift up, to ſwell or riſe up as Dough does. In Sea-Affairs, a Ship is ſaid *to heave and ſet*, when, being at Anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To **Heave at the Capſtan**, is to turn it about.

To **Heave a Flag abroad**, is to hang it out.

To **Heave a thing overboard**, is to throw or caſt it away out of the Ship.

To **Heave up**, or **Heave out the Top-ſails**, is to put them abroad.

Heaulme, or **Heaume**, (*Fr.*) a Term in *Heraldry* for an Helmet or Head-piece.

Hebberman, one that fiſhes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, for Whitings, Smelts, &c.

Hebbert-ef, (*Sax.*) a Privilege of having the Goods of a Theif, and the Tryal of him, within a particular Liberty.

Hebdomadius, (*Gr.*) the Hebdomary, or Weeksman; a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took care of the Choir and the Offices of it for his own Week. See *Ebdomadarius*.

Hebdomas, or **Hebdomade**, the Number Seven, a Week that conſiſts of Seven Days.

Hebenus, or **Ebenus**, the Ebony-tree, the Wood of which is as black as Jet, and as ſmooth as poliſh'd Ivory.

Hebiſcus, Marſh-mallows, an Herb.

Hebraiſm, a Property of Speech, or manner of Expreſſion peculiar to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Hebrews, a Name given to the *Jews* from *Heber*,

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the Great Grandchild of *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*; from whom also that most ancient Language, which before the Confusion at *Babel* was thought to be common to all Mankind, was afterwards call'd *Hebrew*, because it continued in his Family.

Hecatomb, *(Gr.)* a Sacrifice, wherein an Hundred Oxen were offer'd at one time.

Hecatombæon, the Month of *June*, so call'd from such Sacrifices which were then offer'd to *Jupiter*.

Hecatompolis, the Island of *Crete* or *Candia*, so call'd from its Hundred Cities which it had in the Time of King *Minos*.

Hecatompus, a Fish that has an Hundred Feet, which having swallow'd the Hook disgorges all its Entrails, till rid of the Hook she takes them in again.

Hecatontaphyllum, a Rose full of Leaves.

Hecatontarchus, a Centurion, a Captain of a Hundred Soldiers.

Heck, an Engine to take Fish in the River *Owse* by *York*.

Heckle, an Instrument us'd in dressing and preparing Flax or Hemp for the Spinner, by dividing the Tow or Hurds from the Tare.

Heckled, (old Word) wrapped.

Hectia, *(Gr.)* an Hectick Fever, a continued Fever, arising from the very Habit of the Body, and so rooted in the Constitution, that it is extremely hard to be cur'd, being commonly attended with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leanness and a Cough. See *Schetick Fever*.

Hectick, subject to such a Fever, Consumptive.

Hector, the Son of King *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, the most Valiant of all the *Trojans*, who resolutely defended the City of *Troy* against the *Greeks* for a long time, and at last was kill'd by *Achilles*. The Word signifies a Defender, but is now commonly taken for a Bully, Braggadochio, or vapouring Fellow.

To **Hector**, to play the Hector, to insult, to vaunt and vapour.

Hecus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Port or Haven; a Hithe, Wharf, or Landing-place.

Hedagium, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods, &c.

Hedera, the Ivy-tree.

Hedera Terrestris, the Herb *Ground-Ivy* or *Alehoof*, an excellent Cleanser of the Lungs, and a good Remedy against the Cholick, &c.

Hederal Crown, a Crown of Ivy, which was worn among the *Romans* in their publick Feastings and Rejoycings.

Hedge-bote. See *Hay-bote*.

Hedge-fumitory, **Hedge-hyssop**; and **Hedge-nettle**, several Sorts of Herbs.

Hedge-hog, a little Beast.

Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedra, *(Gr.)* a Seat; in *Geometry*, a Base on which a Figure rests.

Hedychroum, a Medicine of a pleasant Colour.

Hedychrum, a Perfume, or sweet Oil.

Hedyolmus, or **Hedyolmum**, the Herb Mint.

Hedypnois, a sort of *Succory*, *Priests-Crown*.

Hedysarum, the Honey-suckle, a Flower.

Hedysmata, sweet Oils, or Sauces, Sweet-meats. In *Physick*, any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent.

Heel of the Mast, (among Seamen) that Part of the Foot of any Mast which is par'd away slanting on the aftward-side, that the Mast may be stay'd aftward on; but the Heels of the Top-mast are Squares, into which the Fid, or Pin of the Top-mast, is put.

To **Heel**, a Ship is said *to heel* when she lies down on one side, whether she be on ground or a-float; as *she heels* to the *Starboard*, or *a-port*, *i. e.* leans to the Right or Left Side; *she heels offward*, or *to the Shore*, &c.

Heere and **Hare**, (old Words) hoarse and harsh.

Hegemonica, a Term us'd by Physicians for the principal Actions in a Human Body, as those call'd Animal and Vital.

Hegira, (in *Chronol.*) an Account of Time in use among the *Turks* and *Arabians*, reckon'd from *July* 16. *A. C.* 622, or as some say, 627; when their false Prophet *Mahomet* made his Escape from the City of *Mecca*.

Hegler, one that buys Provisions brought out of the Country, to sell them again by Retail.

Heifer, a young Cow.

Height, (in *Rhetorick*) an Excellency in speaking or writing, wherein the Expressions are neither too swelling, nor too creeping, but observe a Decorum between both.

Height of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) the perpendicular Line, drawn from the Top to the Base, either within the Figure or without it.

Height of the Pole. See *Elevation of the Pole*, and *Latitude of a Place*.

Heinfare, or **Hinefare**, (*Sax.*) the Departure of a Servant from his Master, from *Hine* a Servant, and *Fare* a Passage.

Heinuse, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of the Fourth Year.

Heir of Blood, (in Common Law) is he who succeeds by Right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; and *Heir of Inheritance*, is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

Heir-Loom, signifies Household-Furniture, as Tables, Presses, Cupboards, &c. which having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventory'd after the Owner's Decease, but come to the Heir with the House it self.

Heirs. See *Heyrs*.

Helchesaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no Sin to deny Christ in Times of Persecution, and had one *Helchesaus* for their Ringleader.

Helcoma, or **Helcosis**, *(Gr.)* Exulceration, a turning to an Ulcer.

Helcos, an Ulcer or Sore.

Helcydria, certain little Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, which are thick and red like the Nipples of the Breasts, and send forth Matter.

Helcysma, the Dross and Scum of any Metal; also the same as *Helcoma*, an Ulcerating of any Part.

Heleagnus, a Shrub call'd Myrtle of *Brabant*.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, the most beautiful Lady of all *Greece*, who being carry'd away by *Paris* from her Husband *Menelaus*, occasion'd a great War between the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, and the Destruction of the City of *Troy*: Also a sort of Light or Fire that sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships, which when double is call'd *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Helenium, Elicampane, an Herb good for the Lungs in a Cough, or Shortness of Breath.

Helepolis, an Engine, a kind of Turret, anciently us'd in the besieging and taking of Cities.

Heliacal Rising of a Star, (in *Astron.*) is when a Star, which for some time lay hid under the Sunbeams, gets from the same and appears again.

Heliacal Setting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

Helianthe, **Helianthemum**, or **Helianthon**, the Herb Hedge-Hyssop, or wild Rush; also the Sunflower.

Helice, major & minor, Two Constellations, or Companies of Stars, the same with *Ursa major & minor*; also a kind of Willow-tree.

Helicometry, or **Helicosophy**, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties.

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Heliocentrick, belonging to the Center of the Sun; as *The Heliocentrick Place of a Planet*, *i. e.* ſuch as it would appear to us from the Sun, if our Eye were fixt in its Center.

Heliochryſus, or **Heliochryſum**, Golden-locks, or Golden-tufts, a Flower; the Name may be alſo apply'd to ſeveral other Yellow Flowers.

Heliographick Charts. See *Charts Heliographick*.

Heliotrope, a kind of Proſpect-Glaſs fitted ſo as to look upon the Body of the Sun without Offence to the Eyes.

Helioſcopium, an Heliſcope, alſo a kind of Spurge, that turns about to the Sun; alſo a little Tree like a Fig-tree.

Heliotrophon, the great Marigold, or Turnſole Flower.

Heliotrope, the Plant Turn-ſole, Ruds, or Water-wort, which is ſaid always to follow the Courſe of the Sun, both at riſing and ſetting even in a cloudy Day: Alſo a kind of precious Stone of a green Colour ſtreak'd with Red Veins, which ſhews the Sun as it were a Looking-glaſs, and diſcovers its Eclypſe.

Helix, a kind of Ivy that bears no Berries, barren or creeping Ivy. In *Anatomy*, the outward Brim of the Ear, ſo call'd from its winding: In *Geometry*, a Spiral Figure. See *Spiral*.

Hell-becks, little Brooks in *Richmondſhire* on the Borders of *Lancaſhire*, where the Mountains are rough, wild and ſteep, which are ſo call'd upon account of their Gaſtlineſs and Depth; for they hurry along ſo deep in the Ground, that it creates an Horror in one to look down to them.

Hell-kettles, certain Pits near *Darlington* in the County of *Durham*, much admir'd both by Travellers and the Inhabitants: There are three of them full of Water to the brim, which is ſaid to be of a different kind from that in the River *Tees*; and they look much like old wrought Coal-pits, that are drown'd.

Helleboſine, *(Gr.)* wild white Hellebore, or Noſe-wort; an Herb.

Helleborum, or **Helleborus**, the Herb Hellebore, of which there are two ſorts, white and black, both only us'd in great Diſeaſes; as for the Falling-ſickneſs, Giddineſs, Madneſs, Dropſy, Convulſions, *&c.*

Helleniſm, an Imitation of the Idiom, or peculiar Phraſes of the *Greek* Tongue.

Helleniſtical, or **Hellenetick**, belonging to *Greece*, from *Hellas*, the ancient Name of that Country.

Helm, (Country-Word) Wheat or Rye-ſtraw unbruiſed by thraſhing or otherwiſe, which is uſually bound in Bundles for Thatching: In Sea-affairs, *The Helm* is a piece of Wood faſten'd to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat, to guide or ſteer it: Whence *The Helm of State*, is figuratively taken for the chief Place in the Government of a Nation, *&c.*

To **Alee the Helm**, to put the Helm to the Lee-ſide of the Ship.

Bear up the Helm, *i. e.* let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Eaſe the Helm. See *Eaſe*.

Port the Helm, put the Helm over to the left hand or ſide of the Ship: *Starboard the Helm*, put it to the right ſide. *Right the Helm*, or *Helm a Midſhip*, that is, keep it even with the middle of the Ship.

Among Chymiſts, **Helm** is the Head of an Alembick or Still, ſo call'd from its Figure ſomewhat reſembling an Helmet or Steel Cap: So that *To bring a thing over to the Helm*, is to force it by Fire up to the top of the Veſſel, that it may diſtill or drop down into the Receiver by the Noſe or Beak of the Head.

Helmet, an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

Helmet in ſtark Showers, (old Expreſſion) defended in ſharp Attacks.

Helmet-flower, a ſort of Flower.

Helmintbagogues, or **Helminthicks**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that drive out Worms, or cauſe them to be voided by Stool.

Helos, a Nail; alſo a round white hard Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail fixt with Roots in the Skin.

Heloſis, a turning back of the Eye-lid.

Helve, (old Word) the Handle of any thing.

Helxine, *(Gr.)* the Herb Parietary or Pellitory of the Wall, the Powder of which in Poſſet-drink, *&c.* is excellent for a Cough in the Lungs.

Hemeralopia, a Faculty when one ſees clearer in the Night than in the Day.

Hemerobion, a Fly that lives but one Day.

Hemerocallis, a kind of Lilly that ſpreads in a fair Day, and ſhuts it ſelf up in the Night.

Hemerologium, a Calendar or Book in which are regiſter'd the Paſſages of every Day.

Hemicatantus, the Name of a Surgeon's Bandage for the Back and Breaſt.

Hemicrania, a Pain in either half-part of the Head, a Megrim.

Hemi-cycle, an half-circle.

Hemidrachmon, half a Dram.

Hemina, a Meaſure containing half a Sextary, or nine Ounces, *i. e.* three Quarters of a Pint; but commonly taken for a Pint.

Hemiobolion, the twelfth Part of a Dram.

Hemiolium, an Ounce and a half.

Hemionitis, the Herb Spleen-wort or Milt-wort.

Hemiplegia, or **Hemiplexia**, a Palſy on one ſide, proceeding from a Stoppage in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow, which hinders the free paſſing of the Animal Spirits.

Hemiſphere, (in *Aſtron.*) one half of a Sphere or Globe, cut thro' the Center in the Plane of one of its greater Circles: Thus the *Equinoctial* divides the World into the Northern and Southern Hemiſpheres; and the *Horizon* likewiſe divides the Earth into two Hemiſpheres, one light and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle. The Maps or Prints of the Heavens paſted on Boards or Cloth, are alſo ſometimes call'd *Hemiſpheres*, but more commonly *Planiſpheres*.

Hemiſtichium, (in *Grammar*) a half Verſe.

Hemitritæus, a Semi-tertian Fever or Ague, that returns every Day, and in which every ſecond Day the Patient has two Fits, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

Hemiuncion, half an Ounce.

Hemixeſtes, or **Hemixeſtion**, a Meaſure of Liquids; the ſame as *Hemina*.

Hemlock, a poiſonous Plant. See *Cicuta*.

Hemorrhoids, or **Emrods**, a Diſeaſe in the Fundament commonly call'd the Piles. See *Hemorrhoides*.

Hen-bane, an Herb, that is counted rank Poiſon.

Hen-bit, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Chick-weed.

Henchman, or **Heinſman**, a *German* Word ſignifying a Houſhold-Servant; and formerly taken amongſt us for a Page of Honour or Footman.

Hend, (old Word) neat, fine, genteel.

Hendecagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has eleven Sides and as many Angles, capable of being fenc'd with the like Number of Baſtions.

Hendecaſyllabum Carmen, (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of eleven Syllables and comprehending theſe Feet, *viz.* a *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*; as,

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwiſe call'd *Phaleucium*.

Henfare-

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Henfare, (in *Doomſday Book*) an Amercement or Fine for Flight, upon account of Murder.

Hengeſt, the Name of a General who firſt led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the Iſland of *Great Britain*: The Word in the *Saxon* Tongue ſignifies a Horſeman.

Hengten, an old Law-Word for a Priſon, or Houſe of Correction.

Hengwit. See *Hangwite*.

Heniochus, (*Gr.*) a Northern Conſtellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the ſame as *Auriga*.

Henoch, (*Heb.* Taught or Dedicated *Cain*'s Son, from whom the City *Henoch* took Name; alſo the Father of *Methuſelah*.

Henophyllum, an Herb call'd *One-blade*.

Henry, a proper Name of Men, deriv'd from the *German* **Hinrick**, *i. e.* Rich and Powerful; or *Herric*, *i. e.* Rich Lord, or from the *Latin*, *Honoricus*: Of this Name there were ſeven Emperors of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, and as many of *Caſtile*.

To **Henſ**, (old Word) to catch.

Hepar, (*Gr.*) the Liver, a large fleſhy Bowel plac'd in the Right *Hypocondrium*. Alſo a kind of Chymical Compoſition. See *Crocus Metallorum*.

Hepar Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina*.

Hepatica, *Liver-wort*, an Herb good againſt Stoppages of the Liver and Bladder.

Hepatica Vena, the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilica*.

Hepatical, or **Hepatick**, belonging to the Liver.

Hepatick Aloes, the fineſt ſort of Aloes, ſo call'd from its Colour, which is near that of the Liver. See *Aloes*.

Hepatick Medicines, Remedies proper for the Liver, being chiefly ſuch as provoke Sweat and Urine.

Hepaticus Ductus, a Paſſage in the Liver, otherwiſe call'd *Porus Biliarius*; which ſee.

Hepaticus Morbus, or **Hepatick Flux**, a Diſeaſe when a thin ſharp Blood, like Water in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd, is voided by Stool; alſo when black, ſhining, dry'd Blood is diſcharg'd into the Guts.

Hepatites, a precious Stone of the ſhape of the Liver.

Hepatorium, or **Eupatorium**, *Hemp-Agrimony*, or *Liver-wort*.

Hepatus, the Liver-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Colour and Bigneſs.

Hephæſtites, a precious Stone of a fiery red Colour.

Hephthemimeris, (in *Grammar*) a Poetical Figure, when after three Feet there remains a Syllable ending the Word, which is ſometimes made long, tho' it be naturally ſhort; as

Congredior, ſer ſacra Pater, & concipe fœdus. Virg.

Hepialus, a Fire-fly, which plays about a Candle till ſhe burn her Wings.

Heps, or **Hips**, the Fruit of the Black-thorn Shrub.

Heptaedron, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of Seven Sides.

Heptagon, a Figure that has ſeven Sides, and as many Angles: In *Fortification*, a Place defended by ſeven regular Baſtions.

Heptagonal, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

Heptangular Figure, (in *Geom.*) is that which conſiſts of ſeven Angles.

Heptaphillum, *Set-foil*, or *Tormentil*, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality; a proper Remedy for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, as alſo for the Plague and other malignant Diſeaſes.

Heptapleuron, the greater ſort of *Plaintain*.

Heptarchy, a ſeven fold Government, or Government of ſeven Sovereign Princes, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*, which was formerly divided into ſeven petty Kingdoms.

Heracleon, the Herb *Mil-foil*, or *Yarrow*; alſo a *Water-Lilly*.

Heracleoticum, *Wild Marjoram*, an Herb.

Heracleus, or **Heracleus Lapis**, the Magnet, or Load-ſtone.

Herald, **Heralt**, or **Harold**, (*Germ. i. e.* High Maſter, or Champion of the Army) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to declare War, to proclaim Peace, to execute martial Meſſages and other Acts by the Queen's-Order, &c.

Heralds College, a Corporation conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Purſevants, employ'd to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, to marſhal and order Coronations, Marriages, Funerals, Interviews, Feaſts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Publick Shews, &c. as alſo to take care of the Coats of Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry: They were Incorporated by King *Richard* III. and obtain'd another Charter of Privileges of *Edward* VI.

Heraldry, the Art of Blazoning, diſplaying or ſetting out Coats of Arms.

Herawdes, (old Word) Feats of Activity.

Herb Chriſtopher, an Herb that bears Berries like Beads, and is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of thoſe that delight in Rarities.

Herb-Paris, otherwiſe call'd *True-love*, or *One-berry*, the Leaves of which grow like a Lover's Knot, with a Berry in the midſt: It reſiſts Poiſon and Peſtilence, cures Ulcers, Inflammations, Impoſthumes, &c.

Herb-Robert, a kind of *Cranes-bill* with reddiſh Stalks, which helps the Stone, and ſtays Fluxes of Blood: it alſo ſpeedily heals all green Wounds and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a moderately cold and dry Quality.

Herba, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a Plant leſs than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

Herba Benedicta, *Avens*.

Herba Sacra, *Vervain*.

Herba Stellæ, *Bucks-horn*, or *Dogs-tooth*.

Herba Turca, *Rupture-wort*, or *Knot-graſs*.

Herbæ Capitatæ, (among Botaniſts) ſuch Herbs as have their Flower made up of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous, or hollow Flowers, gather'd together in a round Button, Knob, or Head, as the *Thiſtle*, *Greater Burdock*, *Blewbottle*, &c.

Herbage, the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattel, the grazing or feeding upon Land, or the mowing of it. In a Law-ſenſe the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground, or in the Foreſt.

Herbagium Anterius, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay; in Oppoſition to the After-math, or ſecond Cutting.

Herbal, a Book treating of the Nature and Quality, or Virtue of Herbs.

Herbaliſt, or **Herbariſt**, one that has Skill in all ſorts of Herbs; a Simpler.

Harbenger. See *Harbinger*.

Herbert, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men ſignifying *bright Lord*, or the Glory of the Army.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which Name was that Famous Heroe of Antiquity, ſuppos'd to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*.

Herculean Labours, ſuch as *Hercules* undertook and perform'd; great and dangerous Exploits.

Hercules's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is ſaid to have ſet up, one at *Cadiz*, and the other at *Ceuta*, as the Bounds of the Weſtern World. See *Columnæ Herculis*.

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-Sickneſs. See *Epilepſia*.

Herd, a Company of Cattel, or of Wild Beaſts, as of Oxen, Swine, Harts, Deer, &c.

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Herbelage, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dreſſing of a Roe.

Herdwerch, or **Heerdwerch**, *(Sax.)* Herdſmen's Work or Labour, formerly done by Shepherds, Herſdmen, and other inferior Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Here de Cæſar, *(i. e.* the Monarchy of *Cæſar)* a certain Epoch or Account of Time, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* us'd to reckon their Number of Years, as we do from the Year of our Lord: It was alſo us'd for a great while in *Spain*.

Hereditaments, *(Lat.* in Common-Law) all ſuch things as deſcend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the Compaſs of an Executor or Adminiſtrator, as Chattels do.

Hereditary, belonging to Inheritance or Succeſſion, that comes or paſſes by Inheritance.

Hereditary Diſeaſes, are thoſe which Children have from their Parents, who were troubled with the ſame; as the Gout, Conſumption, Stone, *&c.*

Herefare, *(Sax.)* a going in a Military Expedition, or to a Warfare.

Heregate, a Tribute anciently paid to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on of a War; from the *Saxon* Words *Here*, an Army, and *Geat*, a Beaſt: The Name is ſtill retain'd upon another Account in our Term *Hariot*.

Heregeld, a Tax rais'd for the Maintenance of an Army.

Hereſiarch. See *Hereſiarcha*.

Hereſita, or **Hereſta**, *(Sax.)* a hired Soldier, that goes from his Colours without Leave; from *Here*, an Army, and *Sliten*, to depart.

Hereſy, *(Gr.)* an Opinion contrary to the ſound Principles or fundamental Points of Religion.

Hereteg, or **Heretogh**, *(Sax.)* a Leader of an Army, or a Duke, from *Here*, an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out: In old Records it is alſo expreſs'd *Heretochias*.

Heretical, *(Gr.)* belonging to, or infected with Hereſy.

An **Heretick**, one that is tainted with Hereſy, or holds Heretical Opinions.

Heretum, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Court or Yard for drawing up the Guard or Military Retinue, which uſually attended our Biſhops and Nobility.

Hericeus, **Herix**, or **Herinaceus**, an Urchin, or Hedge-hog.

Heriot. See *Hariot*.

Heriſſon, *(Fr.)* an Hedge-hog: In *Fortification*, a Barrier made of a Piece of Timber ſtuck thick with Iron-ſpikes, born up and equally pois'd in the middle on a Stake, about which it moves like a Turnſtile, to open or ſhut up a Paſſage.

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succeſſion.

Herman, or **Harman**, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *German*, the General or chief Commander of an Army.

Hermaphrodite, *(Gr.)* a Word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury* and *Aphrodite*, or *Venus*; and ſignifying one that has the Natural Part of both Sexes.

Hermellanus, *(Lat.)* the Ermin, a ſort of Weeſel that yields a rich Fur.

Hermetical, or **Hermetick**, belonging to *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the Great *Egyptian* Philoſopher, who is thought to have liv'd not long after *Moſes*.

Hermetical Philoſophy, is that which pretends to ſolve and explain all the Operations and Appearances of Nature by the three Chymical Principles, *Mercury*, *Salt*, and *Sulphur*.

Hermetical Phyſick, that *Hypotheſis*, or Groundwork in the Art of Phyſick, which refers the Cauſe of all Diſeaſes to the ſame Chymical Principles juſt now mention'd.

Hermetical Seal, or **Hermes's Seal**, a particular way of ſtopping up the Mouths of Veſſels ſo cloſe, that the moſt ſubtil Spirits cannot fly out: Thus,

To **Seal a Glaſs Hermetically**, is to heat the Neck of it, till it be juſt ready to melt, and then with a Pair of red-hot Pincers to pinch or cloſe it together.

Hermetick Science, the Art of Chymiſtry, ſo call'd from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, whom the Chymiſts aſſert to have been the firſt Inventor of it.

Hermit, a ſolitary Monk; alſo a kind of Fiſh.

Hermitage, the Place where a Hermit lives.

Hermitreſs, a Woman Hermit.

Hermitorium, (in old Records) a Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

Hermodactylus, (*Gr.* i. e. *Mercury*'s Finger) a round-headed Root, brought from *Syria*, which is of an inſipid Taſte, and gently purges Phlegm.

Hern, a large ſort of Fowl. See *Heron*.

Hern-ſhaw, or **Hernery**, a Place where Herns breed.

Herneſium, or **Harnaſium**, (in our old Writers) is taken for any ſort of Houſe-Furniture, Implements of Trade or Ship-tackle; from the *Teutonick* Word *Hernas*, i. e. *Harneſs*.

Hernia, *(Gr.)* a Rupture, properly the falling of the Entrails, Caul, *&c.* by the widen'd Channels or Pipes of the Skin call'd *Peritonæum* into the Groin in Men, or into the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women: Alſo a Swelling of the Navel; the falling down of the Womb is likewiſe improperly ſo termed.

Hernia Aquoſa, the Water-rupture. *Hernia Carnoſa*, a Fleſhy-Rupture. *Gutturalis*, a Swelling in the Throat: *Humoralis*, when the Teſticles are fill'd with Unnatural Humours.

Hernia Scrotalis, or **Hernia Veneris**, is when the Teſticles grow too big by reaſon of immoderate Venery. *Hernia Ventoſa*, the Wind-rupture: *Hernia Umbilicalis*, a Rupture of the Navel: *Hernia Uteri*, the falling down of the Womb. See *Procidentia Uteri*.

Herniaria, Rupture-wort, Burſt-wort, or Knot-graſs, an Herb of great Uſe in a Rupture, and the diſtill'd Water of it cures the Jaundice.

Hernious, burſten-belly'd.

Herod, ſirnam'd the Great, a King of *Judæa*, created by the Senate of *Rome*, who murder'd the Innocents, and ruin'd the Temple of *Jeruſalem* built by *Zorobabel*, but rais'd another more magnificent in its Place: There were alſo two other Kings of this Name, *viz. Herod Antipas*, his Son, who caus'd St. *John* the Baptiſt to be beheaded; and *Herod Agrippa*, his Grandſon, who put St. *James* to Death, and impriſon'd St. *Peter*; beſides *Herod*, the Brother of *Agrippa*, mention'd *Act.* 23.

Herodian, belonging to *Herod*, as the *Herodian Diſeaſe*, which is to be eaten to Death with Lice, as *Herod* was.

Herodians, the Soldiers of *Herod*, or a Sect of Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the Meſſiah.

Herodotus, a *Greek* Hiſtorian of rare Merit, whoſe nine Books, ſtill extant, are each call'd by the Name of the Muſes.

Heroe, a great and illuſtrious Perſonage among the Ancients; ſuch, tho' by Nature mortal, yet were thought to partake of Immortality; upon which account they inroll'd them in the Liſt of the Gods, after their Death; a Demi-God, a Man of ſingular Valour, Worth, and Renown.

Heroical, or **Heroick**, belonging to, or becoming a Heroe; famous, noble, lofty.

Heroick Poem, a ſort of Compoſition in Poetry, which ſets forth the Warlike Exploits, and other noble Performances of Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Perſons of the higheſt Rank.

Heroick Verſe, that kind of Verſe which the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* generally made uſe of in their Heroick Poems, without any other Mixture:

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It is also call'd *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six Feet, all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*, without any certain Order; but in the sixth place a Spondee is always requisite, and in the fifth place a Dactyl, tho' a Spondee be sometimes admitted. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this Example:

Eurus ad Auroram Nabatheaque Regna recessit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this:

Alriaque Alpes, & nubifer Apennius.

Heroine, a Female Heroe, a Woman of a Noble Spirit, and Excellent Qualities; a Lady of Honour.

Heron, a large Wild Water-Fowl, with a long Neck and Bill, that flies high, and feeds upon Fish.

Herons-bill, a sort of Herb.

Herpes, (*Gr.*) a kind of St. *Anthony*'s-Fire, which some call the Shingles, some the running-Worm, and others Wild-fire: It is a spreading and winding Inflammation, of two sorts, *viz.*

Herpes Miliaris, or **Pustularis**, a sort of yellow Bladders, or Wheals, like Millet-Seed, that seize the Skin, cause much itching, and turn to eating Ulcers: And *Herpes Exedens*, which not only consumes the Skin, but also the Muscles underneath.

Herring, a well known Sea-fish.

Herring-buss, a sort of Vessel proper for the Herring-Fishery.

Herring-cob, a young Herring.

Herring-silver, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House.

Herse, (*Fr.*) a Portcullice, a Harrow. In *Fortification*, a kind of Lattice, in form of a Harrow, beset with Iron Spikes, which is usually hung up by a Cord over a Gate, and let down in case of a Surprize, or when the first Gate is broken with a Petard, to stop up the Passage. These Herses are also often laid in the Roads, or on Breaches, to hinder the March of Horse and Foot.

Hersillon, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long, stuck full of Nails, with the Points up, for the same Use as the Herse.

Hesiod, a *Greek* Poet, of whom it is in Dispute, whether he or *Homer* were more ancient.

Hesitancy, (*Lat.*) Uncertainty, Doubting, or Wavering.

To **Hesitate**, to stammer or falter, to hum and haw, to be at a stand or stay, to stick in the Briers, to be in suspense, or at a loss what to say or do.

Hesitation, the Act of hesitating, faltering, &c.

Hesperian Gardens, Places which, as the Poets feigned, were beset with Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by a watchful Dragon.

Hesperides, certain Islands in the *Atlantick* Ocean much celebrated by the Ancients; but which and where they were is hard to determine.

Hesperis, a kind of Wall-flower, Dame-Violet, or Rocket.

Hesperium Malum, an Orange, or Lemmon.

Hesperus, the Evening-Star, or Evening-Tide. See *Phosphorus*.

Hests, (old Word) Commands or Decrees.

Hetæriarcha, (*Gr.*) an Abbot or Prior, the Head of a College or Hall, the Warden of a Corporation or Company.

Hete, (old Word) promised.

Heteroclites, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) Nouns that vary in their Gender or Declension, being either defective or redundant, and not limited by the ordinary Rules.

Heterocrania, a Disease, Pain, or Swelling on one side of the Head.

Heterodox, being of another or different Opinion or Judgment from what is generally receiv'd, especially with respect to Matters of Religion.

Heterogeneal, or **Heterogeneous**, that is, of another Kind, Nature, or Quality.

Heterogeneal Light, (among Naturalists) is said to be that which consists of Rays capable of being refracted, according to different Degrees. Thus the common Light of the Sun and Clouds is Heterogeneal, as being a Mixture of all sorts of Rays.

Heterogeneal Nouns, (in *Grammar*) such as have one Gender in the Singular Number and another in the Plural; as *Pergamus*, *Pergama*; *Epulum*, *Epulæ*, &c.

Heterogeneal Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) mix'd Numbers, that consist of Integers, or whole ones, and of Fractions.

Heterogeneal Surds, (in *Algebra*) such as have different Radical Signs.

Heterogeneous Particles, (in *Philos.*) are such as are of different Kinds or Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are composed.

Heterogenium, a Term us'd by Physicians when any thing disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits, as in Fevers, Swimmings of the Head, Apoplexies, &c.

Heterorhythmus, a Life unsuitable to the Age of those that live; as if a young Man should use an Old Man's Way of Living, and on the contrary. The Word is also apply'd to Pulses, when they beat differently in Diseases.

Heteroscii, (in *Geogr.*) People that live between the Equator and the two Tropicks in either of the Temperate Zones, who have their Shadows at Noon cast on a contrary side towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their Horizon.

Heth, (*Heb.* Fear, or astonished) *Canaan*'s Brother, from whom descended the People call'd *Hittites*.

To **Hette**, (old Word) to commit, or dedicate.

Heurts. See *Hurts*.

To **Hew**, to cut Stones or Timber.

Hewers. See *Conders*.

Hewmond, (old Word) shining.

Hexachord, (*Gr.*) an Interval or Concord in *Musick*, commonly call'd a Sixth.

Hexaedron, (in *Geom.*) a solid Figure, consisting of six equal Sides or Faces; a Cube or Parallepiped bounded by six equal Squares.

Hexameron, (among Divines) the six Days Work of Creation.

Hexagium, or **Exagium**, the Weight of Four Scruples.

Hexagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has six equal Sides, and as many Angles, each capable of being fenced with a regular Bastion.

Hexagonal, belonging to a Hexagon.

Hexameter Verse, (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse consisting of six Feet. See *Heroick Verse*.

Hexapla, a Work of *Origen*, a Learned Churchman of *Alexandria*, in six Columns, containing four *Greek* Translations of the Bible, with the Original both in *Hebrew* and *Greek* Characters.

Hexaptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun declined with six Cases.

Hexastichon, an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of six Verses.

Hexastichus, a kind of Barley that has six Rows of Corn in one Ear.

Hexastylos, or **Hexastyle**, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Building that had six Pillars in the Face before, and as many behind; being the same with *Pseudodipteron*.

Hexis, a Habit or Constitution of Body.

Heybote. See *Haybote*.

Heyrat, the *American* Badger, a wild Beast of the Bigness of a Cat, that is greedy of Honey, and diligently searches for the Bees-nests in Trees.

Heyrs, (in *Husbandry*) young Timber-trees, usually left for Standils in the felling of Woods or Copses.

Hezekiah, or **Hizkiah**, (*Heb.*) a pious King of *Judah*.

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Hibiscum, or **Hibiscus**, *(Gr.)* the Herb Marsh-mallows, of known Virtue against the Stone and Gravel.

Hibrid, a Pig bred of a wild Boar and a tame Sow; also one who is born of Parents of different Countries; a Mongrel.

Hichel. See *Hatchel.*

Hickwall, or **Hickway**, a Bird otherwise call'd a Wood-pecker or Wry-neck.

Hidage, or **Hide-gild**, a certain Tax which upon extraordinary Occasions us'd to be paid for every Hide of Land.

Hide, the Skin of a Beast.

Hide-bound, a Disease of Cattel, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides: In Husbandry Trees are likewise said to be *Hide-bound*, when the Bark sticks too close; and the Word is also figuratively applied to a close-fisted niggardly Fellow.

Hide of Land, such a Quantity of Land as might be till'd with one Plough in a Year, but it is not certainly known what Number of Acres it contain'd; some say 100, others 120, and according to *Beda*, as much as will maintain a Family: It is also call'd a *Plough-Land*, *Yard-land*, or *Ox-gang of Land.*

Hide and Gain, an old Law-term for arable or plough'd Land.

Hide-lands, such Lands as belong to a Hide or Mansion-house.

Hidell, (in *Stat. 1. H. 7.*) a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

Hideous, *(Fr.)* terrible to the Sight, dreadful, frightful.

Hiera, *(Gr.)* a Garland, which two in a Race running for, if neither out-ran the other, was consecrated to the Gods.

Hiera Picra, a purging Electuary invented by *Galen*, and made of Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

Hiera cum Agarico, a kind of purging Pill made of Agarick, a Mushroom that grows on the Larch-tree.

Hieracion, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Hieracites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an Hawk.

Hierarchical, belonging to the Hierarchy or Government of the Church.

Hierarchy, Sacred Government, or Church Government: Also the Holy Order of Angels, consisting of nine Degrees, *viz. Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, and *Arch-Angels.*

Hieratick Paper, (among the Ancients) the finest sort of Paper set a-part only for Religious Uses.

Hierobotane, the Herb Vervain.

Hieroglyphical, or **Hieroglyphick**, belonging to Hieroglyphicks.

Hieroglyphicks, certain Sacred or Mysterious Characters, Figures, or Images of Creatures, under which the ancient *Egyptians* couch'd their Principles of Philosophy, History and Policy; whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem, or mystical Figure.

Hieroglyphick Marks, (in Palmestry) those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professors of that vain Science pretend to foretell strange Things.

Hierom, or **Jerom**, (in *Lat. Hieronymus*) one of the ancient Fathers of the Church: The Word in *Greek* signifies Holy Name.

Hieronymians, an Order of Monks establish'd by St. *Jerom*: There were also certain Hermites so call'd, whose Order was founded *A. D.* 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence.*

Hierophantæ, Priests at *Athens* in *Greece*, who were the Overseers of Sacrifices and Holy Things.

Hig-taper, a sort of Herb.

High-crested, or **High-rigged**, a Term in Archery. See *Shoulder-head.*

Hight, (old Word) named.

Higra, the raging of the Waves of the River *Severn* below *Glocester.*

Hilary Term. See *Term.*

Hildebert, *(Germ.* famous Lord*)* the proper Name of a Man.

Hilkiah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Gentleness) the Father of King *Eliakim*; also the Name of several other Persons in Holy Scripture.

Hillock, a little Hill.

Himantopus, *(Gr.)* crump-footed; also a kind of Bird.

To **Himple**, *(Sax.)* a *North*-Country Word for to halt or go lame.

Hin, an *Hebrew* Measure, containing the sixth Part of an *Epha*, or one Wine Gallon and two Pints.

Hind, a Female Stag, or a Beast of the Forest the first Year.

Hind-berries, the Fruit of the Rasberry-tree.

Hine, or **Hind**, *(Sax.)* a Servant, or one of the Family, more especially a Servant at Husbandry; and the *Master-hine*, is he that oversees the rest.

Hinefare. See *Heinfare.*

Hinna, *(Lat.)* a She-hind or Mule.

Hinnulus, a young Hind, a Hind-calf, a Fawn, also a little Mule.

Hinnus, a Mule bred of an Horse and a She-ass; a little Nag; a Hind.

Hip, the upper part of the Thigh.

Hip-wort, a kind of Herb.

Hip, or **Hep**, a Berry, the Fruit of the greater Bramble.

Hippace, *(Gr.)* a sort of Cheese made of Mare's Milk, good against the Bloody-flux.

Hippelaphus, a Beast part Horse, part Stag.

Hippeus, or **Equinus**, a Comet or Blazing-star, with Beams like a Horse's Main, sometimes spread from the Front or Fore-part, and at other times from the hinder-part: Also a kind of Crab-fish, a Sea-horseman.

Hippiades, Images representing Women on Horseback.

Hippice, an Herb, which being put into a Horse's Mouth, keeps him from Hunger and Thirst.

Hippicon, a *Greek* Measure containing four Furlongs.

Hippocamelus, a monstrous Beast, part Horse, part Camel.

Hippocampa, a Sea-horse; also a kind of Water-Insect: In *Anatomy*, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain.

Hippocentaurs, Monsters which Poets and Painters have represented as half Men, half Horses. See *Centaur.*

Hippocras, a kind of Artificial Wine made of Claret or White Wine, and several sorts of Spice.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Cous*, who was highly esteem'd by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*, and counted the Prince of Physick: He died in the 104th Year of his Age, and all the time of his Life he enjoy'd a perfect and vigorous Health.

Hippocrates's Sleeve, a Woollen Bag like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom, with which spiced Wines, Medicines, and other Liquors are strain'd.

Hippocratia, a Festival kept in Honour of *Neptune*, during which Horses and Mules were led along the Streets of *Rome*, richly harness'd and adorn'd with Garlands of Flowers.

Hippocratica Facies. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

Hippoglossa, or **Hippoglossum**, the Herb Horse-tongue, Tongue-blade or Tongue-wort.

Hippoglottion, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-Laurel, good against Ruptures, and to raise the Palate of the Mouth.

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Hippolapathum, Monks-Rhubarb, or Garden-Patience, a kind of Dock, ſometimes as high as a Man; the Root of which purges Choler and watery Humours.

Hippomanes, Thorn-apple, a kind of Herb, which if Horſes eat, it makes them mad; alſo the venomous Iſſue of a Mare, when ſhe is ready to be cover'd; alſo a black Fleſh-kernel, in the Forehead of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as ſoon as ſhe has foal'd: Alſo a famous Poiſon among the Ancients, one of the main Ingredients that were put into the Compoſition of Love-Potions.

Hippomarathum, wild and great Fennel, Fennel-giant.

Hippophaes, a kind of Burr or Teaſel with which Shear-men dreſs their Cloth.

Hippophaeton, an Herb growing upon the Fullers-thorn, good for the Falling-ſickneſs.

Hippopotamus, the River-Horſe living chiefly in the *Nile* and *Indus*; having a cloven Foot like an Ox; the Back, Main, and Tail of a Horſe, and Teeth like a wild Boar.

Hippoſelinum, the Herb Loveage or Alexanders, good in Broth in the Spring-time, to cleanſe the Blood, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Hippuris, the Herb Horſe-tail, or Shave-graſs.

Hippurus, the Horſe-tail Fiſh, or a kind of Lobſter.

Hippus, an Horſe; alſo the Sea-Horſeman, a ſort of Crab-fiſh, ſaid to run as faſt as an Horſe: Alſo an Indiſpoſition of the Eyes, when they continually tremble and twinkle, as it happens in Riding.

Hircibarba, (*Lat.*) Goats-beard, a Sallet-herb, good for Conſumptions, Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Coughs, *&c.*

Hircifcunda, (old Law-Term) the Diviſion of an Eſtate among the Heirs.

Hircipilus, a Man that has ſhag briſtly Hair like a Goat.

Hircocervus, a Stag bearded like a Goat.

Hirculatio, (in ancient Husbandry) a Diſeaſe or Fault in a Vine, when it bears no Fruit, but grows all into Branches and Wood.

Hirculus, a kind of Spikenard, an Herb.

Hircus, a Buck-Goat; alſo the rank Smell of the Arm-holes; alſo a fixed Star ſo call'd, the ſame with *Capella:* Alſo a Name given by ſome Writers, to a ſort of Comet encompaſs'd with a kind of Main, ſeeming to be rough and hairy; alſo the Corner of the Eye, otherwiſe termed *Canthus:* Alſo a Knob in the hollow of the Ear. See *Tragus.*

Hircus, the ſame as *Hirous* in the firſt and laſt Senſe; alſo one goggle or ſquint-ey'd.

Hirle, a kind of Grain otherwiſe call'd Millet.

Hirſt, or **Hurſt**, a little Wood.

Hirudo, (*Lat.*) the Horſe-leech or Blood-ſucker, an Inſect; alſo a riotous Spender and Waſter.

Hirundiaria, Celandine, Swallow-wort, or Tetter-wort; the Root of which being good to drive out Poiſon, and provoke Sweat, is chiefly us'd for the Plague and other infectious Diſeaſes; alſo the Herb Money-wort.

Hirundo, a Swallow, a Sea Swallow, or Sea-bat; alſo the Swallow, or great-headed Flying-fiſh: In *Anatomy*, the Hollowneſs in bending the Arm, and ſome take it for a Woman's Privities.

Hirundo Apus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird whoſe Legs are ſo ſhort, that they are of little Uſe.

Hiſpanicum Olus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spinage.

† **Hiſpid**, rough-haired, briſtly, ſhaggy.

Hiſtorian, (*Gr.*) one that writes or is ſkill'd in Hiſtory.

Hiſtorical, belonging to Hiſtory.

Hiſtorie, that part of Grammar which explains the Meaning of Authors.

Hiſtoriographer, an Hiſtorian, a Writer of Hiſtories, eſpecially ſuch a one as is appointed for that purpoſe, by a Prince or State.

Hiſtory, properly a Narrative of Matters of Fact, of which the Relater was an Eye-witneſs; a particular Account of Actions and Things worthy of Note; a Deſcription of the Nature and Qualities of Living Creatures, Plants, Minerals, *&c.*

Hiſtos, an Engine with a Croſs-beam and a Pulley to let down a Ladder.

Hiſtrio, (*Lat.*) a Stage-player, an Actor of Farces, a Buffoon.

Hiſtrionical, or **Hiſtrionick**, belonging to an Actor, Player-like.

To **Hitch**, to wriggle or move forward by Degrees; to knock the Legs in going as a Horſe does: In Sea-Language, to catch hold of any thing with a Rope or Hook.

Hitch the Tackles into the Rings of the Boat, an Expreſſion us'd by Seamen, when they would have the Boat hoiſted in; and *Hitch the Fiſh-hook to the Flook of the Anchor*, when they are about to weigh the Anchor.

Hitchel. See *Hatchel.*

Hithe, See *Hythe.*

Hive-droſs, or **Bee-glue**, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold.

Hlaford, or **Laford**, (*Sax.*) a Lord.

Hleafdian, or **Leafdian**, a Lady.

Hoactzin, a Bird of the Bigneſs of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Seamen, the Snake-eater of *America.*

Hoan. See *Hone.*

Hoary, Gray-headed, as old Men are; cover'd with Hoar-Froſt, mouldy.

Hoaſt-men, an ancient Gild or Company of Dealers in Sea-Coal, at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*

Hob, (old Word) a Clown or Country-Fellow.

To **Hobble**, or **Hobble along**, to limp, or go lame; a Verſe is alſo ſaid to *hobble*, that does not run ſmooth in the pronouncing of it.

Hobblers, or **Hoblers**, certain *Iriſh* Knights that us'd to ſerve upon Hobbies; a ſort of light Horſemen: Alſo Men, who by their holding of particular Lands, were bound to keep a little light Nag, to give Notice of any Invaſion by Enemies, or other Perils on the Sea-Coaſt.

Hobby, a little *Iriſh* Nag; alſo a kind of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, *&c.*

Hobgoblin, an imaginary Apparition, Spirit, or Fairy.

Hoboy, See *Hautboy.*

Hoca, A Game at Cards ſo call'd.

Hoccus Salis, (*Lat.* in *Doomſday-Book*) a Hoke, Hole, or leſſer Pit of Salt.

Hock, the ſmall End of a Gammon of Bacon; alſo a ſort of *German* Wine, commonly call'd *Young and Old Hock.*

Hock-tide, (*Germ.* a High-Time) a certain Feſtival anciently celebrated by the *Engliſh* on the ſecond *Tueſday* after *Eaſter* Week, in Memory of the ſudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, and with him the Downfall of the *Danes.*

Hock-Tueſday-Money, was a Duty paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might ſolemnize that Day.

Hocketor, or **Hoqueteur** (old *French* Law-Word) a decay'd Squire, a Knight of the Poſt, a Shifter.

Hocus-pocus, a made Word ſignifying a Juggler, a Shewer of Tricks by *Leger-de-main*, or Slight of Hand; alſo the Term commonly us'd by thoſe that ſhew ſuch Tricks.

Hod, a kind of Tray made uſe of by Bricklayers to carry Morter in.

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Hod-man, a Labourer that bears a Hod: Alſo a young Scholar admitted from *Weſtminſter*-School to be a Student in *Chriſt's-Church* College in *Oxford*.

Hodge-podge, **Hotch-potch**, or **Hotch-pot**, a Diſh of Meat cut into pieces and ſtew'd together with Herbs, Roots, &c. Alſo many kind of cold mixture of Things. In a Law-ſenſe *Hotch-pot* is a Commixture, or putting together of Lands of ſeveral Tenures, for the more equal Diviſion of them.

Hodgee, (*Perſ.*) a Prieſt, or Holy Man among the *Perſians*.

Hodoy, God, a Word often us'd by the *Turks*.

Hœdus, (*Lat.*) a Kid, or young Goat.

Hog, a Swine, a well known Beaſt; in many Northern parts of *England* it is taken for a young Weather-ſheep.

Hog-grubber, a hoggiſh niggardly Fellow.

Hog-louſe, a kind of Inſect.

Hog-ſteer, (among Hunters) a wild Boar Three Years old.

Hogs-beans, **Hogs-bread**, and **Hogs-fennel**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Hogan Mogan, (*Dutch*, High and Mighty) a Title generally given to the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

Hogenhine, (*Sax.* Law-Term) he that comes to an Inn or Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night, after which he is accounted one of the Family, and if he break the King's Peace his Hoſt muſt be anſwerable for him: In the Laws of King *Edward*, ſet forth by *Lambert*, he is call'd *Agenhine*. See *Third-night-awn-hine*.

Hoggacius, or **Hoggaſter**, (in old *Latin* Records) a young Sheep of the ſecond Year.

Hogget, or **Hogrel**, a Country-Word for ſuch a Sheep.

Hogi, Tranſcribers of Books among the *Turks*, to whom Printing is forbid.

Hogoo, (*Fr.*) a high Savour, or Reliſh, a ſtrong Smell in Meats.

Hogſhead, a Meaſure or Veſſel of Wine or Oil, containing the fourth part of a Tun, or 63 Gallons. In *Fortification* Hogſheads fill'd with Earth ſerve to make Breaſt Works, to cover the Men, inſtead of Gabions and Earth-Bags.

Hoiden, a clowniſh ill-bred Wench.

To **Hoiſe**, or **Hoiſt**, to heave, or lift up; among Sea-men to raiſe up or pull any thing into the Ship; thus they ſay, *hoiſe up the Yard*, *hoiſe the Water in*, &c.

Hokerly, (old Word) Peeviſhneſs, and *hokerly*, frowardly.

Holce, (*Gr.*) the Weight of a Dram.

Holcus, Wall-Barley, a kind of Grain.

Hold, the taking of a thing; alſo a fortify'd place: Among Hunters a Covert or Shelter for Deer, &c. In Sea-Affairs that part of a Ship which is between the Keelſon and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, and Proviſions, are laid up.

To **Clear the Hold**, is to lay the part handſome.

To **Rummage the Hold**, is to look what is in it.

To **Stow Goods in the Hold**, is to put them into, and conveniently diſpoſe them in the Hold.

Hold-faſt, an Iron Hook in ſhape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to ſupport it; alſo a Joyner's Tool: It is alſo commonly taken for a griping coverous Wretch.

Hold-off, a Sea-Term, us'd when the Cable is heav'd at the Capſtan, for if it be great and ſtiff, or have lain long in a ſlimy or ozy Ground, it ſurges, or ſlips back, unleſs the Men keep it cloſe to the Whelps, and then they hold it faſt with Nippers, or elſe bring it alſo to the Jeer-Capſtan; which Work is call'd *holding off*.

To **Hold Water**, (among Mariners and Watermen) is to ſtay a Boat by a particular way of turning the Oar.

Holippæ, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*) little Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-flower and Sugar, temper'd with a Medicinal Liquor.

Holland, or **Holland-Cloth**, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country.

Hollow, or **Holded Baſtion**. See *Baſtion*.

Hollow Square, a Term in Fortification. See *Square*.

Hollow Tower. See *Tower*.

Holly-tree, a Shrub that is green both in Winter and Summer, and therefore much in requeſt about *Chriſtmas* for the decking of Windows, &c.

Holm, a kind of Oak Tree: In old Records an Hill, Iſland, or Fenny Ground, encompaſs'd with little Brooks; whence *Steep-holms* in the River *Severn*, *Flat-holms*, *Mill-holms*, &c.

Holocauſt, (*Gr.*) a Sacrifice that is wholly conſum'd upon the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

Hologrammon, or **Hologramaton Teſtamentum**, a Will written all with the Teſtator's own Hand.

Holometer, a Mathematical Inſtrument, for the eaſy meaſuring of any thing whatever, invented by *Abell Tull*.

Holoſteon, the Herb *Stitch-wort*; alſo a ſort of Fiſh.

Holoturia, a kind of Sea fiſh full of Prickles.

Hollom, (among Sailers) a Ship is ſaid *To be holſom in the Sea* when ſhe will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

Holſters, a ſort of Leathern Caſes for a pair of Piſtols to be put in when carry'd on Horſeback.

Holt, (*Sax.*) a ſmall Wood, or Grove; whence the Street call'd *Holbourn* in *London* had its Name.

Holybut, or **Helibut**, a ſort of Sea fiſh.

Holyhock, or **Hollioak**, a kind of Garden-Mallows, with beautiful Flowers both ſingle and double.

Holy-rood-Day, a Feſtival obſerv'd by *Roman* Catholicks, upon Account of the Exaltation or lifting up of our Bleſſed Saviour's Croſs, *Rood* being an old *Engliſh* Word for a Croſs.

Holy-Roſe, an Herb having Leaves almoſt like *Sage*, but whiter, the Flowers of which fall preſently after they are blown.

Holy-Thiſtle, a Plant, whoſe Root is very wholſome.

Holy-Water ſprinkle, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Homage, that Duty, Reſpect, and Submiſſion, which is owing to a King, a Maſter, or Superior; alſo the Oath of Service and Loyalty which a Vaſſal or Tenant makes to his Lord: Alſo a Jury in a Court Baron, ſo call'd as generally conſiſting of ſuch as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee.

Homage Auncetrel, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have held their Land of the Lord and his Anceſtors by Homage time out of Mind.

Homager, one that does, or is bound to do Homage, as the Biſhop of *Soder*, in the *Iſle of Man*, is ſaid to be Homager to the Earl of *Derby*.

Homagio Reſpectuando, a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, requiring him to deliver Poſſeſſion of Lands to the Heir that is of full Age, notwithſtanding his Homage not done.

Homagium renodare, (in the Civil Law) to renounce Homage, when the Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning and defying his Lord, for which there was a ſet Form and Method.

Hombre, (*Span.* a Man) Game at Cards among the *Spaniards*, ſo call'd becauſe whoever has the better in it ſays, *Jo ſoy l' hombre*; *i. e.* I am the Man.

Home, (*Sax.*) Houſe or Place of Abode.

Home-ſtall, a Manſion-Houſe, or Seat in the Country.

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Homely, ugly, disagreeable, course, mean.

Homer, a Famous *Greek* Poet, who wrote an incomparable Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, called *Ilias*, and another of the Voyages of *Ulysses*, under the Title of *Odysseis*.

Homer, a twofold Measure among the *Hebrews*, one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half, and the other fourteen Bushels.

Homesoken, or **Hamsoken**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Freedom from an Amercement or Fine for ent'ring Houses violently, and without a License; or rather a Power granted by the King to some Person for the Punishment of such an Offence.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Manslaughter, or the killing of a Man, which is either *Voluntary* or *Casual*; also a Person who commits that Crime.

Homicide Voluntary, or wilful Murder, is that which is deliberate, and committed of a set Mind and Purpose, being either with precedent Malice or without.

Homicide Casual, is either meerly casual or mix'd, the former being when one Man kills another by pure Mischance, as in case of an Ax slipping out of his Hand as he is felling a Tree; but 'tis accounted *mixt* when the Act is accompany'd with Carelessness, or some other unwarrantable Circumstance. See *Misadventure*, *Chance-medley*, *Manslaughter* and *Murder*.

Homilist, (*Gr.*) a Writer of Homilies.

Homily, a Sermon, Exhortation, or plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in Matters of Religion.

Homine Capto in Withernamium, (*Lat.*) a Writ to take him that has convey'd any Bond-man or Woman out of the Country, so that he or she cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

Homine eligendo, ad custodiendam peciam Siguli pro Piscatoribus editi, a Writ directed to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man to keep one part of the Seal appointed for Statutes Merchant, when the other Party is dead.

Homine Replegiando, a Writ to Bail a Man out of Prison.

Homines, (*i. e.* Men) a Term anciently us'd for a sort of Feudatory Tenants, who claim'd a Privilege of having their Causes and Persons try'd only in the Court of their Lord.

Homocentrick, (*Gr.*) that has the same, or a like Center. See *Concentrick*.

Homœomeria, (in *Philos.*) a Likeness of Parts.

Homœomerical Principles, certain Principles which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature; thus the *Sanguinary Particles* meeting all together make Blood, the *Urinous* ones Urine, the *Carnous* ones Flesh, &c.

Homœon, (in *Rhetorick*) a Figure wherein some certain likeness of a Thing is gather'd from the parts of it; as

Sic Oculos, sic ille Manus, sic Ora Tenebat. Virg.

Homœoptoton, (*i. e.* falling out alike) a Rhetocal Figure, or Ornamment, when divers Clauses end with like Cases; as *Labor in Negotiis, Fortitudo in Periculis, Industria in Agendo, Celeritas in Conficiendo*, &c.

Homœoteleuton, a Figure wherein several Members of a Sentence end alike; as *He is an Eloquent Man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispose orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly*, and *conclude directly*.

Homogeneal, or **Homogeneous**, that is of the same kind or sort, alike with respect to Nature, Quality, &c.

Homogeneal Light, (in *Philos.*) is that whose Rays are all of one Colour, and capable of the same Degree of Refraction, without any mixture of others.

Homogeneal Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are those of the same Nature and Kind.

Homogeneal Surds, (in *Algebra*) such as have one common Radical Sign.

Homogeneous Particles, (among Naturalists) Particles that are altogether like one another, being all of the same Kind, Nature, and Properties; as the small parts of pure Water, or those of the finer Metals, as Gold, Silver, &c. The Term is generally us'd in Opposition to *Heterogeneous*; which See.

Homogeneum Comparationis, a Term apply'd by *Vieta* to signify the *Absolute Number* in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, &c. by reason that all the Roots, which being multiply'd one into another, do produce the said *Absolute Number*, must be homogeneous one to another. See *Absolute Number*.

Homologal, agreeable, or like to one another.

Homologous, having the same Reason or Proportion.

Homologous Magnitudes, or **Quantities**, (in *Geom.*) those that are proportional, or alike to one another in Reason; as if there be the same Reason of A to B as of C to D, then A is homologous to C as B to D, so that the two Antecedents and the two Consequents are the homologous Terms in any Proportion.

Homonymous, (in *Logick*) that under the same Name or Word comprehends divers Significations or Senses, that is of doubtful meaning, equivocal.

Homonymy, when divers Things are signify'd by one Word.

Homoplata, or **Omoplata**, (in *Anat.*) the Shoulder-blade, a broad Triangular Bone, which makes the breadth of each Shoulder, and lyes upon the upper Ribs behind, as it were a Target; these Bones are otherwise call'd *Scapulæ*, *Spatulæ*, and *Scapulæ, apertæ*.

Homotona, a continu'd Fever, that always acts alike.

Homoustion, (in *Divinity*) Consubstantiality, a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

Homuncionitæ, (*Lat.*) certain Hereticks that deny'd the Godhead of Christ.

Hondhabend, (Law-Term) a Circumstance of manifest Theft, when one is taken with the Things stollen in his Hand, from the *Saxon* Word *Hond*, a Hand, and the *Latin*, *Habens*, having.

Hone, a fine sort of Whet-stone to set a Razor or Pen-Knife.

Honest, (*Lat.*) Good, Vertuous, Just, Upright, Sincere, Chaste.

Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity, Chastity, &c. also the Name of a Flower.

Honey-comb, (in *Gunnery*) a Flaw in the Metal of a piece of Ordnance, when it is ill cast, overmuch worn, and rugged on the inside.

Honey-combed, that has such Flaws, which are of dangerous Consequence, lest any Sparks of Fire should be lodg'd therein.

Honey-moon, the first sweet Month of Matrimony, a Term commonly apply'd to new Marry'd Persons, who loving passionately at first soon cool in their mutual Affection.

Honey-suckle, the sweet scented Flower of a Shrub call'd *Wood-bind*.

Honey-wort, a kind of Herb.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (*Fr.*) the Motto of the most Noble Order of Knights of the Garter, signifying *Blame, or Evil to him that Evil thinks*.

Hontfangenethef, (*Sax.*) a Thief taken with *Hond-habend*, *i. e.* having the Thing stollen in his Hand.

Honour, (*Lat.*) Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem

Eſteem, Reputation, Glory, Credit, or Ornament; alſo Honeſty, Virtue, Chaſtity, Modeſty.

Honours, Dignities, Preferments. In a Law-ſenſe, the Nobler ſort of Seignories or Lordſhips, upon which other inferior Lordſhips and Manors depend; as the Honours of *Hampton-Court*, *Greenwich*, *Windſor*, &c.

To **Honour**, to reſpect or reverence, to value or eſteem, to favour.

To **Honour a Bill of Exchange**, (among Bankers) to pay it in due time.

Honour-Courts, Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

Honour-Point, the upper part of an Eſcutcheon, between the Feſs-point and the middle Chief.

Honourable, worthy of Honour or Credit, Noble, Magnificent, Glorious.

Honourable Amends, a diſgraceful Puniſhment, when an Offender is deliver'd up to the Hangman, who ſtrips him to his Shirt; and after having put a Rope about his Neck, with a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, or before the next Church, where he is bound to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court, for the Offence he has committed.

Honourary, or **Honorary**, belonging to Honour, done or beſtow'd as a Mark of Honour.

Honourary Services, (Law-Term) ſuch as relate to the Tenure of Grand Sergeantry, and are commonly join'd to ſome Honour.

An **Honourary**, a Penſion or Salary given to publick Profeſſors of any Art or Science.

Hooks of a Ship, thoſe forked Timbers which are plac'd upright on the Keel both in her Rake and Run.

Hook-Land, or **Ope-Land**, (in *Huſbandry*) Land plough'd and ſow'd every Year.

Honkeawr, (*Perſ.*) a Title given to the Grand Seignior, which ſignifies a Man of Blood, or one that cauſes Blood.

Hoop, or **Houp**, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a *Lapwing*; alſo a Country Word for a Meaſure of a Peck.

Hoop-wheel. See *Detent-Wheel.*

Hooper, a wild Swan.

Hord, or **Horde**, a Tribe, Clan, or diſtinct Company among the *Tartars*.

Hoplochrysm, (*Gr.*) the applying of a certain Ointment to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any Wound made by it; Weapon-Salve.

Hopomochlion, a kind of Surgeon's Inſtrument, to be us'd for the whole Body.

Hopper, a Veſſel in which Seed-Corn is carry'd at the time of Sowing; alſo the wooden Trough in a Mill, into which the Corn is put to be ground.

To **Hopple an Horſe**, to tye his Feet with a Rope.

Hops, a Plant that runs up upon Poles, chiefly us'd by Brewers for preſerving Beer, and Dyers for ſome ſort of Dyes.

Hoqueton, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſhort Coat without Sleeves.

Horæa, (*Gr.*) ſeaſonable or Summer-Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, &c.

Horary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Hours, hourly.

Horatius, or **Horace**, ſirnam'd *Flaccus*, a Famous *Latin* Poet, who was highly eſteem'd by the Emperors *Auguſtus* and *Mæcenas*.

Horda, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf.

Hordearea Pruna, Wheaten Plumbs gather'd at Barley-Harveſt, or of the Colour of ripe Barley.

Hordeatum, (in *Phyſick*) a liquid Medicine made of Barley beaten and boil'd, with the Addition of ſuitable ſtrained Liquors, and other Ingredients.

Hordeotum, a ſmall Puſh or Swelling that grows on the Eye-brows, ſo call'd from its Reſemblance to a Barley-Corn.

Horderium, (in old Records) a Hord, Treaſury, or Store-houſe.

Hordeum, Barley, a known Grain, which is nouriſhing, and provokes Urine; alſo a little Swelling on the top of the Eye-lid of the Bigneſs of a Barley-Corn.

Horehound, a kind of Herb.

Horismus, (*Gr.* Definition) a Rhetorical Figure, when a thing is defined, or ſet off to Advantage; as *The Labour of Virtue is the true Exerciſe of Pleaſure.*

Horizon, (in *Aſtron.*) a great Circle of the Sphere that divides the upper Hemiſphere, or half Compaſs of the Heavens which we ſee, from the lower Hemiſphere, which is under us, and hid from our Sight. This Circle has its Name from the *Greek* Word *Horizo*, *i. e.* to terminate or bound, and is of two ſorts, *viz.*

The **Rational, Real**, or **True Horizon**, which is that Plane which paſſes thro' the Center of the Earth, and divides the Firmament preciſely into two equal Parts, whoſe Poles are the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

The **Apparent, Senſible**, or **Viſible Horizon**, is that great Circle which bounds the Sight of any Perſon, who, being plac'd in a large Plain, or in the midſt of the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Heavens and Earth ſeem to be join'd as it were with a kind of Cloſure.

Horizon on the Material Globe or Sphere, is a broad wooden Circle which encompaſſes it about, and repreſents the *Rational Horizon*, having two Notches in the *North* and *South* Parts of it for the Brazen Meridian to ſtand in.

Horizontal, belonging to, or lying even with the Horizon.

Horizontal Dials, ſuch whoſe Planes lye parallel to the Horizon of any Place. See *Dial-Planes*.

Horizontal Line, any Line drawn parallel to the Horizon upon a Plane.

Horizontal Parallax. See *Parallax.*

Horizontal Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, otherwiſe call'd *Stereographick*, wherein the Sphere is preſs'd into the Plane of the Horizon, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere deſcribed on it. See *Projection.*

Horizontal Superficies, (in *Fortif.*) ſignifies the plain Field, that lies upon a level, without any riſing or ſinking.

Horizontal Range, (in *Gunnery*) the Level-range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line it deſcribes parallel to the Horizon, or the Horizontal Line.

Horminodes, a precious Stone, of a greeniſh Colour like *Clary*, with a Circle about it of a Gold Colour.

Horminum, the Herb *Clary*, good for a cold Stomach, and to ſtrengthen the Reins.

Hormus, (among the Ancients) a kind of Dance of Boys and Girls, wherein the Boy led up with Manly and Warlike Poſture, and the Girl follow'd with ſoft and modeſt Steps, to repreſent an Harmony of two Virtues, Power and Temperance.

Horn of Plenty. See *Cornu-copia.*

Horn with Horn, (old Law-Phraſe) the feeding together of Bulls, Cows, or other Horned Beaſts, that are allow'd to run upon the ſame Common.

Horn-beak, a kind of Fiſh.

Horn-beam, a Tree, the Wood of which is very hard, and fit for Fewel.

Horn-beam Pollengers, Trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable.

Horn-fly, an *American* Inſect, having two Snouts like an Elephant, and painted all over by Nature with an admirable Diverſity of Colours.

Horn-geld, (*Sax.*) a Tax within the Bounds.

Horn-owl, or **Horn-cowt**, a Bird of Prey.

Horn-work,

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Horn-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, the Head of which is ſtrengthen'd by two Demi-Baſtions, made in form of Horns, and join'd by a Courtin, being clos'd by parallel ſides, that end at the Gorge of the Work.

Hornet, a kind of large Fly that ſtings Horſes, *&c.*

Hornotinus, *(Lat.)* a Fawn or Hind-Calf.

Horodix, *(Gr.)* a kind of Dial or Inſtrument to ſhew how the Hours paſs away.

Horological, belonging to a Clock, or Dial.

Horologiography, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks, *&c.*

Horologium, a Clock, Dial, Watch, or other Inſtrument to meaſure Time, and ſhew the Hours of the Day or Night.

Horometry, the Art of meaſuring or dividing Hours, and keeping Account of Time.

Horopter, (in *Opticks*) a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourſe, parallel to that which joins the Center of the Eye.

Horoſcope, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Scheme or Figure of the Twelve Houſes or Signs of the Zodiack, in which are obſerv'd the Diſpoſition of the Heaven and Stars, in order to foretell Men's Fortune; alſo the Degree of the Aſcendant, or the Star riſing above the Horizon; at that Inſtant a Queſtion is put, a Perſon born, or any thing enquir'd for: But the Word is moſt properly taken for the Aſcendant, or firſt Houſe, being that part of the Zodiack which is riſing when the Figure is made. Alſo the Name of a Mathematical Inſtrument in form of a Planiſphere, invented by *John Paduanus*.

Horrible, (*Lat.*) hideous, ghaſtly, frightful, immoderate, or exceſſive.

Horrid, dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

Horrifica Febris, *(Lat.)* a Fever that cauſes the Patient to fall into ſhaking Fits and horrible Agonies; the ſame as *Phricodes*.

Horror, Dread, Fright, a trembling for Fear; a violent Averſion, or Hatred: Among Phyſicians 'tis taken for a ſhivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilneſs after it.

Hors de ſon Fee, *(Fr.* Law-Term*)* an Exception to quaſh an Action brought for Rent iſſuing out of certain Lands, by one who pretends to be the Lord, or for ſome Cuſtom or Services; for if it can be juſtified that the Land is without the Compaſs of his Fee, the Action falls.

Horſe, a well known labouring Beaſt: In the Art of War, a Body of Men that ſerve on Horſeback; as *The Horſe fought well, the Horſe March*, &c. Alſo a wooden Frame to dry waſh'd Linnen upon. In Sea-Affairs a Rope faſten'd to one of the Fore-maſt Shrowd, and let thro' the Pendant of the Sprit-ſail Sheats, to keep thoſe Sheats clear from the Anchor-ſtocks; alſo a Rope made faſt to the Shrowds, to preſerve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea: The *Wapp* likewiſe, with which the Shrowds are ſet, taught, or ſtiff, has the ſame Name; and thoſe little ſhort Wapps, which are ſeized to the Top-maſt, and Top-gallant-maſt Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-ſail and Top gallant-ſail are let thro', are alſo call'd *Horſes*.

Horſe-foot, or **Horſe-hoof**, a ſort of Herb.

Horſe-heal, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Elecampane*.

Horſe-meaſures, a Rod of Box to ſlide out of a Cane, with a Square at the end, being divided into Hands and Inches, to meaſure the Height of Horſes.

Horſe-ſhoe, (in *Fortif.*) a Work of a round or oval Figure, border'd with a Parapet, which is uſually rais'd in the Moat of a Marſhy Place, or in low Grounds, or elſe to ſecure a Gate, or to cover a Body of Men againſt Surprizes, *&c.*

Horſe-tail, an Herb, good for healing inward Wounds or Ulcers.

Horſe-Twitchers. See *Barnacles*.

Horſe-yard, (old Word) a Garden-yard, an Orchard.

Horticulture, *(Lat.)* the Art of Tilling, or dreſſing Gardens.

Hortolan. See *Ortolan*.

Hoſanna, (*Heb.* ſave I beſeech thee) a ſolemn Acclamation us'd by the *Jews* in their Feaſt of Tabernacles.

Hoſpitable, *(Lat.)* uſing Hoſpitality, Friendly, Courteous.

Hoſpital, properly an Houſe of Charity founded by the Prince or State, for the Entertainment and Relief of Poor, Sick, Impotent, or Aged Perſons; an Alms-houſe.

Hoſpitalers, a Religious Order of Knights, ſo call'd, becauſe they built an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem* for the Reception of thoſe that came to viſit the Holy Places, undertaking to guard and protect ſuch Pilgrims in their Travels.

Hoſpitality, a being well diſpoſed to entertain, or relieve Strangers.

Hoſt, *(Fr.)* one that receives Strangers, an Inn-keeper, or Landlord: Among *Roman* Catholicks, the Conſecrated Bread or Wafer at the Communion: Alſo an Army, or great Body of Soldiers, as, *The Lord of Hoſts*, an Expreſſion much us'd in the Old Teſtament.

Hoſtage, a Pledge of War, a Perſon left or given as Surety for the true Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

Hoſtelagium, (in ancient Deeds) a Right to receive Lodging and Entertainment, reſerv'd by many Lords in the Houſes of their Tenants.

Hoſteler, (in old Statutes) an Inn-keeper, or Inn-holder.

Hoſtels, the Landlady, or good Wife of an Inn, or Victualling-Houſe.

Hoſtia, *(Lat.)* a Sacrifice among the *Romans* for the getting, or for having obtain'd Victory over Enemies: In our old Records, the Conſecrated Hoſt, Bread, or Wafer, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper.

Hoſtile, Enemy like; as, *They ſet upon us in a hoſtile manner*.

Hoſtility, the State or Practice of Enemies, Enmity.

Hoſtillaria, or **Hoſpitularia**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Room or Place in Religious Houſes where Gueſts and Strangers were receiv'd; for which purpoſe a peculiar Officer was appointed, under the Name of *Hoſtillarius*, or *Hoſpitularius*.

Hoſtler, a Groom, that looks to the Stables and Gueſts Horſes in an Inn.

Hoſtricus, a Word us'd in ſome ancient Writers for a Goſs-Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Hoſtry, the Stables of an Inn.

Hotch-pot. See *Hodge-podge*.

Hovel, a Covering or Shelter of Hurdles, *&c.* for Cattel; any mean Building for ordinary Uſe.

Hoven, (Country-Word) Cheeſe that is rais'd or ſwell'd up.

To **Hover**, to flutter or fly over with Wings ſtretch'd out, to hang over.

Hover-ground, light ſort of Ground.

Hough, the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beaſt.

To **Hough**, to cut the Houghs, or to ham-ſtring; alſo to break Clods of Earth.

Hound, a Hunting-Dog; alſo a kind of Fiſh. In Sea-Affairs *Hounds* are Holes in the Timber-cheeks, that faſten them to the Heads of the Maſts, and in which run the Ropes call'd *Ties*, that hoiſe the Sails.

To **Hound a Stag**, (among Hunters) to caſt the Dogs at him.

Hound's-tongue, an Herb, whoſe Leaves are like the Tongue, and ſmell like the Piſs of a Hound: The Root is us'd in Phyſick to ſtay all Fluxes of ſharp thin

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thin Rheum from the Head to the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Hour, (in *Aſtron.*) is either equal, which is the 24th Part of a Natural Day, or unequal, being the 12th Part of the Artificial Day or Night.

Hour-Circles, the ſame as Meridians, are great Circles that meet in the Poles of the World, and croſſing the Equinoctial at right Angles, divide it into 24 equal Parts. Theſe are ſupply'd in both Globes, by a ſmall Brazen Circle, call'd, *The Hour-Circle*, fitted to the Meridian, and divided into 24 Hours, which in one turning about of the Globe, are all pointed at by an Index fix'd for that purpoſe on the Axis of the Globe.

Hour-Lines, (on a Dial) ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial-plane with the ſeveral Planes of the Hour-Circles in the Sphere, and therefore muſt be all Right-Lines.

Houſage, a Fee that a Carrier or any other Perſon pays for laying up Goods in a Houſe.

Houſe, Home, Place of Abode, Family. In Aſtrology, a Twelfth Part of the Heavens, conſider'd with reſpect to the Situation of the World, to every one of which Houſes a particular Signification is aſcrib'd.

Houſe of Commons. See *Commons*.

Houſe-bote, *(Sax.)* Eſtoves, or an Allowance of neceſſary Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to uphold or repair a Houſe or Tenement.

Houſe-leek, or **Sengreen**, an Herb commonly growing on Walls and Houſe-ſides, with broadiſh thick Leaves pointed at the End: The Juice of it is good in Agues, Inflammations, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, *&c.*

Houſe-robbing, or **Houſe-breaking**, (according to the Law-Definition) is the robbing of a Man in ſome part of his Houſe, or in his Booth, Tent, or Stall in any Fair or Market.

Houſed in, or **Pinched in**, (a Sea-Term) when a Ship, after ſhe has paſs'd the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her other Works.

Houſel. See *Huſſel*.

Houſing, a Horſe-cloth, a Piece of courſe Cloth to be laid over the Buttocks of a Horſe.

How, or **Hoe**, a Huſbandman's Tool made like a Cooper's Addz, to cut up Weeds in Gardens, Fields, *&c.*

Howel, a *Welſh* Sirname, ſignifying ſound or whole.

To **Howl**, to cry or make a Noiſe like a Dog or Wolf: Among Shipwrights, when the Foot-hooks being let into the Ground-timbers and bolted, the Planks are laid on them up to the lower Deck, 'tis ſaid they *begin to make her howl.*

Howlet, a ſort of Night-bird.

Hoy, a ſmall Bark, whoſe Yards are not a-croſs; neither are its Sails ſquare, but cut like the Miſſen-ſails of a Ship; ſo as to lie nearer the Wind, than any Veſſel with Croſs-ſails can do.

To **Hoze Dogs.** See to *Expeditate*.

Hubbub, a great Tumult, Uproar, or confuſed Noiſe.

Huckſter, one that ſells Proviſions or ſmall Wares by Retail.

Huddle, Buſtle, Confuſion, Diſorder.

To **Huddle**, to confound or mingle things together after a confuſed manner.

Hudegeld, or **Hidegeld**, *(Sax.)* Money paid by a Villain or Servant that had committed any Offence, for which he deſerv'd a Whipping; to buy off that Chaſtiſement.

Hue, Colour; as *a black Hue*.

Hue and Cry, (in Common-Law) a Purſuit of one having committed Felony on the High-Way, by deſcribing the Party, and giving Notice to ſeveral Conſtables, from one Town to another, till the Offender be taken, or at leaſt purſu'd to the Sea-ſide.

Huers. See *Conders*.

A **Huff**, a huffing or ſwaggering Fellow.

To **Huff**, to puff or blow; to hector, rant, or vapour: At the Game of Draughts, to huff, is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adverſary by Overſight let ſlip from taking another.

Hugh, (*Dutch.* High) a proper Name of Men.

Huguenot, a Nick-name given by the Papiſts of *France* to the Proteſtants there, from a Gate of *Tours*, call'd the Gate of St. *Hugo*, at which they us'd at firſt to go forth to their Aſſemblies in the Fields: Or, according to others, from a Hobgoblin nam'd King *Hugon*, ſaid to walk by Night in that City; becauſe the Proteſtants thereabouts had their Meetings for the moſt part in the Night, after the manner of the Primitive Chriſtians in the times of Perſecution.

Huguenote, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on: Whence *a la Huguenote*, among *French* Cooks, is taken for a particular way of dreſſing Eggs with Gravy.

Huguenotiſm, the Doctrine or Profeſſion of a Huguenot.

Huike, or **Huke**, *(Dutch)* a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland*.

Hulk, a ſort of great and broad Ship.

Hull, or **Hulls**, the Chaff of Corn, the Shell or Cod of Pulſe: In Sea-Language, *Hull* is taken for the main Body or Bulk of a Ship from Stem to Stern, without Maſts, Sails or Yards.

To **Hull**, to float, to ride to and fro, upon the Water.

Hulling, or **lying a Hull**, is properly when a Ship at Sea has taken in all her Sails, ſo that nothing but her bare Poles, Maſts, Yards, and Rigging are abroad, which is done ſometimes in dead Calms, and ſometimes in foul and over-blowing Weather.

Hullock of a Sail, a Piece of the Miſſen-ſail, cut and left looſe in a Storm to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea, when all the other Sails are made up: Alſo a Piece of the Fore-ſail looſed, to make the Ship fall off, and turn her Head where her Stern lay before.

Hulſtred, (old Word) hidden.

Hulver, a kind of Shrub.

Humane, *(Lat.)* belonging to Mankind; alſo mild, kind, gentle, courteous, friendly, obliging.

Humane Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which have as it were the Form of a Man, as *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and the firſt half of *Sagitarius:* Alſo ſuch Conſtellations or Companies of Stars without the Zodiack, as are uſually repreſented in Humane Shape; as *Perſeus*, *Andromeda*, *Cepheus*, &c.

Humaniſt, one that is skill'd in Humane Learning.

Humanity, the Nature and Condition of Man; alſo Gentleneſs, Mildneſs, Courteſy; alſo Learning, or Liberal Knowledge.

To **Humanize**, to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, or kind.

Humble, modeſt, lowly-minded, reſpectful; low, lowly, mean.

Humble-Bee, a ſort of great Bee, an Inſect; alſo an Herb.

Humbles, (among Hunters) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Humectantia, *(Lat.)* moiſtening Remedies, ſuch as are capable of inſinuating their moiſt Particles into the Pores of the Body.

Humectation, a Moiſtening, Watering, or Wetting: In Pharmacy and Chymiſtry, the moiſtening of a mixt Body, in order to prepare it for ſome Operation, or for the more eaſy drawing out of its beſt or fineſt Parts.

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Humeral Muſcle, (in *Anat.*) the Muſcle that moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humerus, *(Lat.)* the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone, or firſt Bone of the Arm, having a round Head at its upper end, which is receiv'd into the Neck of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade.

Humid, moiſt, wet, damp.

Feſſe Humid, a kind of *Feſſe*, ſometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Humidity, the Quality call'd Moiſture, or the Power of wetting other Bodies, which ſome Liquors, *&c.* are endow'd with; Moiſtneſs, Dampneſs.

Humidum Primigenium, *(Lat.)* a Term in Phyſick for the Blood, which is to be ſeen in Generation, before any thing elſe.

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order founded *A. D.* 1166, and ſo call'd from the *Latin* Word *humilare*, to humble or bring low; becauſe they led very ſtrict and mortify'd Lives.

Humiliation, a being humbled, abaſed, or brought down.

Humilis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo call'd, becauſe it draws the Eye downward to the Cheek. See *Elevator Oculi.*

Humility, Humbleneſs, Lowlineſs, Meekneſs, Submiſſion.

Humility, or **Simplicity**, the Name of a certain Bird in *New-England*, the ſmaller ſort of which is no bigger than a Kite: It is moſt properly call'd the Simplicity, becauſe thoſe that eſcape a Shot, immediately light upon the Place where the others were kill'd before.

Humiſuga, or **Humipeta**, *(Lat.)* the Ground-fly, or Path-fly, an Inſect.

Humming-bird, a Bird frequent in *New-England*, which makes a great humming Noiſe: It is no bigger than a Hornet, yet has all the Parts of a Bird, and for Colour is as fine as the Rainbow. See *Colibus.*

Humores, *(Lat.* in *Phyſick)* Humours, of which three call'd general, waſh the whole Body, *viz.* the Blood, the *Lympha*, a ſort of pure Water, and the Nervous Juice. But there are ſeveral particular Humours, as *Chyle*, *Bile*, *Spittle*, *Pancreatick Juice*, *Seed*, *&c.* which ſee in their proper Places.

Humores Oculares, the Humours of the Eye, which are three in Number, *viz.* the *Aqueous*, or Watery, the *Cryſtalline*, or Icy, and the *Vitreous*, or Glaſſy; which ſee.

Humores in Secundinis, are Humours in the three Membranes or Skins that cover the Child in the Womb.

Humorift, one that is full of Humours, Conceits, or Fancies.

Humour, Moiſture, Juice: Alſo Temper, Mood, Diſpoſition of the Mind; Fancy, Whim, or Whimſy.

Humorous, or **Humourſome**, wedded to his own Humour, peeviſh, fantaſtical, whimſical.

Humfrey, *(Sax.)* a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Peace at home, or Houſe-Peace.

To **Hunch one**, to give him a Thruſt with the Elbow.

Hundred, a Part of a Shire, that anciently conſiſted of Ten Tithings, and each Tithing of Ten Houſholds: It was ſo call'd, either becauſe at firſt every ſuch Diviſion contain'd a hundred Families, or elſe ſupply'd the King with a Hundred able Men for his Wars.

Hundred-lagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Foreſt were freed by the Charter of King *Canutus*, Cap. 9.

Hundred-weight, the Quantity of 112 Pounds, in *Aver-du-pois* Weight.

Hundreder, one that has the Juriſdiction of a Hundred, and holds the Hundred Court. It is ſometimes taken for the Bailiff of an Hundred. *Hundreders* are alſo Men impannell'd, or fit to be of a Jury upon any Controverſy about Land, and living within the Hundred where the Land lies.

Hungary, a Kingdom ſo call'd from the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who ſettled there, after having over-run all *Italy* and *Gaul*, in the Time of the Emperor *Valentinian.*

Queen of Hungary's Water, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more eſſential Part of Roſemary-flowers.

Hunks, as a *mere Hunks*, *i. e.* a baſe covetous Wretch, a pitiful niggardly Fellow.

Hurdles, (in Huſbandry) certain Frames made either of ſpleeted Timber, or of Haſel-rods wattled together, to ſerve for Gates in Incloſures, to make Sheep-folds, *&c.* There is alſo a ſort of Hurdles us'd in Fortification, about 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad, which are uſually loaded with Earth to make Batteries firm, to cover Traverſes or Lodgments, to be laid in muddy Ditches, *&c.* See *Claye.*

Hurds of Flax. See *Hurds.*

To **Hurl**, to fling or caſt; alſo an old Word, to make a Noiſe.

Hurlers, a Square Set of Stones in *Cornwall*, ſo call'd from an odd Opinion advanc'd by the Common People, That they are ſo many Men chang'd into Stones, for prophaning the Sabbath-Day, by *Hurling the Ball*; an Exerciſe for which they have been always famous.

Hurlibats, or **Whorlebats**, a kind of Gauntlet, with Plummets of Lead, us'd in Games for Exerciſe, by the ancient *Romans.* See *Ceſtus.*

Hurly-burly, a Tumult, confuſed Uproar, or Crowd of People.

Hurrers, the Cappers and Hatters, who were formerly ſo call'd, and made up one Company of Haberdaſhers.

Hurricane, a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in *Jamaica*, and other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; making very great havock and overthrow of Trees, Houſes, and all that comes in its way.

Hurſt. See *Hirſt.*

Hurt-ſickle, a ſort of Herb.

Hurtardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Ram, Weather, or Male Sheep.

Hurts, or **Heurts**, (in Heraldry) certain Balls or round Figures, reſembling Hurtle-berries, which are always painted Azure, or of a blue Colour.

Huſbandry, the Art of manuring, tilling and improving the Ground; alſo the Management of one's Expences.

Huſcarle, *(Sax.)* a Domeſtick, or Houſhold Servant; the Collectors or Gatherers of the *Daniſh* Tribute, in ancient Times were alſo call'd *Huſcarles.*

Huſeans, (old Word) a kind of Boot or Spatter-daſh made of coarſe Cloth.

Huſebote, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) the Liberty allow'd a Tenant, to cut as much Timber upon the Premiſes, as was neceſſary to repair the Farm-Houſe, and adjoining Buildings. See *Houſe-bote.*

Huſkafine, one that holds Houſe and Lands.

Huſgable, a Word us'd in ancient Writers for Houſe-rent.

Huſo, *(Lat.)* the Hauſen or Laſk, a Fiſh of a prodigious Bigneſs, ſo as it can ſcarce be drawn with a Team of Three or four Horſes.

Huſſars, *Hungarian* Horſe-men, ſo call'd from the general *Huſa*, or Shout they make at the firſt Charge of the Enemy.

Huſſel, or **Houſel**, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Huſſeling-People, Communicants. The Pariſhioners of *Leominſter*, in a Petition to K. *Edward* VI. ſet forth, that in their Town, there were to the Number

ber of Two Thouſand Huſſeling-People, *i. e.* Perſons that receiv'd the Communion.

Huſtings, (*i. e.* the Houſe of Things or Cauſes) a principal and very ancient Court of Common-Pleas held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, where an Error or Attaint lyes of a Judgment or falſe Verdict in the Sheriffs-Court: Other Cities and Towns have alſo had a Court of the ſame Name, as *York*, *Lincoln*, *Wincheſter*, &c.

Hut, a ſmall Cottage, or Hovel; alſo a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. See *Barack*.

Hutch, a Veſſel, or particular place to lay Grain in; alſo a kind of hollow Trap for the taking of Weeſels, or other Vermin alive.

Hutchum, (in old Records) a Hue and Cry, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where, upon a Robbery committed, an Horn is blown, and an Outcry made; after which, if the Party run away, and do not yield up himſelf to the King's Bailiff, he may be lawfully kill'd, or hang'd upon the next Gallows.

To **Huzz**, to keep a Noiſe, to buzz as Bees do.

Huzza, a loud Acclamation, Out-cry, or Shout for Joy.

Hyacinth, (*Gr.* among Heralds) the Tenne or Tawney Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

Hyacinthizontes, a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet Colour.

Hyacinthus, a ſort of Violet of a dark purple Colour, or as ſome ſay, another Flower call'd *Crow-toes*; alſo the Jacinth, a precious Stone of a Violet Colour.

Hyades, ſeven Stars in the Head of the Bull, ſo nam'd, becauſe when they riſe and ſet they cauſe Storms and large Showers of Rain.

Hyæna, a ſubtil ravenous Beaſt like a Wolf, having a Main like a Horſe, and long Hairs all over the Body, which routs up Graves to prey upon the Dead, and counterfeits a Man's Voice to deſtroy the Living.

Hyaloides, (in *Anat.*) the vitreous or glaſſy Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the Net-like and the Uveous Tunicle.

Hybernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn, or Wheat and Rye, between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*, oppos'd to *Tremagium*, the Seaſon for ſowing Summer-Corn.

Hybernal, belonging to the Winter.

Hybernal, Occident, and Orient. See *Occident* and *Orient*.

Hybernal Solſtice. See *Solſtice*.

Hyboma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a bending in of all the *Vertebra*'s, or turning Joynts.

Hybrida, a Mongrel Creature, that has the Sire of one Kind and the Dam of another.

Hydatides, little watery Bladders in the Liver, Spleen, or other Bowel, common to Perſons troubled with the Dropſie; alſo an increaſe of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydatoides, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the horny and uveous Coat.

Hydegild, (*Sax.*) a Ranſom paid to ſave one's Hide or Skin, *i. e.* that it be not beaten: alſo the ſame with *Hidage*.

Hydra, (*Gr.*) a Water-Serpent, particularly a monſtrous one bred in the Lake *Lerna*, feigned to have a Hundred Heads, to be kill'd by *Hercules*, and afterwards plac'd among the Stars: It is one of the Southern Conſtellations, and conſiſts of Twenty Five Stars, beſides two unformed.

Hydragia, (in *Anat.*) the Lymphatick Veſſels. See *Venæ Lymphaticæ*.

Hydragoga, or **Hydragogues**, Medicines that drive or purge out watery Humours in the Dropſie.

Hydragogy, a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one place to another.

Hydrargyrum, Quick-ſilver, a Mineral, of a ſtrange piercing Quality, ſo as to eat thro' Gold, Silver, &c.

Hydrarthrus, a Dropſy in the Joynts, or a kind of Swelling. See *Meliceria*.

Hydraulical, belonging to Water-Works, as *Hydraulical Engines*, *i. e.* ſuch as ſerve for the raiſing of Water, by Water, Horſes, or any other Force.

Hydraulicks, a Science which teaches how to make all ſorts of Water-Works and Conduits, to raiſe or convey Water for ſeveral Uſes: The Word in *Greek* ſignifies Sounding-Water, becauſe the Ancients made uſe of falling Waters to get Wind into Organ-pipes, inſtead of Bellows.

Hydraulo-Pneumatical Engines, are ſuch as raiſe Water by means of the natural or forced Spring of the Air.

Hydraulus, a Muſical Inſtrument, an Organ that plays by the motion of Water.

Hydrelæum, a mixture of Water and Oil.

Hydrenterocele, a falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, or outward Skin of the Cods.

Hydroa, certain little moiſt Pimples like *Millet*-Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough.

Hydrocantharus, the Water-Beetle, an Inſect.

Hydrocardia, a Dropſy of the Skin call'd *Pericardium*, which cauſes the Heart to ſwim in Water.

Hydrocele, or **Hernia Aquoſa**, a kind of Burſtneſs, or ſwelling of the outermoſt Skin of the Cods, which proceeds from a watery Humour.

Hydrocephalus, the Dropſy or Swelling of the Head, occaſion'd by a watery Humour, and ſometimes by a burſting of the Lymphatick Veſſels.

Hydrocrithe, Barley-Water.

Hydrocritica, Critical Judgments made of Diſtempers, taken from Sweating.

Hydrodes, a ſort of Fever. See *Typhodes*.

Hydrogarum, Pickle made with Water.

Hydrographer, one skill'd in Hydrography.

Hydrographical, belonging to that Science.

Hydrographical Charts, Sea-Maps drawn for the uſe of Pilots, and other Mariners, on which are mark'd all the Rhumbs or Points of the Compaſs, and parallel Meridians, with the Soundings, Shelves, Rocks, &c. See *Charts*.

Hydrography, the Deſcription of great Waters, as the Sea, Rivers, Lakes, Gulphs, &c. a Science which teaches how to make Sea-Charts, giving an Account of the Tides, Counter-Tides, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Coaſts, &c. as alſo of Shelves, Shallows, Sands, Rocks, and other remarkable Things.

Hydrolapathum, the *Water-Dock*, an Herb.

Hydromancy, a Divination, or Soothſaying, perform'd by obſerving Water, or by Spirits appearing in it.

Hydromel, Honey diſſolv'd in Water; alſo a ſort of Drink made of Water and Honey boil'd together; Mead, or Metheglin.

Hydromphalum, a ſtarting out of the Navel, occaſion'd by watery Humours in the Belly.

Hydronoſus, or **Hydrœpyretos**, a Fever in which the Patient ſweats extremely; the Sweating-Sickneſs.

Hydrophobia, a Diſtemper ſometimes accompany'd with a Fever, Frenzy, and other Symptoms, proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, ſo as to cauſe in the Patient a great dread of Water, and of every thing that is bright.

Hydrophthalmion, that part under the Eyes which uſually ſwells in thoſe that have an ill Habit of Body, or are troubled with the Dropſy.

Hydrophthalmy, a Diſeaſe of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigneſs, and ſtarts almoſt out of the Head.

Hydropica, Medicines that drive out the watery

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Humours in a Dropſy.

Hydropical, or **Hydropick**, belonging to, or troubled with the Dropſy.

Hydropiper, *Water-pepper*, or *Arſeſmart*, an Herb.

Hydrops, the Dropſy, a Diſeaſe occaſion'd by a watery Humour getting between the Skin and the Fleſh, and cauſing the Part ſo affected to ſwell.

Hydrops Articularis. See *Meliceria.*

Hydrops ad Matulam, a Diſeaſe, when one cannot hold his Water. See *Diabetes.*

Hydropyretos. See *Hydronoſus.*

Hydros, Sweat.

Hydrolaccharum, a Syrup made of Water and Sugar.

Hydroſcope, an Inſtrument of late Invention, for the diſcerning of the watery volatile Streams in the Air.

Hydroſelinum, *Water-Parſly*, an Herb.

Hydroſtaticks, a Science that relates to the Gravities, or Weights, and equal Poiſes of Liquors, comprehending the Art of weighing Bodies in Water, or ſome other proper Liquor, in order to judge of their *Specifick Gravity*, and to make other uſeful Remarks.

Hydroticks, Medicines that provoke Sweating.

Hydrus, a Water-Snake.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter, Winterly.

Hyemal Solſtice. See *Solſtice.*

Hiena, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt, which is ſaid to be Male one Year, and Female another; and to counterfeit Human Voice. See *Hyæna.*

Hygiea, Health, which conſiſts in a good Temperature, and right Diſpoſition of the Parts of a Human Body.

Hygieina, that Part of Phyſick which ſhews the way of preſerving Health.

Hygremplaſtrum, a moiſt Plaiſter.

Hygrocollyrium, a liquid Medicine to cure Diſeaſes in the Eyes.

Hygrocyſtocele, a Branch of a Vein ſwoln with ill Blood, and accompany'd with other Moiſture.

Hygrometer, or **Hygroſcope**, a Philoſophical Inſtrument, contriv'd to ſhew the Moiſture or Drineſs of the Air, and to meaſure or mark the Quantity of ſuch Moiſture or Dryneſs.

Statical Hygroſcope, an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Boyle*, for making Diſcoveries to that Purpoſe, by means of a Balance, or Pair of Scales.

Hyleg, or **Hylech**, (*Arab. i. e.* the Giver of Life) a Term applied by Aſtrologers to a Planet, or Part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life.

Hylegiacal Places, are ſuch as when a Planet happens to be poſited, or ſet therein, it may be ſaid to be *Hyleg*, or fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereto: Theſe Places are uſually reckon'd to be Five in Number, *viz.* The Aſcendant, the Mid-Heaven, the [illegible] Houſe, the 9th, and the 11th.

Hymen, a fabulous heathen Deity, preſiding over Marriage: In *Anatomy*, a folding of the inner Skin of the Neck of the Womb, which is commonly taken for a Mark of Virginity; and whoſe Fibres drawn together, make the *Myrtyform Glandules.*

Hymn, a Spiritual Song, or Pſalm ſung to the Praiſe of God.

Hyoides, (in *Anat.*) a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having Ten Muſcles, which keep it in his Place.

Hyoſcyamos, the Herb *Henbane*, which is of a cooling Quality, diſpoſes to ſleep, and eaſes Pain.

Hyoſeris, *Yellow Succory*, an Herb of good Uſe in curing Wounds.

Hyothyroides, Two Muſcles of the *Larynx* or Throat, which proceed from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*, and ſerve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

Hypæthron, (in *Architect.*) an open Gallery, a Building whoſe Inſide is expos'd to the Weather and Rain; a Name given by the Ancients to all Temples that had no Roof.

Hypallage, (*i. e.* changing or altering) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them in Conſtruction; as, *Hang the Nail on the Bridle*, inſtead of, *Hang the Bridle on the Nail:* It is alſo call'd *Immutatio.*

Hypelate, a kind of Laurel.

Hyperbaton, (*i. e.* going beyond) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Words are tranſpos'd from the plain Grammatical Order.

Hyperbola, (in *Geom.*) one of the Three Sections of a Cone, made by a Plane; ſo that the *Axis* of the Section inclines to the oppoſite Leg of the Cone.

Hyperbole, (*i. e.* ſurpaſſing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Expreſſion goes beyond Truth, ſo as to repreſent Things much greater or leſſer than they are in Reality; as when 'tis ſaid, *A Stag runs ſwifter than the Wind*; or, *A Man moves ſlower than a Tortoiſe, or Snail*: Alſo the ſame as *Hyperbola.*

Hyperbolical, or **Hyperbolick**, utter'd by way of Hyperbole, that paſſes all likelihood of Truth, exceſſive; alſo belonging to the Geometrical Figure call'd *Hyperbola.*

Hyperbolick Space, (in *Geom.*) the Space, *Area*, or Content, comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole *Ordinate.*

Hyperbolicum Acutum, a Name given by *Torricellius* to a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space contain'd between the *Curve* and the *Aſymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, going about that *Aſymptote.*

Hypercatalectick Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe that has a Syllable or Two too many in the End.

Hypercathartick, (in *Phyſick*) Purges that work too violently.

Hypercriſis, a voiding any Thing above Meaſure in the *Criſis* or Turn of a Diſeaſe.

Hypercritick, a Maſter-Critick, a mighty Critick.

Hyperdiſſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word conſiſting of more than Two Syllables.

Hyperephidroſis, a too great ſweating.

Hypericon, St. *John's-Wort*, an excellent Herb for Wounds, and to provoke Urine.

Hypermeter Verſus, (in *Grammar*) a Verſe that has a Syllable above its ordinary Meaſure, in which Caſe the next Verſe muſt begin with a Vowel; as, *Ignari Hominumque Locorumque.*

Hyperoa, the Palate, or Roof of the Mouth.

Hyperoon, (in *Anat.*) the Name of Two Holes in the upper Part of the Palate, which receive the pituitous or phlegmatick Humours from the *Mammillary Proceſſes*, and diſcharge them at the Mouth.

Hypersarcoſis, a preternatural Excreſcence, or growing out of Fleſh in any Part of the Body.

Hyperthyron, (in *Architect.*) a large Table uſually plac'd over Gates or Doors of the *Dorick* Order, in form of a Frize; the upper Poſt or Lintel.

Hyphen, (in *Grammar*) a little Line or Stroke ſet between Two Words or Syllables, as a Mark of Continuation, and us'd either when two Words are join'd together, for the more Conciſeneſs of Expreſſion; as *ſemper-Lenitas*, *Long-Sufferance*, *Loving-kindneſs*, &c. Or when one Part of a Word concludes a Line, and the other begins the next.

Hypnale, a kind of Adder that kills a Man, by caſting him into a Sleep.

Hypnoticks, Medicines that cauſe Sleep.

Hypobole, (*i. e.* ſurpaſſing, Exceſs) a Rhetorical Figure, when an Anſwer is made to what was before prevented to be objected againſt by an Adverſary.

Hypobolum, (in the Civil Law) that which is given by the Huſband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

Hypocatharſis,

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Hypocatharsis, gentle Purging.

Hypocaustum, a Stove under Ground, us'd to heat the Baths, both of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; also a Place or Stove, where Medicines are dry'd or kept.

Hypochæris, the Herb Sow-Thistle.

Hypochondria, the Sides of the upper Part of the Belly, about the short Ribs, under which lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen.

Hypochondriacal, or **Hypochondriack**, belonging to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

Hypochondriacus Affectus, Hypochondriack Melancholy, a Disease proceeding from windy Humours, bred in the *Hypochondres*; whence a black Phlegm arising infects the Animal Spirits and disturbs the Mind.

Hypochyma, or **Hypochysis**, a Suffusion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, *&c.* seem to fly before the Eyes.

Hypocistis, a small Herb that grows (like Mistletoe on an Oak) from the Root of the Shrub *Cistus*; also the Juice of it, which is good to stop Fluxes and stanch Blood.

Hypoclepticum Vitrum, (among Chymists) a Glass-Funnel, to separate Oils from Water.

Hypocrisis, Hypocrisy, a counterfeiting, feigning or dissembling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure that *Julius Ruffinianus*, and others, call by a *Latin* Name *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocrisy, Dissimulation, counterfeit Goodness, Knavery cloak'd with a Veil of Religion or Honesty.

Hypocrite, properly signifies an Actor that represents a feigned Person in a Stage-Play: But the Word is generally taken for a Dissembler, or one that makes a false Shew of Piety or Virtue; a Religious Cheat.

Hypocritical, belonging to an Hypocrite, counterfeit.

Hypodesis, or **Hypodesmis**, (in *Surgery*) a Bandage that is us'd before the Bolsters are laid on.

Hypogastrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery which spreads it self amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*, to the Bladder, straight Gut, *Os sacrum*, &c.

Hypogastrium, the lower Part of the Belly, which reaches from Three Inches below the Navel to the Privities, Share-bone, and Groin.

Hypogæum, a Cellar or Vault arched over-head, a Place under Ground: In Astrology, the Fourth House; otherwise call'd, *Imum Cœli*.

Hypogesum, the Herb Sengreen, or House-leek.

Hypoglossis, or **Hypoglottis**, a little Piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue, otherwise call'd *Ranula*: Also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat.

Hypoglossum, the Herb Horse-Tongue.

Hypoglottides Pilulæ, Pills to be put under the Tongue, for assuaging a Cough.

Hypolais, the Hedge-Sparrow; a Bird.

Hypomochlion, a Roller laid under Stones or Pieces of Timber, to lift up or remove them more easily from their Place: In *Mechanicks*, it is the fixed Point, or the Center of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is hung up, or on which it any way rests in its Motion; it is otherwise call'd the *Fulchrum* or Prop.

Hypomone, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypophaulum, an ordinary Diet, observing a mean between a plain and exquisite Diet.

Hypophora, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Prolepsis*.

Hypophoræ, deep, gaping and fistulous Ulcers.

Hypophyalmia, a Pain in the Eye under the Horny Coat.

Hypophyllospermous Plants, (among Herbalists) such Herbs as bear their Seeds under the backside of their Leaves; as the *Capillaries*, which see.

Hypophysis, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochima*.

Hypopodium, a Plaister to be laid to the Feet.

Hypopyon, a gathering of Matter under the Horney Tunick of the Eye, which sometimes covers the whole Ball of it, and sometimes encompasses the Circle of the *Iris*; whence it is also call'd *Onyx* or *Unguis*.

Hyposarca, or **Hyposarcidium**, a kind of Dropsey, otherwise call'd *Anasarca*.

Hyposphathysmus, (in *Surgery*) an Incision made by Three Lines or Divisions upon the Forehead to the Skin call'd *Pericranium*, so as a *Spatula* may be thrust in between it.

Hyposphagma, a Blood-shot from a Blow or Stroke upon the Eye.

Hypostasis, (in *Divinity*) a Subsistence or Person of the Ever-blessed Trinity.

Hypostasis Urinæ, that thick Substance or Settlement, which is found at the Bottom of Urine, when it has been for some Time in the Urinal.

Hypostatical, belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or Personal Subsistence; as the *Hypostatical Union*, *i. e.* the Union of Two Natures in the Person of Christ.

Hypostatical Principles, a Title given by *Paracelsus* and his Followers, to the Three Chymical Principles, *viz. Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

Hypothenar, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the Space from the Fore-finger to the little Finger.

Hypothenusal Line, or **Hypothenuse**, (in *Trigonometry*) that Side of a Right angled-Triangle, which is subtended or stretch'd out opposite to the Right-Angle, and is consequently the longest.

Hypothesis, a Supposition; the laying down of certain Principles in any Art or Science, which are to be supposed or taken for granted, in order to solve a proposed Question, *Phænomena*, or Appearance, especially in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, *&c.* It is also taken for a System of the World, ingeniously contriv'd, to shew the Disposition of the Heavens, and Course of the Stars, as those of *Ptolomy*, *Copernicus*, and *Tycho Brahe*. See *System*.

Hypothetical, belonging to an *Hypothesis* or Supposition.

Hypothetical Syllogism, (in *Logick*) is that which begins with a conditional Conjunction; as, *If he be a Man, he is a Creature*. See *Syllogism*.

Hypotrachelion, (in *Architect.*) the Neck or Top of a Pillar, being the most slender Part of it, which is next to the Capital. Some take it for that Part of the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* Capitals, which lies between the *Echinus* and the *Astragal*, and is otherwise termed the *Collar*, *Gorge*, or *Frize of the Chapiter*.

Hypotriorchis, the lesser Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Hypotyposis, a Rhetorical Figure which by a most lively Description represents any Thing or Person, as it were in a Picture set before the Eye; as the Description of a Tempest in *Virgil*, the Representation of Luxury in *Spencer's* Bower of Bliss, *&c.*

Hypozeugma, a Part of the Grammatical Figure call'd *Zeugma*; which see.

Hypozoma, (in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that parts Two Cavities or Hollow Places in the Body; as that call'd *Mediastinum* in the Chest.

Hypsicratea, the Wife of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who lov'd her Husband so entirely, that having put on Man's Habit, she follow'd hm in all Dangers and Extremities.

Hypsiglossum, a Pair of Muscles, that draw the Tongue downwards, the same as *Basioglossum*.

Hysginum, a Plant that dies a Colour like Scarlet.

Hys-

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Hyſſopus, Hyſſop, an Herb of a cleanſing Quality; chiefly us'd in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs.

Hyſtera, the Mother, or Womb.

Hyſteralgia, a Pain in the Womb, occaſion'd by an Inflammation or otherwiſe.

Hyſterica, Medicines againſt the Diſeaſes of the Womb.

Hyſterica Paſſio, a Diſeaſe in Women commonly call'd Fits of the Mother, and thought to be caus'd by Vapours violently ariſing from thoſe Parts.

Hyſterical, or **Hyſterick**, belonging to the Womb.

Hyſterocele, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

Hyſterolithus, a ſort of Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it reſembles the Figure of a Woman's Privities.

Hyſteron Proteron, a prepoſterous manner of ſpeaking or writing, ſo as to expreſs that firſt which ſhould be laſt; a ſetting the Cart before the Horſe.

Hyſterotomia, an Anatomical Diſſection of the Womb.

Hyſterotomotocia, the cutting of a Child out of the Womb, otherwiſe call'd *Sectio Cæſaria*.

Hyſtrix, the Porcupine or *Indian* Hedge-hog; a wild Beaſt.

Hyth, or **Hythe**, *(Sax.)* a little Port or Haven, to load or unload Wares at; whence *Queen-hyth*, *Rother-hyth*, *Lamb-hyth*, &c.

JA

TO Jabber, to ſpeak much, haſtily and indiſtinctly, to talk Gibberiſh.

Jabeſh, *(Heb.* Confuſion) the Father of *Shallum*, from whom the City *Jabeſh-Gilead* took Name.

Jabin, *(i. e.* Underſtanding) a King of *Hazor*, who was kill'd by *Joſhua*.

Jacinth, *(Gr.)* a precious Stone of a bluiſh Colour; alſo a kind of Flower. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jack, a well known Engine to turn a Spit, a Horſe or wooden Frame to ſaw Timber upon; an Inſtrument to pull off a pair of Boots; a ſort of great Leathern Pitcher to put Drink in; a kind of Bowl that ſerves for a Mark at the Exerciſe of Bowling: In Falconry, the Male of Birds of Sport; alſo a young Pike, a Fiſh; and in Sea-Language, a Pendant, Streamer or Flag hung out in a Ship.

Jack, was alſo the Name of a kind of Coat of Mail, formerly worn by Horſe-men in War, not made of ſolid Iron, but many Plates faſten'd together; which ſome Tenants that held Lands, were bound to provide upon an Invaſion.

Jacks, ſmall pieces of Wood fix'd to the Keys of a pair of Virginals, Harpſichord, or Spinet.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb that grows by Hedge-ſides, with a broad Leaf and has the Smell of Garlick: [illegible] the Stomach, digeſting Crudities and [illegible]ours bred therein.

Jack [illegible]anthorn, a kind of fiery Meteor. See *Will with a Wiſp*.

Jackal, a black ſhag-haired Beaſt about the Bigneſs of a Spaniel-dog, which in the Evening, hunts for Prey and follows the Scent with open Cry: To whom the Lion, whoſe Uſher he is, gives ear and follows to ſeize on it; the Jackal not touching it till the Lion be ſatisfy'd, and afterwards feeding on the Relicks.

Jacket, *(Fr.)* a ſort of Garment in Uſe among Country-People: Alſo a ſhort Coat which Horſe-men anciently wore over their Armour and Cuiraſſes; it was made of Cotton or Silk ſtitch'd between two light Stuffs, and ſometimes of Cloth of Gold.

Jacob, *(Heb.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Iſaac*, and Father of the Twelve Patriarchs. See *Iſrael*.

Jacob's-Staff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, for taking Heights and Diſtances, the ſame as Croſs-ſtaff; alſo a Staff that Pilgrims uſe to walk with to St. *James of Compoſtella* in *Spain*.

Jacobæa, St. *James*-wort, or Rag-wort, good to cure Inflammations, Ulcers and Fiſtula's.

Jacobine, a kind of *French* Potage with Cheeſe.

Jacobins, a Name given to the Monks and Nuns of the Order of St. *Dominick*; becauſe their principal Convent ſtands near St. *James*'s Gate in the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Jacobites, a Sect of Hereticks ſet up by one *Jacob a Syrian*; they us'd Circumciſion, and acknowledg'd but one Nature in Chriſt: Alſo a Name lately given to the Partiſans of King *James* II.

Jacobus, *(Lat.) James*, a proper Name of Men. Alſo a Gold-Coin ſtamp'd by K. *James* I. being of two ſorts, *viz.* the Broad Piece of Twenty Shillings Standard-value, now current at 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* weighing 5 Penny-weight 18 Grains; and the 22 *s.* Broad-Piece worth 1 *l.* 5 *s.* 6*d.* weighing 6 Penny-weight 6 Grains.

Jactivus, or **Jectivus**, *(Lat'n* Law-Term) that loſes by Default.

† **Jaculation**, a Shooting, darting, or caſting.

Jade, a ſorry Horſe or Mare; a Strumpet or lewd Wench.

Jael, (*Heb.* a Doe) the Wife of *Heber*, who kill'd *Siſera*.

Jagged, dented, notched, or cut like Teeth of the Saw.

Jagging-iron, an Inſtrument us'd by Paſtry-Cooks.

Jail, See *Goal*.

Jakes, an Houſe of Office, a Lay-ſtall.

Jalap, the Root of a kind of *Solanum* or Night-ſhade, brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, of a black Colour on the outſide, and reddiſh on the inſide, with reſinous Veins: It is a very good Purge for Watery Humours, and therefore uſually given in the Dropſy and Gout.

Roſine, or **Magiſtery of Jalap**, a Diſſolution of the oily, or reſinous part of Jalap, made in Spirit of Wine, and precipitated by common Water.

Jallamaka, a noted Place in the great *Mogul*'s Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jamaica, an Iſland of *America*, one of the chief Plantations belonging to the Crown of *England*.

Jamaica-Wood, a kind of ſpeckled Wood, of which Cabinets are made:

Jambick, or **Jambick Verſe**, a ſort of *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe made up of Iambick Feet; Theſe are chiefly of two kinds, *viz.* the *Dimeter Iambick*, conſiſting only of four Feet; as

O carminum dulces note!

And the *Trimeter*, which conſiſts of ſix Iambick Feet; as

Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit:

However, ſometimes, eſpecially in odd Places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyl*, or *Tribrachus*, is admitted inſtead of an *Iambus*. This Verſe is ſometimes call'd *Carmen Archilochium*, from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jambus, an Iambick Foot, which conſiſts of two Syllables, the firſt ſhort and the other long; as *doces*.

Jambier, *(Fr.)* a Grave or Leg-piece; an Armour for the Leg.

Jambs, or **Jaumbs**, the Side-poſts of a Door.

James, (contracted from *Jacobus*) the Name of two Apoſtles, one the Son of *Zebedee* and Brother of *John*, the other Brother of *Joſes* and Kinſman of our Bleſſed Saviour: Of this Name there were ſeven Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Great Britain*, and as many of *Arragon* and *Cyprus*.

St. **James's Wort**, a ſort of Herb.

Jamoglan, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jampeunn, (*Latin* Law-word) Furz or Goſſe; alſo goſſy Ground.

Jandue, See *Tandue*.

Jane, a proper Name of Women, ſoften'd, as ſome think, from *Joan*.

To

To **Jangle**, to differ, or be at Variance; to bicker, or quarrel.

Janitor, (*Lat.*) a Porter, or Door-keeper: In *Anatomy* the lower Orifice of the Stomach, otherwise call'd *Pylorus*.

Janizaries, a particular Order of Foot Soldiers among the *Turks*, who are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much us'd in the Northern Parts of *England*.

Janſeniſm, the Doctrine of *Cornelius Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Ypres* in *Flanders*, who maintain'd St. *Auguſtin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and was a great Oppoſer of the *Jeſuits* in moſt of their Tenets.

Janſeniſt, one that follows the Opinion of *Janſenius*.

January, the firſt Month of the Year, ſo nam'd in Honour of *Janus*, a very ancient King of *Italy*, whom the *Romans* made a God after his Death, and eſtabliſh'd him to bear Rule at all Beginnings.

To **Japan**, to varniſh, and draw Figures on Wood, after the ſame manner as the Workmen of *Japan*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Ocean.

Jape, (old Word) a Tale, or Jeſt; as *Chaucer*'s *Japes*.

Japyx, the Weſtern Wind, that blows from *Japygia*, a Country on the Borders of *Italy*.

Jargon, (*Fr.*) broken Language, Gibberiſh, or Pedlar's *French*.

Jarr of Oil, an Earthen Veſſel containing from 18 to 26 Gallons: A Jarr of green Ginger is about a Hundred Pounds Weight.

Knights of the Jarr. See *Knights*.

To **Jarr**, to quarrel, or fall out; in *Muſick* to diſagree, or go out of Tune.

Jarrock, a kind of Cork.

Jaſione, (*Gr.*) a Sort of *With-wind*, an Herb.

Jaſmin, or **Jeſſemin**, (*Lat.*) a Shrub, the Flowers of which are of a delicate Smell, and chiefly us'd to perfume Gloves, to make Jeſſemin-Butter, &c.

Jaſper, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a green Colour.

Jaſponyx, a kind of Jaſper and Onyx Stone.

Jals-Hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt.

Jatraliptes, (*Gr.*) a Phyſician or Surgeon that cures by Ointments and rubbing.

Jatrochymicus, a Chymical Phyſician.

Javaris, a ſort of Swine in *America* that has its Navel on the Back, good Meat, but hardly taken, becauſe it can ſcarce ever be tir'd in running, and ſo furious, that when 'tis forc'd it tears every Thing to pieces with its Tuſhes.

Javelin, a kind of Dart, Half-Pike, Five Foot and a half long, which the Ancients made uſe of in War.

Jaunders, or **Jaundice**, a Diſeaſe occaſioned by the overflowing of the Gall; and ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Jaune*, *i. e.* yellow, becauſe it makes the Skin appear of that Colour.

To **Jaunt**, to go, to trot, or trudge up and down.

Jaunts, the Fellows of a Wheel. See *Fellows*.

Jay, or **Jack-daw**, a kind of chattering Bird.

Jazal, a precious Stone of an Azure or Blue Colour.

Ibernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn. See *Hybernagium*.

Iberis, or **Iberus**, a Sort of *Water-Creſſes*.

Iber, the Eveck or Stone-bock, a kind of wild Goat.

Ibibora, a Serpent in *Braſil*, the Bite of which being very venemous, does not immediately prey upon the Vital Spirits, but proceeds by Degrees; and is cur'd by a Plaiſter made of the Serpent's Head.

Ibis, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, having ſtiff Legs, and a long Bill, with which it firſt taught the Uſe of Gliſters; it us'd to eat up the Serpents that annoy'd the Country, and was worſhipped by the ancient Inhabitants: It may be taken for a Snipe, or Snite, or rather a kind of Stork.

Ibiſcus, or **Hibiſcus**, the Herb *Marſh-Mallows*.

Ice-Birds, a Sort of Birds in *Greenland* and *Spitsberg* ſo nam'd, from their running upon the Ice.

Iceni, a People anciently inhabiting the Counties now call'd *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingdonſhire*.

Ich, a Word us'd for (*I*) in the *Weſtern* Parts of *England*.

Ich Dien, (*Sax. i. e.* I ſerve) a Motto or Device belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, ſince the Time of *Edward* the Black Prince, who took notice of it on the Shield of *John* King of *Bohemia*, ſerving under the *French* King at the Battel of *Creſſy*, where he was kill'd, inſomuch that the Victorious Prince made uſe of the Motto himſelf, in Token of Subjection to his Father King *Edward* III. under whom he ſerv'd in that War againſt *France*.

Ichabod, (*Heb.* where is Glory) the Son of *Phinehas* the Prieſt, and Brother of *Ahijah*.

Ichneumon, (*Gr.*) the *Egyptian* Rat, a Creature about the Bigneſs of a Cat, being an Enemy to the Crocodiles, whoſe Eggs it breaks, and ſometimes kills them, by ſtealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

Ichnography, (in *Perſpective*) the View of any Thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the *Horizon* juſt at the Baſe or Bottom of it: In *Architecture* the Geometrical Plan, Platform, or Ground-work of a Building drawn upon Paper, ſhewing the Form of the ſeveral Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, &c. In Fortification *Ichnography* is likewiſe a Draught or Repreſentation of the Length and Breadth of the Ramparts and other Works rais'd about a Place, the diſtinct Parts of which are mark'd out upon Paper, or even upon the Ground it ſelf.

Ichor, a thick Matter of ſeveral Colours that iſſues out of Ulcers or Sores.

Ichorodes, a Moiſture like Corruption.

Ichthyocolla, a kind of Glue made of the Skin of a Fiſh of the ſame Name, which is much us'd in Laſks and running of the Reins; to take away Spots and Freckles from the Face.

Ichthyology, a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of the ſeveral Kinds of Fiſhes.

Ichthyophagi, certain People who feed altogether upon Fiſh, which they catch with Nets made of the Bark of a Palm-Tree, and build their Houſes with Fiſh-bones.

Icleped, (old Word) called, or named.

Icon, (*Gr.*) a Picture, or Reſemblance of any Thing, a Statue, or Image.

Icond, (old Word) Learned.

Iconiſmus, (*Gr.*) an expreſſing, or faſhioning; a true and lively Deſcription: A [illegible] in *Rhetorick*, when a Perſon or Thing [illegible] repreſented to the Life.

Iconoclaſtes, (*i. e.* Breaker or Demoliſher of Images) a Title given to ſome of the *Greek* Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, who were zealous againſt the Worſhipping of Images, and would not ſuffer them to be kept in Churches.

Iconography, a Deſcription by Images or Pictures.

Icoven, (old Word) cut or carved.

Icoſaedron, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a regular ſolid Body, bounded by Twenty equal Triangles having equal Sides, ſometimes ſet on a Pedeſtal for Variety of Dials on each Plane.

Icterias, a precious Stone, good for the Yellow Jaundice.

Icterical, troubled with or ſubject to that Diſtemper.

Icterus, the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe that changes the Colour of the Skin into Yellow, and takes Name from

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from *Ictis*, a Ferret, whose Eyes are of the like Colour. See *Jaundice*.

Icterus albus. See *Chlorosis*.

Ictis, a white Weesel that destroys Bee-stalls, and eats the Honey; a Ferret, a Martern.

Ictus, (*Lat.*) a Blow, or Stroke, a Biting, or Stinging, a Blast, a Puff.

Ictus Ozbus, or **Ictus Cæcus**, (in old Writers) a Bruise, or Swelling, any Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, especially as distinguish'd from *Plaga*, a Wound, and *aperta Plaga*, an open Wound.

Icy Oil of Antimony. See *Butter of Antimony*.

Idea, (*Lat.*) the Form or Representation of any thing conceiv'd in the Mind, whatsoever is there taken for the immediate Object of a Notion, Thought, &c.

Idea Morbi, (among Physicians) the Propriety or Quality of a Disease.

Identick, that is the same.

Identitate Nominis, a Writ that lies for one who upon a *Capias* or *Exigent* is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the Name.

Identity, a Term much us'd in *Logick* and *Philosophy*, signifying, as it were, the sameness of a Thing.

Ides of a Month, (among the *Romans*) were Eight Days in every Month, reckon'd backwards to the End of the *Nones*; as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the 15th to the 8th, the *Nones* falling out on the 7th, and in all the other Months from the 13th to the 6th, the *Nones* being on the 5th. These *Ides* are said to be so call'd from the old *Tuscan* Word *Iduo*, to divide, because they divided, as it were, the Month almost into Two equal Parts.

Idiocracy, (*Gr.*) the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Body or Thing.

Idiom, a Propriety in speaking, the peculiar Phrase, or Manner of Expression in any Language.

Idiopathy, a peculiar Affection of the Mind or natural Disposition: In the Art of *Physick* a Primary or Original Disease, which neither depends on nor proceeds from any other.

Idiosyncrasy, a proper and peculiar Constitution or Temper of a Man's Body, with respect either to Health or Sickness; or a peculiar Aversion against or Inclination for some particular Things.

Idiot, (in *Greek*) properly signifies a private Man, who has no publick Office; among the *Latins* it is also taken for an unlearned or unskilful Person, and in our Law for one that has no Wit, a Natural Fool, a Changeling.

Idiota inquirendo vel examinando, a Writ directed to the Escheator, or Sheriff of any County where the King is inform'd that there is an Idiot born, of so weak an Understanding, that he cannot manage his Inheritance, or Estate; to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into the [illegible]

Idiotism, [illegible]riety of Speech belonging to any Language.

Idiotism, [illegible]y, is also the Condition of an Idiot, Natural[illegible]lly, or Simplicity.

Idol, an Image or Statue, for the Representation of a false Deity; also any Object of one's Fondness.

Idolater, a Worshipper of Idols.

To **Idolatrize**, to commit Idolatry.

Idolatry, Idol-Worship, the rend'ring of Service or Divine Honours to Idols or false Gods.

To **Idolize**, to be extremely fond of, to dote upon.

Idyl, a little Pastoral Poem, or Copy of Verses about the Affairs of Shepherds, such as those of *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, &c.

Jealous, (*Fr.*) afraid of having a Rival, nice, or tender of.

Jealousy, a being jealous, Suspicion, Mistrust.

Jeat, a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone, which is otherwise call'd *Black Amber*.

Jebbe Akcheleer, (*Turk.*) the Grand Seignior's Pocket-Money, which he gives away by whole Handfuls to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him Sport.

Jebus, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) the ancient Name of the City of *Jerusalem*, from *Jebus*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom descended the *Jebusites*.

Jeconiah, (*i. e.* Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Jecozaria, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Liver-wort*, call'd *Woodrow*, or *Woodrowel*; some take it for *Agrimony*.

Jecur, the Liver. See *Hepar*.

Jecur Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina*.

Jeer, or **Jeer-Rope**, a Piece of Hawser made fast to the Main-Yard and Fore-Yard in great Ships, its use being to help to hoise up the Yard, and more especially to succour the Ropes call'd Ties, as also to keep the Yard from falling down if they should break.

Jeer-Capstan. See *Capstan*.

Jeerid, a kind of running Base on Horseback, the Combatants darting Lances one at another; an Exercise in use among the *Turks*.

Jehoahaz, (*Heb.* the Lord seeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Josiah*.

Jehoash. See *Joash*.

Jehoiakim. See *Joakim*.

Jehoram. See *Joram*.

Jehoshaphat, (*Heb.* Judgment of the Lord) a Vertuous King of *Judah*, the Son of King *Asa*.

Jehovah, the Proper and most Sacred Name of God, denoting his Divine Essence, *i. e. who was, is, and is to come.*

Jehu, (*Heb.* Being) a Captain, who was made King of *Israel* by *Elisha*, to destroy the House of *Ahab*.

Jejune, (*Lat.*) empty, barren, dry, mean; as, *A jejune Stile*, or *Employment*.

Jejunum, or **Jejunum Intestinum**, the second of the small Guts, which is about Eight Foot long in Men, and so call'd from its being often found empty.

Jeman, a Word us'd in some old Records for *Yeoman*.

Jennets, Horses of *Barbary* and *Spain*. See *Genet*.

Jeofail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) is when a Cause or Issue is so badly pleaded or joyn'd, that it would be Error if they proceed; an Oversight in Pleading.

To **Jeopard**, to hazard; as, *To jeopard his Life to keep his Religion.*

Jeopardy, Danger, Hazard, Risque.

Jeremiah, (*Heb.* exalting the Lord) an Eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whose Works are still extant in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Jerguer, an Officer at the Custom-House, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

Jerkin, a kind of short upper Coat; also a Male Hawk.

Jeroboam, (*Heb.* fighting against) the Son of *Nebat*, who revolting from *Rehoboam*, the Son of *Solomon*, made himself King of the Ten Tribes of *Israel*.

Jerusalem, the chief City of *Judæa*.

Jerusalem Artichokes, a Plant so call'd, but more truly Potatoes of *Canada*; because they were first brought from that Plantation in *America*.

Jesdegerick Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Jessamin, or **Jessemin.** See *Jasmin*.

Jessant, or **Jacent**, (*i. e.* lying over) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when in a Coat of Arms a Lion or other Beast is born over some Ordinary, as over a *Chief*, *Bend*, or *Fesse*, &c.

Jesse, the Father of King *David*: In old Records a large Brass Candlestick, branched out into several Sconces, such as are us'd in Churches. This useful Device was first call'd *Arbor Jessæ*, and *Stirps Jessæ*, from its Resemblance to the Genealogical Tree of *Jesse*.

Jesses, Ribbons hanging down from Garlands or Crowns: In *Falconry* short Straps of Leather fasten'd

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to the Hawk's Legs, and ſo to the Varvels.

Jeſuati, an Order of Monks ſo call'd, from their having the Name of *Jeſus* often in their Mouths; they were firſt eſtabliſh'd at *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, *A.D.* 1365.

Jeſuits, or **the Society of Jeſus**, a well known Religious Order, firſt founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spaniſh* Soldier, and confirm'd by Pope *Paul* III. *Anno Dom.* 1540.

Jeſuits-Powder. See *Quinquina*, and *Peruvian* Bark.

Jeſuited, that has embrac'd the Doctrine and Principles of the *Jeſuits*.

Jeſuitical, belonging to that Order.

Jeſus, (*Gr.* the ſame as *Joſhua* in *Hebrew*, *i. e.* a Saviour) the venerable Name of our ever Bleſſed Lord and Redeemer, which was ſolemnly declar'd by an Angel before his Nativity.

Jet, (old Word) a Device.

To Jet, to run up and down.

Jet d'Eau, (*Fr.*) the Pipe of a Fountain that caſts up the Water into the Air.

Jethro, (*Heb.* excelling) the Father-in-Law of *Moſes*, who came to viſit him in the Wilderneſs.

Jetſon, Jotſon, or **Jetſam**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) that which being caſt over-board in the Time of Shipwreck, is found lying on the Shore, and belongs to the Lord Admiral. See *Flotſon*.

Jews, the People of *Judæa*, and their Poſterity, ſo call'd from the Tribe of *Judah*, which was the principal and largeſt.

Jews-Ears, a kind of Muſhroom, or ſpungy Subſtance, that grows about the Root of the Elder-Tree.

Jews-ſtone, a Stone otherwiſe call'd a Marchaſite.

Jews-trump, a Sort of Muſical Inſtrument.

Clerk of the Jewel-houſe. See *Maſter of the Jewel-houſe*.

Jeweller, a Merchant that deals in Jewels and precious Stones, or an Artificer that cuts and ſets them.

Jewiſe, (old Word) Reward by Revenge; alſo a Gibbet. See *Chaucer*'s Works.

Jewiſh, belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

Jfere, (old Word) together.

Jfreton, (old Word) devoured.

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a fooliſh ignorant Fellow.

Ignavus, (*Lat.*) ſlothful, ſluggiſh; alſo a wild Beaſt called the Sluggard, or Sloth. See *Pigritia*.

Ignis, the Element of Fire.

Ignis Actualis, (in *Surgery*) actual Fire, that which burns at firſt touch; as Fire it ſelf, or heated Searing-Irons.

Ignis Fatuus, a kind of Exhalation, or fiery Vapour, commonly call'd *Will with a Wiſp*, which appears in the Night, and often cauſes People to wander out of their Way: The Word is figuratively taken for an idle Fancy or Conceit, with which Men of ſhallow Underſtandings are apt to be led aſide.

Ignis Judicium, (old Law-Term) Purgation by Fire, or the old judicial Fiery Trial. See *Ordeal*.

Ignis Verſicus, (among Surgeons) a Gangrene; it is alſo taken for a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore.

Ignis Potentialis, Potential Fire, a Cauſtick, or burning Compoſition, which being laid upon a Part for ſome Time produces the ſame Effect as Fire.

Ignis Reverberii, (in *Chymiſtry*) a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Veſſel, and is heighten'd by Bellows.

Ignis Rotæ, Wheel-fire, when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, Coppel, or Melting-Pot, entirely over, both on the Top and round the Sides.

Ignis Sacer, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, a Diſeaſe; altho' ſome take it for an *Herpes*, or kind of Shingles.

Ignis Suppreſſionis, a Fire above the Sand, ſometimes made uſe of in Chymical Operations.

Ignis Sylveſtris, a Sort of Pimple, otherwiſe call'd *Phlyctæna*.

Ignitegium, the Eight a Clock Bell; ſo termed from the Injunction that King *William* the Conqueror laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the Signal of a Bell. See *Curfew*.

Ignition, (in *Chymiſtry*) a calcining, or reducing of mix'd Bodies to Powder by means of Fire.

Ignivomous, Fire-belching, or caſting forth Flames, a Term properly apply'd to *Ætna*, and other burning Mountains.

Ignoble, that is of a mean Birth, vile, baſe, being of no Repute or Eſteem.

Ignominious, Diſhonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, diſgraceful.

Ignominy, Diſcredit, Diſhonour, Diſgrace, Reproach, Shame.

Ignoramus, (*i. e.* we are ignorant) a Term us'd by the Grand Inqueſt, impannelled for the Inquiſition of Publick Criminal Cauſes, when they diſlike the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the Preſentment; which Word being written on the Bill, all farther Enquiry upon the Party is thereby ſtopt, and he is ſet at Liberty, without farther Anſwer: It is alſo taken for a fooliſh or ignorant Perſon, a meer Dolt or Ninny.

Ignorance, want of Knowledge or Learning.

Ignorant, that knows nothing of a Matter, unacquainted with it; alſo illiterate, or unlearned.

Ignoſcible, fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IHS, a Character whereby *Jeſus*, the proper Name of our Bleſſed Saviour, was anciently expreſs'd, the middle Letter H being taken for the *Greek* E. Alſo the Three firſt Letters of theſe Words, *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*, *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of Men; or *Jeſus Hominum Sanctiſſimus*, *i. e.* Jeſus the moſt Holy of Men, a Motto or Device commonly us'd by the *Jeſuits*.

Jig, a kind of Dance.

Jill, the ſmalleſt Sort of Wine Meaſure, the eighth Part of an *Engliſh* Quart, or half a quarter of a Pint.

Jill, or **Jill-flurt**, an idle Slut, a ſorry Wench.

Jilt, a lewd Woman, or Whore, that cheats or diſappoints one.

Ikenild-ſtreet, one of the Four famous Highways that the *Romans* anciently made in *England*, taking Name from the *Iceni*, a People that inhabited *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*: This Road leads from *Southampton* over the River *Iſis* at *Newbridge*, thence by *Cambden*, *Litchfield*, and *Derby*, to *Bolſover-Caſtle*, and ends at *Tinmouth*.

Ile, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Cavity or Hollowneſs from the Cheſt to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the ſmall Guts.

Iles, or **Diles**, (Country Word) the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Ileum, or **Ileon**, the Third of the ſmall Guts, ſo call'd by reaſon of its great Turnings, and being about 21 Hands-breadth in Length; it begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends it ſelf at the *Cæcum*.

Ileum Morbus. See *Iliack Paſſion*.

Ileus, or **Ileos**, the ſmall or thin Gut; alſo the twiſting of the ſmall Guts, when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is ſuch a Stoppage that nothing can paſs downward.

Ilex, the Holm-Oak, or Scarlet-Oak, a kind of Tree.

Ilia, the Flanks, the ſide Parts of the lower Belly, between the laſt Rib and the Privities; the ſmall Guts.

Iliacal, or **Iliack**, belonging to thoſe Parts, or to the ſmall Guts.

Iliack Paſſion, a painful wringing or twiſting of thoſe Guts, when they are ſtopp'd up, or full of Wind, or troubled with ſharp Humours, or when the upper Part of any Entrail ſinks or falls in with the lower: It is alſo call'd *Chordapſus* and *Volvulus*.

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Iliack Veſſels, the doubled-forked Veſſels of the Trunks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Belly, about the Place where the Bladder and Womb are ſituated.

Iliacus Externus. See *Pyriformis.*

Iliacus Internus, a Muſcle of the Thigh which ariſes from the inward hollow Part of the *Os Ilium*, and joining with the *Pſoas Magnus* is inſerted with it under the *Pectineus*; ſo that they both ſerve to move the Thigh forward in walking.

Iliads, the Title of a famous ancient Poem written by *Homer* about the Deſtruction of the City of *Troy*, otherwiſe called *Ilium*.

Ilium, the ſame as *Ileos* and *Ileum*.

Ilium Os, the upper Part of the Bone call'd *Os Innominatum*, ſo nam'd becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*. See *Coxæ Os*.

Illaqueated, (*Lat.*) enſnared or entangled.

Illation, Concluſion or Inference.

Illaudable, that is not to be praiſed, unworthy of Commendation.

Illeborus, the Herb Wall-Pepper or Stone-crop.

† **Illective**, Allurement, Inticement.

Illegal, contrary to Law, not rightful.

Illegality, a being illegal, Unlawfulneſs.

Illegitimate, unlawfully begotton, Baſe-born, Baſtardly.

Illeviable, (a Law Term) that cannot be levy'd, rais'd or recover'd; as, *An illeviable Debt.*

Illiberal, ungenteel, baſe, niggardly.

Illiberality, Meanneſs of Spirit, Niggardlineſs, Stinginess.

Illicit, unlawful, unwarrantable, not allowed of.

Illinctus, Broth or Liquor that may be ſupped; alſo a kind of Medicine; as an Electuary or Lohoch.

Illiquation, a melting down: In *Chymiſtry* the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, ſo as both retain their own Subſtance.

Illiterate, that has no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

Illogical, not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreaſonable.

To **Illuminate**, to enlighten, to ſet off or beautify: Alſo to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuſcript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints, ſo as to give them the greater Light as it were, and Beauty.

Illuminative Month, (in *Aſtron.*) that Space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be ſeen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

Illumination, the Act of illuminating, enlightning, &c.

Illuminators, ſuch Perſons as anciently practis'd the Art of Gilding or Colouring the Capital Letters of Manuſcripts; whence our Limners.

Illuſion, a falſe Repreſentation or Fancy; a Sham or Cheat.

Illuſory, deceitful.

To **Illuſtrate**, to make clear and evident, to explain.

Illuſtration, an illuſtrating, making clear or ſetting out.

Illuſtrious, eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

Image, (*Lat.*) a Natural or Artificial Repreſentation of a Thing, Reſemblance, Likeneſs, Form; a Statue or Picture: In Opticks the Projection of an Object in the Baſe of a Convex Glaſs.

Imagery, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapeſtry with Figures.

Imaginable, that may be imagined or conceived.

Imaginary, that appears only in Form or Faſhion, that has no Being but in ones Fancy; not real, Fantaſtical.

Imagination, an applying of the Mind to the Image of ſome Bodily Thing impreſſed in the Brain; Apprehenſion, Invention, Fancy, Conceit, Thought.

Imaginative, belonging to the Imagination, as *the imaginative Faculty*, an *imaginative Notion*, &c.

To **Imagine**, to conceive or fancy, to think or ſuppoſe; to invent, deviſe or contrive.

Imagines, (*Lat.*) certain Images of Anceſtors, which the *Roman* Noblemen anciently kept under the Porches of their Houſes, in Wooden Caſes made for that Purpoſe, and which were carry'd about at their Funeral Pomps or Triumphal Entries.

To **Imbalm**, ſee to *Embalm*.

Imbargo, (*Span.*) a Stop or Stay upon Shipping by publick Authority; ſo that none may come into the Port or Harbour, ſometimes that none may go out, and ſometimes that none may either come in or go out.

To **Imbark**, or Ship, to get or put on Ship-board, to engage in a Buſineſs, to undertake it, to be in with it.

Imbarkation, the Act of Imbarking.

To **Imbaſe Gold or Silver**, to mix it with baſer or more impure Metal, than it ought to be.

To **Imbattle an Army**, to draw it up in *Battalia*, or diſpoſe it in order of Battel.

Imbattled. See *Embattled.*

Imbecillity, (*Lat.*) Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

To **Imbellifh**, (*Fr.*) to adorn, beautify, ſet out or grace.

Imbelliſhment, Ornament or ſet off.

To **Imbezle**, or **Imbeſil**, to conſume, waſte or ſpoil ſuch Things as are committed to one's Truſt; to purloin or pilfer.

To **Imbibe**, (*Lat.*) to ſuck or drink in; to receive by Education.

Imbibement, the Act of Imbibing; as the Imbibement of Principles.

Imbibition, (in *Chymiſtry*) an eager receiving or drinking in any liquid Subſtance.

To **Imbitter**, to make bitter, to exaſperate, provoke or fret.

To **Imbody**, to make up into one Body, to mix ſeveral Ingredients together.

To **Imbolden**, to make bold, to encourage.

Imbordured, (in Heraldry) a Term us'd when the Field and Circumference or Compaſs of it, are both one Metal, Colour or Furr.

To **Imboſs**, to raiſe with Boſſes or Bunches.

Imboſſed Work, ſuch as is raiſed with Bunches or Knobs, in Stone, Marble, Metal, &c. Among Hunters, a Deer is ſaid to be *imboſſed*, when ſhe is ſo hard purſu'd that ſhe foams at the Mouth; and ſometimes to *Imboſs a Deer*, is taken for to chace her into the Thickets.

Imboſſing, a kind of Carving or Ingraving, when the Figure ſticks out from the Plane on which it is made, and accordingly as it is more or leſs rais'd is term'd by the *Italians Baſſa*, *Mezzo*, or *Alto Relievo*.

Imbricated, (*Lat.*) a Term made uſe of by ſome Herbaliſts, to expreſs the Figure of the Leaves of ſome Plants that are hollow'd in like an *Imbrex* or Gutter-Tile.

Imbrication, (in *Architect.*) a making crooked like a Gutter or Roof Tile.

Imbracery. See *Embracery.*

Imbrocado, (*Sp.*) Cloath of Gold or Silver.

Imbrocus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Brook, Drain, or Water-courſe.

To **Imbroider**, to make Flowers and other curious Work with a Needle upon Silk, Cloth, &c.

To **Imbroil**, (*Fr.*) to cauſe Broils, Stirs or Quarrels, to put into a Confuſion, to ſet together by the Ears, to diſorder.

Imbrue, (*Lat.*) to ſoak or ſteep; as, *to imbrue one's Hands in Blood*; *i. e.* to commit Murder.

To **Imbue**, to ſeaſon one's Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

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Imitable, that may be imitated.

To **Imitate**, to follow another's Example; to do the like according to a Pattern.

Imitation, the Act of imitating.

Imitatives, (in *Grammar*) Verbs that expreſs any kind of Imitation; as *Patriſſare*, to take after the Father; to imitate his Actions, Humour, or Faſhion.

Imitator, or **Imitatrix**, a Man or Woman that imitates.

Immaculate, unſpotted, ſpotleſs, undefiled.

Immanity, Vaſtneſs, ſuch a Hugeneſs as renders a Thing unmanageable; alſo Savageneſs, Wildneſs, outragious Cruelty.

Immanuel, (*Heb. i. e.* God with us) a Name attributed by the Prophet *Iſaiah*, to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and afterwards declar'd by an Angel, ſome time before his Birth.

Immarceſcible, that cannot wither or decay, never-fading.

Immaterial, that does not conſiſt of Matter; as *an immaterial Being*; alſo that is of no great Moment or Conſequence; as, *'tis very immaterial whether it be ſo or no.*

Immateriality, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

Immature, unripe, not come to Perfection; (properly ſpoken of Fruit) haſty, done before its Time.

Immaturity, Unripeneſs, *&c.*

Immediate, that acts without Means; that follows, or happens preſently without any Thing between.

Immedicable, that cannot be healed, incurable, remedileſs.

Immemorable, not worthy remembring, not remarkable.

Immemorial, that is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man; being of ſo long continuance, that its Beginning cannot be known.

Immenſe, being of ſo great Largeneſs or Extent, that it cannot be equalled by any finite Meaſure whatever; unmeaſurable, huge, vaſt, prodigious, exceeding great.

Immenſity, Unmeaſurableneſs, Infiniteneſs, Vaſtneſs.

Immenſurability, a being uncapable to be meaſured.

Immerged or **Immerſed**, dipt in or plunged.

To **Immerſe**, to plunge or dip over Head and Ears; the Word is only uſed figuratively; as, *To immerſe one's ſelf in all manner of Vice.*

Immerſion, a dipping, ducking or plunging in Water; eſpecially ſuch as is uſed at Baptiſm. In *Phyſick*, the Method of preparing a Medicine by ſteeping it in Water, to take away ſome Quality or ill Taſte: In *Chymiſtry*, the putting of Metals or Minerals into ſome Corroſive Matter, to reduce them to Powder.

The **Immerſion of a Star**, (in *Aſtron.*) is when it approaches ſo near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams: An Eclipſe of the Moon is likewiſe ſo called, when it begins to be darken'd, or to enter into the Earth's Shadow. See *Emerſion.*

Immerſus Muſculus. See *Subſcapularis.*

Immethodical, that is without due Method or Order, confuſed.

Imminent, that is at Hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Head; as, *imminent Danger.*

Imminution, a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

Immiſſion, a putting in, a letting into.

To **Immit**, to ſquirt or convey into.

Immoderate, that is beyond the Bounds of Moderation, exceſſive, diſorderly.

Immoderation, Intemperance, Exceſs.

Immodeſt, that has no Modeſty, malapert, wanton.

Immodeſty, Wantonneſs, Unmannerlineſs.

Immolation, a Sacrificing, or offering Sacrifice.

Immoral, that is of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

Immorality, Corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, Debauchery.

Immortal, that never dies, everlaſting.

Immortality, the State of that which is immortal, Everlaſtingneſs.

To **Immortalize**, to make immortal.

Immoveable, unmoveable, that cannot be moved.

Immoveable Feaſts. See *Moveable Feaſts.*

Immunity, Exemption or Freedom from Office, Duty or Charge, Liberty, Privilege.

To **Immure**, to encloſe or ſhut up between Two Walls.

Immutability, the Quality of not being ſubject to change, Unchangeableneſs, Conſtancy.

Immutable, that cannot be changed or altered; unchangeable.

Immutable Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) the Ecliptick and Equator; ſo call'd, becauſe they are never changed, but are the ſame to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

Immutatio, (*Lat.*) a changing and altering; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Hypallage.*

Imp, a familiar Spirit, ſaid to be attending upon Witches; alſo a kind of Graft to be ſet in a Tree.

To **Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing** (among Falconers) to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

† **Impacted**, driven in.

To **Impair**, to diminiſh, to make worſe, to weaken, to diſorder.

To **Impale**, to incloſe or fence about with Pales or Stakes: Alſo to drive a Stake thro' the Body of a Malefactor; a Puniſhment among the *Romans* in the Time of *Nero*, which is ſtill us'd in *Turkey*. In Heraldry, to *impale* is to divide a Coat of Arms into Two equal Parts: Thus when the Coats of a Man and his Wife that is not an Heireſs, are born in the ſame Eſcutcheon, they muſt be marſhalled in Pale, the Husband's on the Right Side, and the Wife's on the Left: And then the uſual Phraſe among Heralds is, *Baron & Femme, Two Coats impaled.*

Impanation, (*Lat. i. e.* being in the Bread) a Term applied to the Doctrine of the *Lutherans*, who believe that the Body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Impanulare, (in old Records) to empannel a Jury. See to *Empannel.*

Imparcamentum, the Right of pounding Cattel, *&c.* See *Parcus.*

Imparſyllabical, (in *Grammar*) not conſiſting of a like Number of Syllables; with reſpect to the Caſes in a Noun, or the Tenſes or Perſons in a Verb; as, *Oriens, orientis*; *Muto, Mutabam, Mutavimus*, &c.

Imparity, Inequality, Unevenneſs.

To **Impark**, to encloſe or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

Imparlance. See *Emparlance.*

Impariſonee, (a Law-Term) as, *Parſon, impariſonee, i. e.* one inducted, or put in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To **Impart**, (*Lat.*) to give Part to another, to make him partaker of, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

Impartial, void of Partiality, juſt and upright, without Favour or Affection to any Party.

Impartiality, a being Impartial, diſintereſted.

Impaſſable, that cannot be paſſed through; as an *impaſſable Way or Road.*

Impaſſibility, (a Term uſed by Divines) the State of that which is impaſſible.

Impaſſible, uncapable of Suffering; as, *The Divine Nature of Chriſt is impaſſible.*

Impatience, or **Impatiency**, Uneaſineſs of Mind under

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under Sufferings, unquietneſs; alſo Paſſion or Haſtineſs.

Impatient, that has no Patience, unquiet, cholerick or haſty.

Impatronization, a putting into full poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To **Impeach**, (*Fr.* Law-Word) to accuſe and proſecute for Felony or Treaſon; eſpecially to charge another as guilty of the ſame Crime with one's ſelf.

Impeachment, an Accuſation or Information againſt one.

Impeachment of Waſte, (in common Law) a reſtraint from committing Waſte upon Lands or Tenements, which is uſually expreſs'd in a Leaſe, to recover Damages in caſe the Tenant make Waſte of the Houſes, Trees, &c.

Impeccability, an Impoſſibility of Sinning or Offending; a Term peculiar to School-Divinity.

Impeccable, that cannot Sin or do amiſs.

To **Impede**, to lett or hinder, to ſtop.

Impediati Canes, (in *Latin* Law Records) Dogs that are lawed or diſabled from doing miſchief in a Foreſt.

Impediment, Hinderance, Diſturbance, Lett, Rub or Stop; alſo an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To **Impell**, to drive, thruſt or puſh forward; to force or egg on.

To **Impend**, To hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen.

Impendent, impending, hanging over head, being at hand.

Impenetrability, a being impenetrable.

Impenetrable, that cannot be penetrated, pierced thro' or dived into; that is not to be diſcovered or fathomed, ſecret, cloſe.

Impenitence or **Impenitency**, hardneſs of Heart, which cauſes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

Impenitent, that does not repent, or is not ſorry for his Faults: unrelenting.

Imperative Mood, (in *Gram.*) that Mood which implies a commanding or bidding one to do a thing.

Imperatoria, Maſter-wort, an Herb that drives out Wind; excellent for the Cholick, for the biting of venemous Creatures, malignant Diſeaſes, &c.

Imperatorius or **Emperors Piece**, a *Roman* Gold-Coin worth fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

Imperceptible, that is not to be perceived, unperceivable.

Imperfect, not perfect or compleat, unfiniſhed, faulty, lame.

Imperfect Concords. See *Concords*.

Imperfect Criſis. See *Criſis*.

Imperfect Flowers, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch as want the *Petala*, or thoſe finely colour'd ſmall Leaves that ſtand round and make up the Flower.

Imperfect Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are Numbers whoſe Aliquot Parts being taken all together, do either exceed or fall ſhort of that whole Number of which they are Parts; and theſe are twofold, *viz.* either *Abundant* or *Deficient*; which ſee.

Imperfect Plants, are by Herbaliſts accounted ſuch as really want Flower and Seed, or rather ſeem to want them.

Imperfect or **Preterperfect Tenſe**. See *Tenſes*.

Imperfection, Unperfectneſs, Defect: Among Booksellers and Printers, it is taken for one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a perfect or compleat Book.

Imperial, belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

Imperial Lilly, a kind of a Flower.

Imperial Table, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, with Box, Needle and Staff, us'd in the meaſuring of Land, &c.

The Imperialiſts, the Forces or Subjects of the Emperor of *Germany*.

Imperious, that is of a commanding Spirit, apt to domineer or inſult; lordly, haughty.

† **Imperforable**, that cannot be bored thorough.

Impersonal Verb, (in *Grammar*) a ſort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenſes, is only expreſs'd in the third Perſon Singular, as *Oportet*, *Libet*, *Licet*, &c.

Impertinence or **Impertinency**, Extravagance, Sillineſs, Foolery, Nonſenſe.

Impertinent, not belonging to the purpoſe or matter in Hand; abſurd, ſilly, idle.

An **Impertinent**, a troubleſome, ſilly or fooliſh Perſon.

Impervious, that does not afford any Paſſage thro' it, unpaſſable: Among Naturaliſts, Bodies are ſaid *to be impervious to others*, when they will not admit the Rays of Light, &c. nor the *Effluvia*, or ſmall flowing Particles of other Bodies to paſs through them.

Impetigo, the Itch running with a dry Scab, a Ring-worm or Tetter, Mangineſs.

Impetigo Celſi, a ſort of Leproſy or Scabbedneſs.

Impetrable, that may be obtained by Deſire or Prayer.

To **Impetrate**, to obtain by earneſt Requeſt or Entreaty; ſimply to get a Grant of any Favour, Privilege or Benefice.

Impetration, the Act of impetrating, obtaining, &c. In our old Statutes, it is uſed for the getting of Benefices and Church-Offices before-hand from the Church of *Rome*, which belong'd to the diſpoſal of the King or other Lay-Patrons.

Impetuoſity or **Impetuouſneſs**, violent Motion or driving forward, Vehemency, Furiouſneſs.

Impetuous, violent, vehement, raging, boiſterous, haſty.

Impierment, (*Fr.* in old Statutes) an impairing or prejudicing.

Impiety, (*Lat.*) Ungodlineſs, Irreligion, Profaneneſs, Wickedneſs.

† **Impignoration**, a putting to Pawn.

Impious, Ungodly, Profane, Lewd.

Implacability, Implacableneſs, Unreconcileableneſs.

Implacable, that cannot be pacified, appeaſed or reconciled.

To **Implant**, to ingraft, fix or faſten in the Mind.

To **Implead**, (*Fr.*) to ſue or proſecute by courſe of Law.

Implements, all things neceſſary about a Houſe; or belonging to Trade, Furniture, Tools.

† **Implication**, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within another thing; Incumbrance, Intanglement.

Implicit, that is not expreſs'd in plain Terms, but only follows by Conſequence, tacitly underſtood; intricate, obſcure.

Implicit Faith, (among Divines) ſuch a Belief as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment or Authority of others.

Imploration, an imploring or beſeeching.

To **Implore**, earneſtly to beg with Tears and Prayers; to beſeech, requeſt or crave with great Submiſſion.

To **Implop**, See to *Employ*.

To **Imply**, to infold or contain, to denote or ſignify; to infer or gather from.

Impolite, unpoliſhed, rude, homely, courſe.

Impolitick, not agreeable to the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwiſe.

Imporous, (a Philoſophical Word) that has no Pores or little Holes for the paſſage of Vapours, Sweat, &c.

Import, Senſe or Meaning.

To **Import**, to concern matter, or ſignify; alſo to carry, convey or bring Commodities into a Port.

Importance, Conſequence, Moment, Concernment.

Impor-

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Important, that is of great Concern, material, main, considerable.

Importation, the importing or bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries.

Importunacy, or **Importunity**, a being importunate, eager pressing, hard dunning.

Importunate, wearying with repeated or unseasonable Requests, very urgent, troublesome.

To **Importune**, to press or sue for with great Earnestness, to teaze, or vex.

Importuous, that has no Port or Harbour.

To **Impose**, to put, set, or lay upon, to lay or set a Tax, to enjoyn.

To **Impose**, or **Impose a Form**, (in the Art of Printing) to set the Pages in due order in the Form or Chace, and make them ready for the Press.

To **Impose upon one**, to put upon one, or cheat him.

Imposition, an imposing or laying on, an Injunction, a tricking or deceiving, an Assessment or Tax.

Impossibility, a being impossible.

Impossible, that is not possible, or cannot be done.

Impost, a Tribute or Tax, especially such as is receiv'd by a Prince or State for Goods brought into any Harbour from other Nations; as *Custom* is a Duty paid for Wares shipp'd out of the Land. Also a Term in Architecture.

Impostor, a Cheat, a Cozener or Deceiver, a false Pretender.

To **Imposthumate**, to grow into an Impostume.

Imposthumation, the Act of Imposthumating.

Impostume, a Word commonly us'd instead of the *Greek Apostema*, *i. e.* an unnatural Swelling of Humours, or corrupt Matter in any part of the Body. See *Abscess*.

Critical Impostume. See *Tumours Critical.*

Pestilential Impostume, a Swelling accompanyd with a Fever, Swooning, Head-ach, and Faintness; they usually arise in the time of a Pestilence, or Plague, and are infectious.

Imposture, Cozenage, Cheat, Deceit.

Impotency, an unableness, or want of Strength; it is often taken for a Natural Defect that hinders Generation.

Impotent, unable, weak, maimed, lame, vain, fruitless.

To **Impoverish**, (*Fr.*) to make Poor.

To **Impound Cattel**, to put them in a Pound, or Inclosure, for some Trespass done by them.

To **Impower**, to endue one with Power, to enable him to act.

Impracticable, that cannot be practised, or done.

To **Imprecate**, to wish evil to, or Curse.

Imprecation, an Imprecating, Cursing, or calling for Mischief upon another.

Impregnable, (*Fr.*) that is not to be taken by force.

Impregnate, (*Lat.*) being with Child, or great with Young.

To **Impregnate**, to get with Child, to make fruitful, to imbody, to soak or drink in.

Impregnation, the act of Impregnating: In *Chymistry* it is when a dry Body has drunk in so much moisture that it will admit no more, or rather when one thing is fill'd with another; thus *Tartar* is said to *be impregnated by Antimony* with a Quality to provoke Vomiting.

Impress, (*Ital.*) an Emblem or Device with a Motto.

Impress, (*Lat.*) Print, Stamp, or Image; as *the Impresses of a material Object.*

To **Impress**, to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon the Mind, or upon the Natural Faculties of the Body.

Impression, an imprinting, or stamping; a stamp, Mark, or Print; also a certain Number of printed Copies or Books.

To **Impress Soldiers or Seamen**, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service.

Impress-Money, Advance-Money given to such Soldiers, &c. at the time of their being Listed.

To **Imprime**, (a Term in Hunting) to unharbour, rouze, or dislodge a wild Beast: a Deer is also said to be imprimed when she is forc'd to forsake the Herd.

Imprimery, (Law-Word) an Impression, or Print; also the Art of Printing, or a Printing-House.

Imprimings, (old Word) Beginnings.

Imprimis, (*Lat.*) in the first place, first of all; a Word us'd in the beginning of last Wills and Testaments, Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods, &c.

To **Imprint**, to Engrave, or fix a thing in one's Mind.

To **Imprison**, (*Fr.*) to put in Prison, or in a Jail, to lay up, to lay by the Heels.

Imprisonment, Imprisoning, Confinement, the Restraint of a Man's Liberty, whether it be in his own House, in the open Field, in the Stocks, in a Cage in the Streets, or in the common Jail.

Improbability, the State of that which is improbable.

Improbable, that is not easily to be proved, or approved of; unlikely.

Improbation, disallowing, or disapproving, disliking, or dislike.

Improbity, Dishonesty, Knavery, Wickedness, Lewdness.

Improper, inconvenient, unfit, unseasonable; a Word that does not agree with a thing, nor expresses it sufficiently, is said to be improper; and a Style becomes obscure when improper Words are us'd therein.

Improper Fraction. See *Fraction.*

To **Impropriate a Church Living**, (a Law-Term) to apply the Revenues of it to one's own private use.

Impropriation, the Act of impropriating, when a Lay-man is possessed of an Ecclesiastial Living, and converts the Profits of it to his own private use, only maintainting a Vicar to serve the Cure: It differs from Appropriation, which denotes such a Benifice to be in the Hands of a Bishop, College, or Religious House; tho' these Terms sometimes are confounded. See *Appropriation.*

Impropriator, he that has Possession of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

Impropriety of Speech, is where the Speaker or Writer does not make use of proper and significant Expressions or Words.

Improvable, that may be improved.

To **Improve**, to better, or make the best of, to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection, to grow more refined, to make a considerable Progress in any Arts or Sciences.

Improvement, improving, bettering, Progress, Advancement.

Improvidence, want of Forecast.

Improvident, that does not foresee, or forecast, unheedful.

Imprudence, Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, want of Foresight, Heed, or Care.

Imprudent, unwise, unskilful, unadvised, indiscreet, inconsiderate.

Impruiamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c.

Impudence, Shamelessness, Sauciness, a being void of Modesty and Civility.

Impudent, Shameless, Graceless, brazen-fac'd, saucy, malapert.

To **Impugn a Doctrine or Opinion**, to endeavour to confute it by Argument.

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Impuiſſance, (*Fr.*) want of Power or Means to ſucceed in an Affair; Inability for performing the Act of Generation.

Impulſe, (*Lat.*) Inforcement, Motion, Perſuaſion.

Impulſion, a driving forward, a thruſting or puſhing on, a conſtraining, or perſuading.

Impulſive, that drives or thruſts forward.

Impunity, a going unpuniſhed, an Exemption from Puniſhment.

Impure, unclean, filthy, foul, diſhoneſt, lewd.

Impure Logarithm. See *Logarithm.*

Impurity, Filthineſs, Uncleanneſs, Lewdneſs.

Impurpled, (a Poetical Word) dyed with a purple Colour.

Imputation, imputing, or laying to one's Charge.

Imputative, that is imputed to another; as *Imputative Righteouſneſs.*

To **Impute**, to attribute or aſcribe the Merit to one; alſo to lay the Blame or Fault on one, to charge with or lay to one's Charge.

Imrohor Baſſa, the chief Maſter of the Grand Signior's Horſe, who has alſo the Charge of all his Camels, Mules, and other Cattel: The true Word is *Emer-Ahor*, which ſignifies Lord of the Stable.

Imum Coli, (*Lat. i.e.* the bottom of Heaven) a Term us'd by Aſtrologers for the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens, otherwiſe call'd *Fovea*, and *the Angle of the Earth.*

Inability, (*Fr.*) a not being able or capable.

Inacceſſible, (*Lat.*) unapproachable, that no Man can approach to, not to be come at.

Inacceſſible Height or Diſtance, (in *Geom.*) is that which cannot be meaſur'd, by reaſon of ſome hinderance in the way, as a Ditch, Water, &c.

Inadequate Ideas, (in *Philoſ.*) are ſuch Ideas as afford but a partial and imperfect Repreſentation of thoſe Archetypes or Images which are referr'd to by the Mind.

Inadvertence, or **Inadvertency**, a not ſufficiently obſerving, a want of Heed or Care, Heedleſsneſs, Over-ſight.

Inaffable, not affable, diſcourteous, uncivil.

† **Inaffectation**, Unaffectedneſs, a being free from Preciſeneſs or Formality,

Inalienable, that cannot be alienated, or made over to another.

Inamiſſible, that can never be loſt.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

Inamoured, fallen in Love with.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) that has no Life or Soul, Lifeleſs, dead.

Inanition, (in *Philoſ.*) Emptineſs, as it is oppos'd to *Repletion*, or Fulneſs: Among Phyſicians it is taken for Weakneſs, occaſion'd by want of Nouriſhment.

Inanity, a School-Term for abſolute Vacuity or Emptineſs, which implies the abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever, ſo that nothing remains but meer Space.

Inappetency, want of Appetite or Stomach.

Inarticulate, not articulate, indiſtinct, confuſed.

Inartificial, being without Art, Artleſs, Unworkmanly.

Inaudible, that is not to be heard.

To **Inaugurate**, to conſecrate, to Inſtall, to Inveſt with an Office or Dignity.

Inauguration, the Act of Inaugarating, the Ceremony perform'd at the Coronation of an Emperor, or Sovereign Prince, or at the Conſecration of a Biſhop.

Inaurated, cover'd with Gold, gilded over.

Inauration, (among Apothecaries) a gilding or covering of Pills, Bolus's, &c. with Leaf-Gold.

Inauſpicious, unlucky, ill-boding.

Inblaura, (in old Records) the Product or Profit of Land.

Inborow and **Outborow**, (in ancient Times) was the Office of him that was to allow and obſerve the Ingreſs and Egreſs of thoſe that Travell'd between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*; this Office was executed under King *Henry* VIII. by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar.*

Inbred, Natural, belonging to a particular Country; as *inbred Vice*, *inbred Commodities.*

Incaleſcence, (*Lat.* in Natural *Philoſ.*) is when a thing grows hot by ſome inward motion or working, as Quick-lime does when Water is pour'd upon it.

Incaleſcent Mercury, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to Mercury or Quickſilver prepar'd after a particular manner, which being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold, or ſmall Filings, would amalgamate, or turn to a Paſte, and grow hot with the Gold, even in the Palm of one's Hand.

To **Incamp**, (in the Art of War) to pitch the Tents, or build Huts on a ſpot of Ground conveniently choſen for that purpoſe.

Incampment, the Lodging of an Army in the Field, according to its ſeveral Quarters.

Incantation, an Inchanting, or Charming; an Inchantment, Charm, or Spell.

Incantator, an Inchanter or Charmer.

Incapable, not capable, not able, unfit.

To **Incapacitate**, to render uncapable, to put out of Capacity; alſo ſometimes to make able or fit for a Buſineſs.

Incapacity, the not having Qualities or Parts ſufficient and neceſſary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing; Unability, Inſufficiency.

Incarceration, an Impriſoning, or putting in Priſon.

Incarnadine, or **Incarnate**, that is of a bright Carnation or Fleſh Colour, or of the Colour of a Damask-Roſe.

Incarnantia, or **Incarnativa**, (*Lat.*) Medicines that bring on Fleſh. See *Sarcoticks.*

Incarnate, made Fleſh, or that has taken the Fleſh; as a *God Incarnate.*

A **Devil Incarnate**, a Devil in the Shape of a Man; a Deviliſh Man.

To **Incarnate**, (in *Surgery*) to bring Fleſh upon, or to fill up with new Fleſh.

Incarnation, aſſuming or taking of Fleſh as *The Incarnation of the Son of God:* In *Surgery* an incarnating, or making Fleſh to grow: In *Chymiſtry* a particular way of purifying Gold by means of Silver and *Aqua fortis.*

An **Incarnative**, a Medicine that cauſes Fleſh to grow.

Incaſtelled, (*Fr.*) narrow Heel'd, or Hoof-bound, as *An incaſtelled Horſe.*

In Caſu Conſimili, & Proviſo, the Name of certain Writs. See *Caſu Conſimili & Proviſo.*

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that ſets Fire to Houſes, or puts things into a Flame or Combuſtion; a Sower of Diviſion and Strife.

Incenſe, or **Frankincenſe**, a ſweeet ſmelling Gum, to make a Perfume, that diſtils from a Tree of the ſame Nature.

Incenſe-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Incenſe**, to inflame, or ſtir up to Anger, to provoke, or urge.

Incenſory, a Cenſer, or Perfuming-Pan.

Incentive, a Motive, or Incitement, any thing that provokes, or ſtirs up.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Incendiary, alſo one of the three ſorts of Singers in Parts; thus *Accentor* is he that ſings the higheſt, or Treble, *Incentor* he that ſings the middle part, or Tenor, and *Succentor* he that ſings the Baſs, or loweſt part.

Inceptive, a Term in *Grammar*, as *Verbs Inceptive*, the ſame as *Inchoatives*, which ſee.

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Inceptive Magnitude, a Word us'd by Dr. *Wallis* to expreſs the firſt Principles in *Geometry*, which, though of no Magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch: Thus a Point has no Magnitude it ſelf, but is inceptive of a Line.

Inceptor, a Beginner, or Enterprizer, particularly one that has newly taken his Degree in the Univerſity.

Inceration, (in *Pharmacy*) a gentle ſoaking of moiſture with ſomething that is dry, till the Subſtance be brought to the Conſiſtence of ſoft Wax.

Inceſſant, that does not ceaſe, continual, uninterrupted.

Inceſt, Marriage or Carnal Copulation with one that is too near akin.

Inceſtuous, given to, or guilty of Inceſt.

Inch, a known Meaſure, the twelfth Part of a Foot, containing the ſpace of three Barley-corns in Length.

Inch of Candle, or **Sale by Inch of Candle**, is when the Goods of a Merchant, or Company, being divided into ſeveral Parcels, call'd Lots, the Buyers bid according to certain Conditions before agreed upon; during which time of Bidding, a ſmall Piece, about an Inch of Wax Candle, is burning, and the laſt Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel ſo expos'd to Sale.

To **Inchain**, to put in Chains, or Fetters.

To **Inchant**, to make uſe of Magick, or ſome Diabolical Art, for the working of ſome Wonder that alters the Courſe of Nature; to Charm, or Bewitch.

Inchanter, a Wizzard, Sorcerer, Charmer, or Conjurer.

Inchantreſs, a Witch, or Sorcereſs.

To **Inchaſe**, to ſet in Gold, Silver, &c.

Inchepin, (among *Hunters*) the lower Gut of a Deer.

† **Inchoation**, a beginning of any Work.

Inchoatives, or **Inceptives**, (in *Grammar*) thoſe Verbs that expreſs a Proceeding by degrees in any Action; as *Celeſco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

Incidence, (a Term in *Opticks*) the Place where two Lines or Rays meet, or light one upon another. See *Angle of Incidence*.

Incidence-point, that Point in which a Ray of Light is ſuppos'd to fall on a Piece of Glaſs.

Incident, happening to, or falling out occaſionally.

Incident Ray, a Term in *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*. See *Ray of Incidence*.

An **Incident**, (in *Common-Law*) a thing neceſſary, depending upon another as more principal; ſo a Court Baron is ſo incident to a Manor, and a Court of Pypowders to a Fair, that they cannot be ſeparated.

Incidentia. See *Tometica*.

Incineration, (in *Chymiſtry*) a reducing the Bodies of Plants, Minerals, &c. to Aſhes, by means of a violent Fire.

Incipient Cataract. See *Cataract Incipient*.

To **Incircle**, to encompaſs, or ſurround.

Inciſion, a cutting, or lancing: In *Surgery* it is a cutting the Skin or Fleſh, to open a Swelling, or widen the Orifice of a Wound, &c. Alſo a Fracture, or Wound of the Scull, made by a cutting Inſtrument.

Crucial Inciſion, the cutting or lancing of an Impoſthume, or ſwelling croſs-wiſe.

Inciſion-Knife, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to make Inciſions.

Inciſivi, or **Inciſores Dentes**, the four foremoſt Teeth in each Jaw, ſo call'd by Anatomiſts.

Inciſivus Muſculus, a Muſcle that draws the upper Lip upwards.

Inciſores, (*i. e.* Cutters) the foremoſt Teeth, moſt commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang, and ſo eaſily fall, or are pulled out.

Inciſure, a Cut, or Gaſh.

† **Incitation**, a ſtirring up, or provoking.

To **Incite**, to ſtir up, or move; to ſet, egg, or ſpur on.

Incitement, Inducement, or Motive.

Incivil, unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred.

Incivility, unmannerlineſs, rudeneſs in Words or Behaviour.

Inclauſa (in old *Latin* Records) a Home-cloſe, or Incloſure near a Houſe.

Incle, a ſort of Tape.

Inclemency, a being void of Pity or Compaſſion, Unmercifulneſs, Rigor, Sharpneſs.

Inclinable, inclining to, bent, prone, apt.

Inclination, Natural Diſpoſition, Proneneſs, Aptneſs, Affection, Love: In *Chymiſtry*, it is the pouring off any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, by cauſing the Veſſel that contains it to lean on one ſide: In *Geometry*, the mutual Tendency or Leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

Inclination of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle which it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick, or the Angle between the Planes of the Equator and the Ecliptick.

Inclination of two Planes, is the acute Angle made by two Lines, drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

Inclination of a Plane, (in *Dialling*) is the ſmall Arch of a Vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, and comprehended between them.

Inclinations of the Planes of the Orbits of the **Planets**, to the Plane of the *Ecliptick*, are thus: *Saturn*'s Orbit makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 20 Minutes, *Jupiter*'s 1 Degree 20 Minutes, *Mars*'s little leſs than 2 Degrees, *Venus*'s 3 Degrees 20 Minutes, and *Mercury*'s almoſt 7 Degrees.

Inclination of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in its Orbit.

Inclination of a Ray, (in *Dioptricks*) is the Angle made by that Ray, with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium*, at the Point where it meets or enters the ſecond *Medium*, *i. e.* at the Point of Incidence.

Inclination of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle, which that Line makes with any Line of the ſaid Plane, towards which it inclines or leans.

To **Incline**, to bow, or bend to, to lean towards.

Inclining direct South or North Dials. See *direct South or North inclining Dials*.

Inclining declining Dials. See *declining inclining Dials*.

Inclining Planes, are thoſe that incline or lean to the Horizon.

Incloiſtered, (*Fr.*) ſhut up in a Cloiſter, or Monaſtery.

To **Incloſe**, to ſhut in, to ſurround with a Wall, &c. to fence about, to contain.

Incloſure, a Place incloſed, or fenced in.

To **Include**, (*Lat.*) to ſhut, or take in, to comprehend, or contain.

Incluſio, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting or incloſing in; alſo a Rhetorical Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Epana diploſis*; which ſee.

Incluſion, an including, incloſing, or comprehending.

Incluſive, apt to include, or comprehend; as *Juſtice is incluſive of all other Vertues*.

Incogitancy, a not thinking, or minding, Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs, Heedleſneſs.

Incognito, (*i. e.* unknown) ſaid of Great Perſons that come to any Place, and are deſirous not to be publickly taken notice of.

Incoherent, that does not hang, ſuit, or agree well together.

† **Incolumity**, a being ſafe and ſound, or free from all Danger.

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Incombuſtible, that cannot be burnt or conſum'd by Fire.

Income, Revenue, Rent, Profit.

Incommenſurable, *(Lat.)* that has not an equal Meaſure or Proportion with another. In *Algebra*, Surd Roots are ſaid to be Incommenſurable to Rational Numbers.

Incommenſurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) ſuch Numbers as have no common Diviſor, that can divide them both equally.

Incommenſurable Quantities, (in *Geom.*) are Quantities that have no Aliquot Parts, or between which no common Meaſure of the kind can be found: Thus the Diagonal and the ſide of a Square are ſaid to be *incommenſurable Lines*.

Incommenſurable Quantities in Power, is when between the Squares of two Quantities, no *Area* or Content can be found, that may ſerve for a common Meaſure, ſo as exactly to meaſure both.

To **Incommode**, to cauſe Inconvenience, Prejudice or Hurt.

Incommodious, unconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; offenſive, troubleſome.

Incommodity, Inconvenience, Trouble.

Incommunicable, that cannot be made common, or imparted to another.

Incompact, not cloſe faſten'd; not well jointed, or joined together.

Incomparable, being without Compare, that has not its like, matchleſs, peerleſs.

To **Incompaſs**. See to *Encompaſs*.

Incompaſſionate, void of Compaſſion or Pity.

Incompatibility, a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

Incompatible, that cannot ſubſiſt, ſuit or agree together, without deſtroying one another.

† **Incompenſable**, uncapable of being compenſated or recompenced.

Incompetency, Inability, Inſufficiency.

Incompetent, incapable, not duly qualified; improper, unfit.

Incompetible, unſuitable, not agreeable.

Incompleat, not compleat, not brought to Perfection.

Incompler, a Term in *Logick*. See *Complex*.

Incompliance, a not being diſpoſed to comply or bear with.

Incompoſed, uncouth, ill-favour'd, diſorderly.

Incompoſit Number. See *Number*.

Incompoſſible Propoſition, (in *Logick*) is that which affirms what another denies. See *Compoſſible*.

Incompoſure, Diſorder, Confuſion.

Incomprehenſibility, or **Incomprehenſibleneſs**, a being incomprehenſible or inconceivable.

Incomprehenſible, that cannot be comprehended, or conceived.

Inconceivable, that is not to be conceived or imagined.

† **Inconcinnity**, Ungracefulneſs, Unhandſomeneſs, Ill-ſhapedneſs.

Incongealable, not capable of being congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, Unſuitableneſs, Unſeemlineſs, Diſagreeableneſs, Irregularity: In a Grammatical Senſe, an Impropriety of Speech; among Naturaliſts a Property by which a fluid Body is hinder'd from uniting with any other fluid or ſolid Body that is diſſimilar to, or different from it. See *Congruity*.

Incongruous, improper, unſeemly.

Inconnexion, the quality of things that are not hanged, linked or join'd together; alſo a Figure in Rhetorick, the ſame as *Aſyndeton*; which ſee.

Inconſequency, a Weakneſs in arguing, when a Conſequence cannot be fairly drawn from the Premiſes.

Inconſequent, that does not follow or reſult from.

Inconſiderable, not worthy of Conſideration, Regard, or Notice; that is, of little or no Account.

† **Inconſiderancy**, Inconſiderateneſs, Unadviſedneſs, Raſhneſs.

Inconſiderate, that does not conſider, or weigh in Mind; unadviſed, indiſcreet, raſh.

Inconſiſtence, or **Inconſiſtency**, a being inconſiſtent, or incompatible.

Inconſiſtent, that is not conſiſtent, ſuitable, or agreeable to, that does not comport with.

Inconſolable, that cannot be comforted or cheered.

Inconſtancy, Unſteadineſs, Changeableneſs, Fickleneſs.

Inconſtant, fickle, light, wavering. uncertain.

Incontinency, a not abſtaining from unlawful Deſires, a Vice oppoſite to Temperance; Intemperance, luſtful Inclination.

Incontinent, that has no Command or Government of himſelf, unſtay'd, unchaſte, intemperate, looſe.

Incontinently, immediately, preſently.

Inconvenience, or **Inconveniency**, croſs Accident, Diſturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

Inconvenient, not convenient, troubleſome, cumberſome.

Inconverſable, unfit for Converſation, unſociable.

Inconvertible, (in *Philoſ.*) that cannot be tranſpoſed, changed, or altered; as *inconvertible Terms*.

Incorporate, imbodied, as a *Body incorporate*, *i. e.* a Corporation or Company of Men united into one Body.

To **Incorporate**, to imbody, to mingle, or mix together; to admit or receive into a Society, to annex or unite: In *Chymiſtry*, and Natural *Philoſophy*, it ſignifies carefully to mix the Particles of one Body with another.

Incorporation, an incorporating, uniting, or joining of one Body or Subſtance with another: Among Chymiſts, the mixture of dry and moiſt Bodies together, ſo as to make one uniform Maſs.

Incorporeal, that is without a Body, Bodileſs; ſaid of Spiritual Beings.

Incorporeity, the State of that which is incorporeal; as *The Incorporeity of the Soul of Man*.

Incorrect, not correct, faulty.

Incorrigible, paſt Correction, that cannot be reclaimed, obſtinate, headſtrong.

Incorrupt, uncorrupted, untainted; whole and ſound.

Incorruptibility, or **Incorruptibleneſs**, the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

Incorruptible, not ſubject to Corruption, never conſuming or decaying; alſo that cannot be corrupted or bribed.

Incounter. See *Encounter*.

To **Incourage**. See *To Encourage*.

Incraſſantia, *(Lat.)* incraſſating or thickening Things, ſuch as being endued with thick ropy Parts, are mix'd with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Conſiſtence.

To **Incraſſate**, to thicken or make thick.

To **Increaſe**, *(Fr.)* to grow, or cauſe to grow, to add, to inlarge, to advance or improve, to be advanced, *&c.*

Increaſed in Number, (among Aſtrologers) a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

Incredible, that is not to be believed, ſurpaſſing Belief; vaſt, huge, exceſſive.

Incredibility, or **Incredibleneſs**, a being incredible, or paſs'd all Belief.

Incredibility, unaptneſs to believe, Unbelief.

Incredulous, that will believe nothing, hard of Belief.

Incrementum, *(Lat.)* Increaſe, Improvement; a growing

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growing or rising bigger. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein a Speech rises up by degrees from the lowest to the highest Pitch; as, *Neither Gold, nor Silver, nor precious Stones, may be compared to her Virtues.* In our old Records *Incrementum* is taken for advance in Rent or other Payments, and opposed to *Decrementum.* Also Improvement of Land, a Parcel of Land inclosed out of common or waste Ground.

† **Increpation**, Rebuking or Chiding, Rebuke, Check.

Incressant, (in Heraldry) a Figure resembling the Moon not come to the Full. See *Crescent.*

To **Incroach.** See to *Encroach.*

Incubation, or **Incubiture**, a Philosophical Term for brooding or sitting upon Eggs as Birds do.

Incubus, the Night-Mare, a Disease that oppresses People in their Sleep, and is caused by the rising up of raw Humours into the Brain, and stopping the Course of the Animal Spirits: Also a Devil that has carnal Knowledge of a Woman, under the Shape of a Man.

To **Inculcate**, to repeat and insist upon a Thing often, so as it were to beat it into one's Head, or Brains.

Inculpable, unreproveable, unblameable, blameless.

Incumbent, lying upon; as, *I have great Business incumbent upon me.*

An **Incumbent**, a Clerk that is preferr'd to any Spiritual Living with Cure of Souls, and is in Possession of it; so call'd because he does or ought to bend his whole Study to discharge his Function.

To **Incumber**, to crowd or stop, to trouble or pester; to clog, to hinder.

Incumbrance, Hinderance, Stoppage, Clog.

To **Incur**, (*Lat.*) to run upon or into, to fall under, to expose one's self to.

Incurable, that cannot be cured, healed, or remedied.

Incursion, (*i. e.* running upon) an Inroad, or marching of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country.

Incurvation, a crookening, bending, or bowing: In *Surgery*, a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

Incurvation of the Rays of Light. See *Refraction.*

Incus, (*Lat.*) a Smith's Anvil. In *Anatomy*, a Bone of the inner Part of the Ear, which resembles a Grinder-tooth, and lies under the Bone called *Malleus.*

† **Incussion**, a violent dashing upon or into.

† **Indagation**, a diligent searching, or seeking out.

To **Indamage**, to bring Damage to, to hurt or prejudice.

To **Indanger**, to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To **Indear**, to make dear and beloved, to gain or cause Affection.

Indecency, (*Lat.*) Unbecomingness.

Indecent, unhandsome, misbecoming, unseemly, ugly.

Indecimable, that is not tithable, or not liable to pay Tithes.

Indeclinable, in *Grammar* that Noun is said to be *indeclinable* or *undeclined*, which does not vary the Cases.

Indecorum, unseemliness, unhandsome Carriage.

Indefatigable, that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefeasible, or **Indefeisible**, (*Fr.* Law-word) that cannot be defeated or made void; as, *A good and indefeasible Estate.*

Indefensus, (in old *Latin* Records) one that is impleaded and refuses to answer.

Indefinite, that has no Limits or Bounds set, or that is consider'd as not having any; undefined, unlimited.

Indelible, that canot be cancelled, razed or blotted out.

To **Indemnify**, to save or bear harmless from Damage, Loss or Danger; to give a Recompence, or make amends for a Loss.

Indemnity, a being indemnify'd, or saved harmless. Also a yearly Pension of 12 Pence or 2 Shillings paid in former Times to the Arch-Deacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abbey or College, instead of his Induction-Money.

Indemonstrable, that cannot be demonstrated or proved, uncapable of Demonstration.

To **Indent**, to jag or notch; to make an Indenture.

Indented, notched: In Heraldry, the same as *Dent*; which See.

Indented Line, (in *Fortif.*) a Line running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw; often us'd on the Bank of the Counterscarp upon a River or Sea-Coast.

Indenture, a Writing that contains some Contract or Agreement between two or more Persons; being indented on the Top, and answering to another Copy, which comprehends the same Covenants and Articles, to be kept by the other Party. See *Deed indented.*

Independency, the State of that which is Independent, Absoluteness.

Independent, that has no Dependency upon any one; being free or at full Liberty.

Independent Company or **Troop.** See *Company.*

Independents or **Congregationalists**, a Sort of Dissenters, who manage all Things belonging to Church-Discipline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependance on a National Church: They appear'd first in *England*, about *A. D.* 1643.

Indeterminate, undetermin'd, unlimited, undecided.

Indetermined Problem. See *Local Problem.*

Indevotion, want of Devotion, Remissness in Piety.

Index, (*Lat.*) a Token or Mark to shew or direct, as the Hand of a Clock, the Pins that direct to Figures on several Instruments: Also the Fore-finger; the Table of Matters contained in a Book. In Logarithmical Arithmetick, *Index* is the same as the *Characteristick or Exponent of a Logarithm*, which shews of how many Places the absolute Number belonging to the Logarithm does consist, and whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction. Thus in this Logarithm 2. 562293, the Number standing on the left Hand of the Point is call'd the Index, and shews that the absolute Number answering to it, consists of three Places; as being always one more than the Index.

Indices or **Exponents of Powers**, (in *Algebra*) are so call'd, because they shew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power, as also its Number of Dimensions or Degrees, *i. e.* how many Times the Root is multiplied in respectively producing each Power. Thus 2 is the Index or Exponent of the second Power or Square; 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, &c.

India, a famous and vast Country of *Asia*, called *Indostan* by the Natives, and by us *India Orientalis*, or the *East-Indies*, to distinguish it from *America* named *India Occidentalis*, or the *West-Indies.*

Indian Cresses, a sort of Herb.

Indian Mouse, a little Creature call'd *Ichneumon* in *Greek*, which creeping into the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Entrails and kills them.

Indicant Days, (among Physicians) those Days, which signify that a *Crisis* or Change in a Disease, will happen on such a Day.

To **Indicate**, to shew or discover; as, *This high Colour indicates some Inflammation.*

Indication, an indicating or shewing; a Symptom or Sign; Among Physicians and Surgeons, it

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ſignifies a Diſcovery of what is to be done, and what Courſe is to be taken in order to reſtore the Patient's Health; thus if, upon due Examination, it be found neceſſary to open a Vein, they ſay, *Bleeding is indicated.*

Indicative Mood, (in *Grammar*) is that Mood which ſimply ſhews what is affirmed.

Indicator, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muſcles that ſtretch out the fore-Finger, the ſame with *Extenſor Indicis*; which ſee.

Indicatorius Muſculus, a Muſcle that turns the Eye aſide.

Indicatum, (a Term in *Phyſick*) that which is ſignified to be done in order to the Recovery of Health. See *Indication.*

Indicavit, the Name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced againſt his Clerk, upon account of Tithes, from the Court Chriſtian to the Queen's Court.

Indices Dies, the ſame as *Critical Days*, which ſee.

Indico. See *Indigo.*

To **Indict,** to impeach, accuſe, or prefer a Bill againſt an Offender in due Courſe of Law.

Indictable, that may be ſo indicted or proſecuted.

Indiction, (in *Chronol.*) the Space of Fifteen Years, a particular way of reckoning Time, appointed by the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, in the Room of the *Olympiads*: By this Account, which began at the Diſmiſſion of the Council of *Nice*, *A. C.* 312. *Sept.* 24. Charters and other Publick Writings were dated at *Rome*, and anciently in *England.*

Indictment, a Bill of Accuſation preſented in a Court of Juſtice. See *Enditement.*

Indifference, or **Indifferency,** careleſs and unconcerned Affection, a not caring for, unconcernedneſs.

Indifferent, that is of little or no Concern, not material, that has no Affection or Love for, cold; alſo pretty good, or paſſable, common, or ordinary.

Indigence, Poverty, Need, Want, Pinch.

Indigent, that is in Neceſſity, Needy, Poor.

Indigeſted, not digeſted, raw, confuſed, diſordered.

Indigeſtible, that cannot be digeſted.

Indigeſtion, want of Digeſtion, or Rawneſs in the Stomach.

To **Indigitate,** to ſhew, or point at, as it were, with the Finger; as, *Theſe Things clearly indigitate that ſhe was a Witch.*

Indigitation, an indigitating, or ſhewing; a convincing Proof, or plain Demonſtration.

Indigites, (*Lat.*) Demi-Gods, Tutelar Gods, Heroes, and Eminent Men, anciently enroll'd among the Gods, for their great Actions.

Indignabundus, the Name of a Muſcle of the Eye. See *Abductor Oculi.*

Indignation, Anger, Paſſion, Wrath.

Indignatorius Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) the fourth ſtraight Muſcle of the Eye, ſo call'd, becauſe in drawing the Eye outward it cauſes that Motion or Caſt which is peculiar to Men in the Paſſion of Anger.

Indignity, unworthy Uſage, Outrage, Affront.

Indigo, a kind of Stone brought out of *Turkey*, and commonly us'd by Dyers to dye Blue, as alſo by Confectioners, to give their Jellies, Paſtes, Sugar-Works, *&c.* a blue Tincture.

Indirect, (*Lat.*) not direct, or not upright, unfair, unhandſome, baſe, foul.

Indiſcernable, that cannot be diſcerned or perceived.

Indiſcerpibility, a Word us'd in Philoſophy, for a being inſeparable.

Indiſcerpible, that cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated.

Indiſcreet, unwiſe, unadviſed, unwary.

Indiſcretion, want of Diſcretion, or Judgment; Inconſiderateneſs, Imprudence.

Indiſcriminate, not ſevered, or differenced; where no Separation, Diſtinction, or Difference is made.

Indiſpenſable, or **Indiſpenſible,** not to be diſpenſed with, or avoided; that is of abſolute Neceſſity, that admits of no Excuſe.

To **Indiſpoſe,** to make unfit, or uncapable.

Indiſpoſed, not willing to do a Thing; ſick, or out of order.

Indiſpoſition, Alteration of Health, Illneſs.

Indiſputable, that is not to be diſputed, or queſtioned.

Indiſſolvable, that cannot be diſſolved.

Indiſſoluble, that cannot be looſed, broken, or undone.

Indiſtinct, not diſtinct, confuſed, diſordered.

Indiſtinguiſhable, not to be diſtinguiſhed.

To **Indite,** to compoſe, or deliver the Matter of a Letter or other Writing.

To **Indite.** See, To *Indict.*

Individual, belonging to an *Individuum*; as, *Every individual Perſon.*

An **Individual,** or **Individuum,** (in *Philoſ.*) a Body or Particle ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, which is otherwiſe call'd an *Atome*: Among Logicians *Individuum* is that which denotes but one only Perſon or Thing, and is fourfold, *viz.*

Individuum Determinatum, or **Signatum,** when the Perſon or Thing is determined, or named, as *John*, the River *Thames*, Mount *Ætna*, &c.

Individuum Demonſtrativum, is when a demonſtrative Pronoun is us'd in the Expreſſion; as, *This Man, that Woman; this Horſe, that Houſe.*

Individuum ex Hypotheſi, or **by Suppoſition,** when a general Name or Term is reſtrain'd by the Suppoſition to a particular Thing, as when 'tis ſaid *The Son of ſuch a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

Individuum Vagum, is that which, tho' it ſignifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that kind, as when we ſay, *A Man, a certain Perſon*, or *one did ſo, or ſo*; tho' but one Perſon is meant, yet that one Perſon, for ought appears to the contrary, may be any Body.

Indiviſibility, the Quality of that which is indiviſible.

Indiviſible, that cannot be divided.

Indiviſibles, (in *Geom.*) ſuch Elements or Principles as any Figure or Body may be laſtly reſolved into, and theſe in each peculiar Figure are ſuppos'd to be infinitely ſmall: Thus a Line may be ſaid to conſiſt of an infinite Number of Points, a Surface of parallel Lines, and a Solid of parallel Surfaces. This Doctrine of Indiviſibles is thought to have been invented by *Archimedes*, and was known to the Ancients under the Name of the *Method of Exhauſtions.*

Indiviſum, (*Lat.* Law-Term) that which is in common, without any dividing, parting, ſharing; as, *To hold Lands, &c. pro indiviſo.*

Indocible, or **Indocile,** that cannot be taught, blockiſh.

Indocility, or **Indocibility,** an Unaptneſs to be taught, or to learn.

† To **Indoctrinate,** to inſtruct, or teach.

Indolence, or **Indolency,** a being inſenſible of Pain or Grief.

Indolent, that feels no Pain.

To **Indorſe,** to write on the Back of an Inſtrument or Deed, ſomething that relates to the Matter therein contain'd.

Indorſed, (in *Heraldry*) Fiſh are ſaid to be born indorſed when they are repreſented with their Backs each to other.

Indorſement, that which is indorſed or written on the Back of an Obligation, Conveyance, or other Deed.

To

To **Indow.** See, To *Endow.*

Indraught, a Gulph or Bay that runs in between Two Lands.

Indubitable, (*Lat.*) not to be doubted, or queſtioned, paſt all Diſpute.

Indubitate, undoubted.

To **Induce**, to lead to, to draw on, or perſuade.

Inducement, a Motive to a Thing.

Induciary, belonging to a League, or Truce.

† **Induciate**, immediate, next; as, *The induciate Heir of the Crown of* England.

Induced, that has received Induction, admitted to the Poſſeſſion of a Spiritual Living.

Induction, properly a bringing or leading into, an Inducement, or Perſuaſion, an Inference, Concluſion, or Conſequence: In *Logick* a kind of imperfect Syllogiſm, when the *Species* is gather'd out of the *Individuals*, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts. In a Law-Senſe, *Induction* is the putting of a Clerk in Poſſeſſion of his Church, when the Commiſſary, or Biſhop's Deputy, leads him into it, delivers him the Keys, and cauſes one of the Bells to be rung out. See *Inſtitution.*

To **Indue.** See, To *Endue.*

To **Indulge**, to cocker, or be fond of, to make much of, to gratify.

Indulgence, Gentleneſs, Favour, Fondneſs, Aptneſs to tolerate or bear with; alſo Pardon or Forgiveneſs of Sins granted by the Pope upon ſpecial Occaſions.

Indulgent, gentle, tender-hearted, mild, kind, fond.

Indult, or **Indulto**, a ſpecial Grant made by the Pope to any Society or Corporation, or to any private Perſon, to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the Ordination of the Canon-Law.

Indult of Kings, a Power granted them by the Pope to nominate to Conſiſtorial Benefices, either by Treaty and Agreement, or by particular Privilege.

Indurable, that may be endured, or born, tolerable, ſufferable.

Indurantia, (*Lat.*) hardening Medicines; the ſame as *Scleroticks.*

To **Indurate**, to harden or make hard; as, *The Sun indurates the Clay.*

Induration, the Act of indurating, or making hard.

To **Indure**, to ſuffer, or bear, to continue, or laſt.

Induſium, (*Lat.*) a Shirt, or Shift: In *Anatomy* it is ſometimes taken for the innermoſt Coat that covers a young Child in the Womb, otherwiſe call'd *Amnion.*

Induſtrious, laborious, pains-taking, diligent, active.

Induſtry, Pains, Labour, Diligence, Ingenuity.

To **Inebriate**, properly to make drunk, or fuddle, to beſot, to make proud or conceited.

Inebriation, the Act of Inebriating.

Inerhed, (old Word) put in.

Inedia, (*Lat.*) want of Meat and Drink, Hunger; among Phyſicians it is taken for Abſtinence, when one eats leſs than formerly.

Ineffable, unſpeakable, not to be uttered, expreſſed, or comprehended.

Ineffable Numbers, the ſame as *Jurd Numbers.*

Ineffective, or **Ineffectual**, that has no Effect, vain, fruitleſs.

Inefficacious, that is of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

† **Inenarrable**, that cannot be declared, or related.

Inept, unmeet, unfit, weak, ſilly; as *inept Paſſion, Underſtanding, Controverſy*, &c.

Ineptitude, Unaptneſs, Incapacity, Defect.

Inequality, Unequalneſs, Unevenneſs, Unlikeneſs, Diſproportion.

Inergetical Bodies or Particles, (among Naturaliſts) ſuch as are unactive and ſluggiſh.

Inerrability, Infallibility.

Inerrable, that cannot err, infallible.

Inert, (a Term in *Philoſ.*) incapable of Action, ſluggiſh, ſpiritleſs; as, *Inert Matter.*

Inerticula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Vine, the Wine of which could not make one drunk.

† **Ineſcation**, a deceiving, or inveigling, as it were a drawing on with a Bait.

Ineſcutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) ſignifies that Eſcutcheon which takes up a fifth Part of the Field, and is born in it as an Ordinary: Thus, *He bears Ermin an Eſcutcheon Gules.* It is alſo the ſame with an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*, which ſee.

In Eſſe, (*Lat. i.e.* in Being) a Law-Phraſe, a Thing that is apparent and viſible, having a real Being, oppos'd to a Thing *in poſſe*, or *Potentia*, which is not, but may be.

Ineſtimable, that cannot be ſufficiently valued, or have a Price ſet upon it, according to its Worth.

Inevitable, not to be ſhunned, or avoided, unavoidable.

Inexcuſable, that will admit of no Excuſe, or is not to be excuſed.

Inexhauſtible, that cannot be exhauſted, drawn out, or emptied.

Inexorable, that will not be perſuaded, or entreated, not to be prevail'd upon with Prayers or Entreaties.

Inexpedient, that is not expedient, convenient, or fit.

Inexperience, want of Experience, or Skill.

Inexperienced, that has no Experience.

Inexpiable, not to be expiated, or atoned for.

Inexplicable, that cannot be explained, or unfolded.

Inexpreſſible, that cannot be expreſſed, unutterable.

Inexpugnable, impregnable, not to be taken or won by Force.

Inextinguiſhable, not to be put out, or quenched, unquenchable.

Inextirpable, that cannot be extirpated, rooted out, pulled up, or utterly deſtroy'd.

Inextricable, that one cannot rid himſelf or get out of.

Ineruperable, not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallibility, a Faculty of never erring, which belongs only to God, and is falſely attributed by ſome to the Pope, or to a General Council.

Infallible, that cannot err, or be deceived, never-failing.

Infamous, that has an ill Name, ſcandalous, ſhameful, baſe, Villainous.

Infamy, Diſgrace, Diſcredit, Shame, Reproach.

Infancy, the firſt State of Human Life, which is, reckon'd from the firſt Year to the Seventh.

Infangthefe, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Privilege to paſs Judgment upon any Theft committed within the Juriſdiction of the Lords of certain Manors by their own Servants, as *Utfangthefe* ſignifies the like Liberty when Theft was committed by a Stranger.

Infant, a young Child, properly that cannot ſpeak, a Babe: In a Law-Senſe all Perſons are ſo reputed before the Age of 21 Years.

Infante's, and **Infanta's**, all the Sons and Daughters of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, ſo call'd by way of Eminence, except the Eldeſt, who are ſtyl'd *Principe* and *Princeſa.*

Infanticide, Infant-killing, a murdering of Infants, or young Children.

Infantry, (in the Art of War) the whole Body of Foot Soldiers, whether independent Companies, or regimented.

Infatigable, or **Indefatigable**, not to be tired, or wearied.

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To **Infatuate**, to make fooliſh, to bewitch, or beſot.

Infatuation, an infatuating, a ſtrong Prejudice, a conceited Opinion.

To **Infect**, to communicate to another Corruption, Poiſon, or Peſtilence, to corrupt, or taint; figuratively we ſay, *Such a one is infected with the Venom of Falſe Doctrine.*

Infection, a Plague, Corruption, or Stench, that is apt to infect or annoy others.

Infectious, noiſome, ſtinking, tainting, catching.

Infecundity, Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs.

To **Infeeble**, to make feeble, to weaken.

Infelicity, Unhappineſs, Unluckineſs, Misfortune.

To **Infeoff**, (a Law-Term) to unite, or joyn to the Fee.

Infeoffment, an infeoffing, a Settlement in Fee.

To **Infer**, (*Lat.*) to conclude, or gather, to draw a Conſequence.

Inference, Conc'uſion, Conſequence.

Inferiority, lower Rank, or Degree.

Inferiour, that is of a lower Degree, or Merit, lower, meaner.

Inferiour Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) ſuch as are plac'd below the Orbit of the Sun.

Inferiours, Perſons of a meaner Quality, or lower Rank.

Infernal, belonging to Hell, Helliſh.

Infernal-Stone, a perpetual Cauſtick, or burning Compoſition, us'd by Surgeons, and ſo call'd from the exquiſite Pain it cauſes in the Operation; it is the ſame with the Silver Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Infertile, unfruitful, barren.

Infertility, or **Infertileneſs**, Unfruitfulneſs, Barrenneſs.

To **Infeſt**, to annoy, or trouble, to indamage, or hurt.

† **Infibulation**, a buttoning or buckling in, a claſping together.

Infidel, an Unbeliever, one that is a Stranger to the Chriſtian Faith: By the *Infidels* we uſually mean the *Turks*.

Infidelity, ſuch Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; alſo Unfaithfulneſs, Diſloyalty, Treachery.

Infimus Venter, (*Lat.* a Term us'd by Anatomiſts) the lowermoſt of the three Venters of a Human Body, the lower Belly. See *Abdomen*.

Infinite, that has no Terms, Limits, or Bounds, endleſs, boundleſs, innumerable, unmeaſurable.

Infinite Series, See *Series*.

Infinitive-Mood, (in *Grammar*) a Mood ſo call'd, becauſe it is not limited either by Number or Perſon, as other Moods are.

Infinity, or **Infiniteneſs**, Endleſsneſs, Unmeaſurableneſs.

Infirm, weak, feeble, crazy, ſickly.

Infirmary, a particular Apartment for Sick People in a Monaſtery or Hoſpital.

Infirmity, Sicklineſs, Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

† **Infiſtulated**, turned to, or full of Fiſtula's.

To **Infix**, to fix, or faſten in the Mind.

To **Inflame**, to ſet one's Heart on Fire, to heat, to enrage, or incenſe, to put in a Paſſion, to provoke.

Inflammable, apt to catch, or take Fire.

Inflammation, a bliſtering Heat, a Tumour, or Swelling of the Blood in the Fleſh and Muſcles, ſo as to cauſe Heat, Redneſs, Beating and Pain.

Inflate, ſwoln or puff'd up with Wind, whence *An Inflate Expreſſion*, *i. e.* an Expreſſion ſwelling with big Words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflation, a puffing up, a windy Swelling, the ſtretching out of a Part occaſion'd by Windy Humours.

Inflection, (in *Opticks*) a manifold Refraction of the Rays of Light, caus'd by the unequal thickneſs of any *Medium*, ſo that the Motion or Progreſs of the Ray is hinder'd from going on in a right Line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inſide by a Curve.

Inflection-Point of a Curve, (in *Geom.*) the Point or Place where the Curve or crooked Lin'd Figure begins to bend back again a contrary way.

Inflexibility, or **Inflexibleneſs**, an inflexible Humour, Obſtinacy, Stiffneſs.

Inflexible, that cannot be bended, or bowed; not to be perſuaded, or prevail'd upon.

To **Inflict**, to lay a Puniſhment upon.

Infliction, the Act of Inflicting.

Influence, a ſending forth Virtue or Power, the Effect of the Heat and Light of the Heavenly Bodies, to which Aſtrologers attribute all the Events that happen upon Earth; alſo the Power that a Superior has over an Inferior.

To **Influence**, to have Influence upon, to produce, or cauſe, to have Power over, to incline.

Influx, a flowing or running in, eſpecially of one River into another.

To **Infold**, to fold, or wrap up.

To **Inforce**, to prevail upon by force of Arguments, to conſtrain, or oblige.

Inforcement, ſuch a Compulſion or Conſtraint.

To **Inform**, to give notice, to tell, to inſtruct, or teach.

In Forma Pauperis, (a Law-Phraſe) when a Perſon, after having made Oath before a Judge that he is not worth Five Pounds, his Debts paid, is admitted to ſue *under Form of a Poor Man*, ſo as to have Council or an Attorney aſſign'd to manage his Buſineſs without any Fees.

Information, informing, telling, or making known, Advice, Inſtruction, Accuſation, or Charge brought againſt one.

Informatus non ſum, (*i. e.* I am not informed) a formal Anſwer made by an Attorney, whom the Court orders to ſay what he thinks good in Defence of his Client, whereby he is deem'd to leave his Client undefended, and ſo Judgment paſſes for the adverſe Party.

Informed Stars, (in *Aſtrol.*) ſuch fixed Stars as are not ranged under any Form or particular Conſtellation.

Informer, one that in any Court of Judicature informs againſt or proſecutes thoſe that tranſgreſs any Law or penal Statute: Theſe are alſo ſometimes call'd *Promoters* and *Delatores* by the Civilians.

Informous, (a Term in *Philoſ.*) that is without Form, Faſhion, or Shape.

Infortunate, or **Unfortunate**, unlucky, unhappy.

Infortunes, the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*; ſo termed by Aſtrologers, upon account of their ill-diſpoſed Natures and unfortunate Influences.

To **Infranchiſe**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) to ſet free, to give one his Liberty, to make a Free-man, or Denizon; to incorporate into a Society, or Body Politick.

Infranchiſement, the Act of Infranchiſing, or ſetting free, *&c.* Delivery, Diſcharge, Releaſe.

Infra Scapularis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a fleſhy and broad Muſcle of the Arm which ariſes from the lower ſide of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, and ends in the third Ligament of the Shoulder: It is otherwiſe call'd *Subſcapularis* and *Immerſus*.

Infra Spinatus Muſculus, or **Supra Scapularis Inferior**, a Muſcle of the Arm which moves it directly backward, and is ſo nam'd from its being plac'd below the *Spine*, under which it ariſes from the Root of the Shoulder-blade, and is inſerted, like the *Supra Spinatus*, to the Head of the Shoulder-bone.

Infrequent, that happens but ſeldom, uncommon, rare.

† **Infrangible**, that cannot be broken.

Infriction, or **Infriction**, a rubbing or chafing in.

To **Infringe**, (properly to break to pieces) to violate, tranſgreſs, or break a Law, Cuſtom, Privilege, *&c.*

Infringement, ſuch infringing, Violation, or Breach.

† **Infuſcation**

† **Infucation**, a laying on of Drugs or artificial Colours on the Face, a colouring, or diſguiſing.

Infundibuli formis, a Term apply'd by ſome Herbaliſts to any Flower that is ſhap'd like a Funnel.

Infundibulum, (*Lat.*) a Tunnel, or Funnel, for the pouring off Liquors into Veſſels.

Infundibulum Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Brain-Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, by which ſerous Excrements are diſcharged, and brought down to the *Pituitary Glandule*.

Infundibulum Renum, the Pelvis, or Baſin of the Reins, thro' which the Urine paſſes to the Ureters and Bladder.

To **Infuſe**, to pour in, or into, to ſteep, or ſoak, to inſpire, or endue with.

Infuſion, the Act of Infuſing, pouring in, &c. In *Phyſick* it is taken for a ſteeping of Roots, Leaves, or any kind of Drugs, in ſome convenient Liquor, in order to draw out their Virtue.

To **Ingage**. See, To *Engage*.

Ingemination, a doubling, a repeating of the ſame Word again.

To **Ingeminate**, to redouble, to repeat often.

To **Ingender**, to beget, to produce, or cauſe, to breed.

Ingenerated, not ingender'd, not produc'd by Generation.

Ingenier. See *Engineer*.

Ingenio, a Word us'd in *Barbadoes*, for a Houſe or Mill where Sugar is made.

Ingenious, quick-witted, full of Wit, cunning, ſhrewd, exquiſite, excellent.

Ingenito, inbred, bred by Nature, Natural.

Ingenium, (*Lat.*) Natural Quality or Diſpoſition, Fancy, Capacity, Judgment: In our old Records it is taken for an Engine, Inſtrument, or Device.

Ingenuitas Regni, (in old Records) the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom: The Term was alſo ſometimes apply'd to the Chief Barons, *i. e.* the Great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

Ingenuity, Ingeniouſneſs, Quickneſs of Wit, Smartneſs; alſo Ingenuouſneſs, Sincerity, Frankneſs in Speech or Dealing.

Ingenuous, free, open, frank, ſincere, plain.

Ingeny, Genius, Natural Diſpoſition, Parts, Humour, &c.

Ingeſted, put in, as *Ingeſted into the Mouth*.

Ingle. See *Catamite*.

Inglorious, that is of no Renown, or Repute, Diſhonourable, Baſe, Mean.

To **Ingorge**. See, To *Gorge*.

Ingot, a little Wedge or Maſs of Gold or Silver, an uncertain Quantity of Bullion.

To **Ingraft**, to graft, to let a Graft or young Shoot into the Stock of a Tree, to implant, imprint, or fix in the Mind.

Ingrailed, notched about, a Term in *Heraldry*; as, *A Bordure ingrailed*, *i. e.* when the Line of which it is made bends in towards the Field.

Ingrate, (*Lat.*) ungrateful, unthankful, unmindful.

To **Ingratiate one's ſelf**, to curry Favour, to endeavour to gain another's good Will.

Ingratitude, Ungratefulneſs, Unthankfulneſs.

To **Ingrave**. See, To *Engrave*.

Ingredient, (*Lat. i. e.* going in) one of the Simples that are put into a compound Medicine, Sauce, &c. and in general, *Ingredients* ſignify the reſpective Parts or Principles that go to the making up of a mix'd Body.

Ingree, (old Word) in good part.

Ingreſs (*Lat.*) an entrance upon, or going into: In *Aſtronomy* the Sun's entring the firſt Scruple of any of the Four Cardinal Signs, eſpecially *Aries*.

Ingreſſu, a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man ſeeks Entry or Admittance into Lands or Tenements, which Writ is of ſeveral Forms, and lies in many Caſes.

Ingreſſu in Caſu Conſimili. See *Caſu Conſimili*.

Ingreſſu in Caſu Proviſo. See *Caſu Proviſo*.

Ingreſſu ad Communem Legem, a Writ that lies where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant by Courteſy, or Tenant in Dower, makes a *Feoffment* and dies, ſo that he in Reverſion ſhall have the ſaid Writ againſt any Perſon whatever that is in the Land after ſuch Feoffment made.

Ingreſſus, an Entrance, or Beginning; in a Law-Senſe a Relief or Duty which the Heir or Succeſſor at full Age anciently paid to the Chief Lord for entring upon the Fee, or Lands that were fallen to him.

In groſs, (a Law-Term) that which peculiarly belongs to the Perſon of the Lord, and not to any Manor, Lands, &c.

To **Ingroſs**, to write fair, and in great Characters, to write over the firſt Draught of an Inſtrument or Deed in a more fair and ample Manner; alſo to buy up any Commodity in the Groſs, to foreſtal.

Ingroſſator magni Rotuli, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, commonly call'd *Clerk of the Pipe*. See *Pipe*.

Ingroſſer, a Clerk that ingroſſes, or writes Records, Conveyances, or other Deeds of Law, on Skins of Parchment: Alſo one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals to ſell again.

Ingroſſing of a Fine, is when the Indentures are drawn up by the Chirographer, and deliver'd to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

Ingroſsment, the Act of Ingroſſing.

Inguen, (*Lat.*) the Groin, or Share, the Space from the bending of the Thigh to the Privities.

† **Ingurgitation** a greedy ſwallowing, or gluttonous devouring.

To **Inhabit**, to live or dwell in.

Inhabitable, uninhabitable, or unhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.

Inhabitant, one that dwells or lives in a Place, a Dweller.

To **Inhance**. See, To *Enhance*.

Inharmonical Relation. See *Relation Inharmonical*.

Inherency, or **Inheſion**, the Quality of that which ſticks cloſe.

Inherent, ſticking faſt in, or to, cleaving to, abiding in.

To **Inherit**, to get by Inheritance, or Succeſſion, to be one's Heir.

Inheritance, (according to the Law-Definition) is a perpetual Right in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs, an Eſtate, whether it come by Succeſſion or Purchaſe.

To **Inhibit**, to prohibit, or forbid, as, *To Inhibit the Sale of a Commodity*.

Inhibition, the Act of inhibiting, or forbidding: In Common-Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the Cauſe depending before him: But *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a Writ iſſuing out of a higher Court Chriſtian to a lower upon an Appeal; whereas a *Prohibition* iſſues out of the Queen's Court to a Court Chriſtian, or to an inferior Temporal Court. See *Prohibition*.

Inhoc, or **Inhoke**, (in old Record) a Corner or out-part of a common Field plough'd up and ſow'd, and ſometimes incloſ'd with an Hedge, whilſt the reſt of the ſame Field lies fallow.

Inhoſpitable, not given to Hoſpitality, rude, uncivil, diſcourteous.

Inhoſpitality, Rudeneſs to Strangers, ſo as to afford them no Entertainment; Barbarouſneſs, Churliſhneſs.

Inhumane, void of Humanity, Barbarous, Savage.

Inhumanity, Cruelty, Barbarity, Savageneſs, as it were, a putting off, or ſtripping one's ſelf of Human Nature.

Inhumation, a burying, or putting into the Ground: In *Chymiſtry* it is when Two Pots (the Mouth

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Mouth of the uppermoſt being well ſtopt, and its bottom full of little Holes) are ſet faſt into the Ground, and both cover'd with Earth, afterwards a Circular or Wheel-fire is made, cauſing the Vapours to ſweat thro' in the Diſtillation.

Inhumed, buried, as *There the King was inhumed.*

To **Inject**, to caſt, or ſquirt in.

Injectio Intestinalis, a Term us'd by Phyſicians for a Clyſter.

Injection, an injecting, or caſting in, the conveying of ſome liquid Medicine into Wounds, or hollow Parts of the Body, or of the Veſſels, by means of a Syringe, Clyſter, *&c.*

Inimitable, that none can imitate, or do the like.

To **Injoyn**. See To *Enjoyn.*

Iniquity, want of Equity, Injuſtice, Wickedneſs.

Iniswen (*i. e.* the White Iſland) a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Great Britain.*

Initial, beginning, as *An initial Letter*, *i. e.* a Letter that begins a Word.

To **Initiate**, to inſtruct in the firſt Principles or Grounds of any Myſtery, Art, or Science; to enter or admit into a Society, or Fellowſhip.

Initiation, the Act of Initiating.

To **Injoyn**. See To *Enjoyn.*

Injucundity, Unpleaſantneſs.

Injudicious, void of Judgment, or Diſcretion.

Inium, (in *Anat.*) the beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

Injunction, a Command, or Order: In a Law-ſenſe, a Writ grounded upon an Order in *Chancery*, to give Poſſeſſion to the Plaintiff for want of the Defendant's Appearance, or to ſtay Proceedings in another Court, upon Suggeſtion made that the Rigour of the Law is againſt Equity in that Caſe.

To **Injure**, to wrong, or abuſe, to prejudice, or indamage.

Injurious, unjuſt, wrongful, hurtful, offenſive, outragious, abuſive.

Injury, Wrong, Outrage, Abuſe, Offence.

Injuſtice, a Vice contrary to Juſtice, an unjuſt Act, unfair or hard Dealing, ill Uſage.

Ink, a Liquor to write with: In *Falconry* the Neck, or that part from the Head to the Body of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

To **Inkindle**, to kindle, to light, to catch Fire, to break out.

An **Inkling of a Matter**, a ſmall Rumour, a whiſper'd Intimation, a Hint.

Inlagary, (a Law-Term) a reſtoring of one outlawed to the King's or Queen's Protection, and to the Benefit or Eſtate of a Subject.

Inlagh, or **Inlaugh** (*Sax.*) a Perſon ſubject to the Law, one that was included in ſome *Frankpledge*, and not outlawed.

Inland, ſituated in the main Land, or Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coaſt; as *An Inland Province.*

Inland, (*Saxon* Law-Term) that inner Land or part of a Manor which lay next or moſt convenient for the Lord's Manſion-Houſe, for the Maintenance of his Family, *&c.* and oppoſed to the *Utland*, or Outland, which was to let out to Tenants.

Inland-Bills, (in *Traffick*) Bills payable in the ſame Land in which they are drawn.

Inland-Town, a Town ſituated far in the Land, to which no Veſſel can come up.

Inland-Trade, Trade that is managed wholly in one Country.

Inlay. See *Marquetry.*

To **Inlarge**, to make large, to ſpread, or ſtretch out; to diſcourſe at large upon a Subject.

Inleased, or **Enleased**, (*Fr.*) catch'd in a Gin, a Leaſe, or Snare, intangled; a Word us'd in the Champion's Oath.

Inlet, an Entrance, or Paſſage into.

To **Inlighten**, to give Light to.

Inmate, a Lodger; according to the Law-Definition, *Inmates* are thoſe that for Money dwell jointly with another Man in his Houſe, paſſing in and out by one Door, and not being able to maintain themſelves.

In Poſſe, (*Lat.*) a Law-Term. See *In Eſſe.*

Inn, a Publick-Houſe in a City, Town, or Thorough-fare, for the Entertainment of Travellers, or Strangers.

Inns of Chancery, eight Houſes appointed for Young Students in the Law, *viz.* 1. *Bernard's Inn*, once belonging to Dr. *Macworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and in the Poſſeſſion of one *Lionel Bernard.* 2. *Clement's Inn*, once a Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Clement's Danes.* 3. *Clifford's Inn*, ſome time the Dwelling-Houſe of *Malcolm de Herſey*, and afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it was Rented. 4. *Furnival's Inn*, once the Manſion of Sir *R. Furnival*, and afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury.* 5. *Lion's Inn*, once a private Houſe, known by the Name of the *Black Lion.* 6. *New Inn*, once the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*, which has been alſo call'd *Our Ladies Inn.* 7. *Staple-Inn*, ſo nam'd becauſe it heretofore belong'd to the *Engliſh* Merchants of the Staple. 8. *Thavy's Inn*, anciently the Manſion-Houſe of *J. Thavy*, Armourer of *London.*

Inns of Court, four other particular Houſes or Colleges eſtabliſh'd for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz. Gray's Inn*, the Manour Houſe of Baron *Gray*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. *Lincoln's Inn*, firſt built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own Dwelling-Houſe. And the Two *Temples*, *Inner* and *Middle*, anciently the Habitations of the Knights Templars, to which was added the *Outer Temple*, afterwards call'd *Eſſex-Houſe.*

Serjeants-Inns, two Houſes of a higher Rank, ſet apart for the Judges and Serjeants at Law.

To **Inn**, to lodge at an Inn.

To **Inn Corn**, to lay it up in a Store-houſe.

Innate, (*Lat.*) inbred, natural.

Innate Heat, or **Innate and Native Spirit**. See *Emphyton Thermon.*

Innate Principles, certain Original Notions or Characters which ſome Philoſophers will have to be ſtamp'd on the Mind of Man when it firſt receives its Being.

Innavigable, not to be ſailed on, unpaſſable for any Ship or Boat.

Inner Temple. See *Inns of Court* and *Temple.*

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea, by draining and banking.

Innocence, or **Innocency**, (*Lat.*) Guiltleſneſs, Integrity, Harmleſneſs.

Innocent, inoffenſive, guiltleſs, harmleſs, alſo ſimple, or ſilly.

An **Innocent**, an Idiot, or Ninny, a ſilly half-witted Perſon.

Innocents-Day, commonly call'd *Childermas-day*, a Feſtival kept *December* 28, in remembrance of the innocent Children, whom *Herod* caus'd to be put to Death at our Bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

Innocuous. See *Innoxious.*

Innominata Oſſa, (in *Anat.*) the Nameleſs Bones, two large Bones plac'd on the ſides of the *Os Sacrum*, each of which in young Children may be ſeparated into three Bones, but grow all into one in riper Years. See *Coxa Os*, and *Coxendix.*

Innominata Tunica Oculi, a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name.

Innominatus Humor, one of the four Secondary Humours, with which the Ancients thought the Body to be nouriſhed, the other three being *Ros*, *Gluten*, and *Cambium.*

Innotescimus, Letters Patent ſo call'd, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or ſome other Deed not

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not of Record, and take Name from the concluding Words, *Innoteſcimus per præſentes*, *i. e.* We make known by theſe Preſents.

To **Innovate**, to lay aſide old Cuſtoms, and bring up new ones; to change or alter.

Innovation, an innovating, or bringing in of new Cuſtoms or Opinions; Alteration, Change.

Innorious, that does no Hurt, or Harm, harmleſs.

Innuendo, a Word us'd in Writs, Declarations, and Pleadings at Law; to declare a Perſon, or Thing, that was mention'd before obſcurely, or left doubtful.

Innumerable, that cannot be number'd, numberleſs.

Innutrition, a nouriſhing or bringing up.

† **Inobſervable**, not to be obſerved, unworthy of Obſervation.

To **Inoculate**, to graft in the Bud, a Term in Huſbandry.

Inoculation, the Act of inoculating, a kind of grafting, when the Bud of one Fruit-Tree is ſet into the Stock or Branch of another, ſo as to make ſeveral Sorts of Fruit grow on the ſame Tree.

Inodorous, that is without Scent, or that ſmells of nothing; unperfumed.

Inoffenſive, that gives no Offence, harmleſs.

Inofficious, backward in doing one any good Office, or Turn; diſcourteous, diſobling.

Inopinate, unthought of, unexpected, unlooked for, ſudden.

Inordinate, that is out of Order, or Array; diſorderly, extravagant, unruly, immoderate.

Inorganical, (in *Philoſ.* and *Anat.*) that wants Organs or Inſtruments proper for any Motion or Operation. See *Organical* and *Non-organical*.

Inoſculation. See *Anaſtomoſis*.

Inpriſii, (in old *Latin* Records) Adherents, Accomplices, or Abetters.

Inqueſt, Enquiry, Search, eſpecially that made by a Jury, according to the Cuſtom of *England*. See *Enqueſt*.

Coroners Inqueſt. See *Coroner*.

The **Court of Inqueſt**, at *Guild-hall*, *London*, a particular Court that takes Cognizance of and determines all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Citizen againſt another under the Sum of Forty Shillings.

Inquietude, Unquietneſs, Diſquiet, Trouble, Reſtleſneſs: In the Art of *Phyſick* it is defined to be a Convulſive Motion of the Muſcles in the Limbs, which cauſes the ſick Patient to throw himſelf from one Side to another.

Inquirable, that may be inquired about, or ſearched into.

To **Inquire**, to aſk, or demand; to examine, or ſearch into.

Inquirendo, (Law-Term) an Authority given to one or more Perſons to inquire into ſomething to the Queen's Advantage.

Inquiry, Search.

Inquiſition, ſtrict Inquiry, Search, or Examination: In a Law-ſenſe it is a manner of proceeding in Criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the great Inqueſt, before Juſtices in *Eyre*.

The **Inquiſition**, or the **Spaniſh Inquiſition**, a great Council firſt appointed by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who, having ſubdued the *Moors*, and put an End to their Empire in that Country, order'd, That no *Moors* or *Jews* ſhould be ſuffer'd to ſtay there, but ſuch as were Baptized: And for Inquiry into thoſe Matters, this extraordinary Court was ſet up, and ſtyled *The Sacred Council of the Inquiſition*. However, altho' the Occaſion of it has long ſince ceaſed, yet its Power is ſtill continued, or rather increas'd, and exercis'd with barbarous Cruelty againſt Chriſtians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and even againſt all that are not ſtanch *Roman* Catholicks.

Inquiſitive, deſirous to know every Thing, curious, prying.

Inquiſitor, a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. having Power to enquire into certain Caſes; alſo one of the Judges of the bloody Popiſh Inquiſition-Tribunal.

To **Inrage**, to put in a Rage, to make Mad.

To **Inrich**, to make Rich, to adorn, or imbelliſh; to amplify, or enlarge.

Inroad, or **Inrode**, the Invaſion of a Country by Enemies.

To **Inroll**, to ſet down in a Roll, or Liſt; to record, or regiſter.

Inrollment, an enrolling, &c. In a Law-ſenſe it is the regiſtring, recording, or ent'ring of any lawful Act, as a Recognizance, Statute, or Fine, &c. in the Rolls of Chancery, or in thoſe of the Exchequer, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, &c.

Inſania, or **Amentia**, (*Lat.*) Madneſs, Frenzy, Dotage, which happens when the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment receive Damage, or are quite aboliſh'd.

Inſatiable, that cannot be ſatisfied with Meat or Drink; the Word is alſo figuratively apply'd to inordinate Paſſions of the Mind, as *An inſatiable Thirſt of Gain*, *inſatiable Ambition*, &c.

Inſatiate, or **Inſaturable**, that cannot be filled, or ever have enough.

Inſconſed, a Term us'd in the Art of War, when part of an Army is ſecured with a Sconce, or ſmall Fort, in order to maintain ſome Paſs, &c.

To **Inſcribe**, (*Lat.*) to write in or upon, to draw; as, *To inſcribe a leſſer Circle in a greater*.

Inſcribed Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the ſame as *Regular Bodies*, which ſee.

Inſcribed Figures, thoſe that are drawn within others, when all the Angles of the encloſed Figure touch either the Sides, Angles or Planes of the other Figure; ſo a Square drawn within a Circle is ſaid *To be inſcribed* in that Circle.

Inſcription, a Title, Name, Character, or Narrative, written or engraven on any Thing, as Marble, Braſs, &c.

Inſcrutable, that cannot be found out by ſearching, unſearchable, unfathomable.

To **Inſculp**, to engrave, carve or cut.

Inſect, any kind of ſmall living Creature that creeps or flies, as Worms, Piſmires, Spiders, Bees, Gnats, &c. They are ſo call'd, becauſe their Parts being cut off retain Life, or, as ſome think, from their having a kind of Section or Diviſion between the Head and the Belly.

Inſectatio, (*Lat.*) a railing or inveighing againſt one, as it were, a following or proſecuting him with foul Language: Alſo the Rhetorical Figure *Chleuaſmus*, call'd *Inſectatio* by *Julius Ruffinianus*.

Inſectator, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter, a foul-mouth'd Fellow: In our old Records, a Proſecutor, or Adverſary at Law.

† **Inſection**, a cutting into.

Inſecure, that is not ſecure, or out of Danger, unſafe.

Inſenſate, Senſeleſs, being out of his Wits, mad, fooliſh.

Inſenſible, that has no Senſe, or Feeling; alſo not to be felt or perceived, indifferent.

Inſeparable, that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted.

To **Inſert**, to put, or bring in; to join, or add to.

Inſertion, an inſerting, or putting between.

To **Inſerve**, to bear a Part in, or promote, as *He had inſerved to the Villany to pleaſe the Tyrant*.

Inſerviceable, unſerviceable, unprofitable.

Inſeſſus, (*Lat.*) a Bath for the Belly and lower Parts, in which the Patient ſits down to the Navel.

Inſetena, (*Sax.*) an Inditch.

† **Inſiccation**, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Inſidiatores,

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Inſidiatores Viarum, (in old Statutes) Way-layers, or ſuch as lye in wait, to inſnare, or deceive.

Inſidious, inſnaring, treacherous, deceitful; as *An inſidious Proceeding*.

Inſight, Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

Inſignificancy, Unprofitableneſs, Vanity.

Inſignificant, that ſignifies nothing, inconſiderable, uſeleſs, vain.

Inſilium, (in old Records) deſtructive Counſel, ill Advice.

Inſimul Tenuit, one of the kinds of the Writ call'd *Formedon*, which See.

To **Inſinuate**, to intimate, or give to underſtand, to give a hint of, alſo to wind or ſcrew one's ſelf into Favour.

Inſinuation, an inſinuating, intimating, &c. In *Rhetorick*, it is a crafty Addreſs, or beginning of an Oration, whereby we covertly creep into the Favour of the Audience.

Inſinuation of a Will, (among the Civilians) the firſt Production of it, or the leaving it in the Regiſter's Hands, in order to its Probate.

Inſinuative, apt to inſinuate, engaging, winning, pleaſing.

Inſipid, having no Taſte or Reliſh, unſavoury; alſo flat, or dry, in ſpeaking of a Treatiſe, Diſcourſe Poem, &c. that has no Wit or Spirit in it.

Inſipidity, a being inſipid, unſavoury.

† **Inſipience**, want of Knowledge, or Diſcretion, Fooliſhneſs.

To **Inſiſt**, to ſtand much upon, to urge, preſs hard, or be inſtant; to perſiſt, or hold on in one's Deſigns or Pretenſions. In *Geometry*, the Angles in any Segment are ſaid to be *inſiſting*, or ſtanding upon the Arch of another Segment below.

Inſitio, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Herbaliſts for Grafting, the letting of any Cion or Bud into the Stock of a Tree.

To **Inſlave**, to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To **Inſnare**, to draw into a Snare, to ſurprize or catch.

Inſociable, not ſociable, unconverſable, not fit for Society or Converſation.

Inſolation, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching: In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*, the Digeſtion of any Ingredients, or mix'd Bodies, by expoſing them to the Sun-Beams.

Inſolence or **Inſolency**, Saucineſs, Impudence, Haughtineſs, Pride.

Inſolent, ſaucy, bold, malapert, proud, haughty, diſdainful, preſumptuous.

Inſoluble, that cannot be ſolved, or looſed.

Inſolvency, the State or Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to ſatisfy his Creditors.

Inſolvent, not able to pay.

† **Inſomnious**, troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

To **Inſpect**, to look narrowly into, to overſee.

Inſpection, overſeeing, inſight, a cloſe viewing, looking on or into.

Inſpector, an Overſeer.

Inſperſion, a ſprinkling on.

Inſperimus, Letters Patent ſo call'd, becauſe they begin after the King's Title with this Word *Inſpeximus*, *i. e.* We have look'd upon, view'd, or conſider'd.

Inſpiration, an inſpiring, or breathing into: In *Divinity* it is defined to be that Heavenly Grace which inlightens the Soul, filling it with extraordinary and ſupernatural Gifts. In a Phyſical Senſe, it is the taking in of Air or Breath by the alternate Dilation or widening of the Cheſt.

To **Inſpire** (properly to breath in, or upon) to prompt, to put into one's Head, to endue or fill with.

To **Inſpirit**, to put Life and Spirit into one, to inſpire with Courage.

† **Inſpiſſation**, a thickening, or making thick.

Inſtability, Unſteadineſs, Unſtedfaſtneſs, Inconſtancy, Uncertainty, Fickleneſs.

Inſtable, unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain, changeable.

To **Inſtall**, to put in Poſſeſſion of an Office, Order, or Benefice, properly the placing of a Clergyman in a Cathedral Church, where every one has a particular Stall, or Seat.

Inſtallation or **Inſtallment**, the Act of Inſtalling: In a Law-ſenſe, a Settlement, or ſure placing in.

Inſtance, Entreaty, Motion, eager Suit, Earneſtneſs; alſo Model, Example, or Proof.

To **Inſtance**, to produce or bring Inſtances.

Inſtant, eager upon a thing, earneſt, preſſing; near at hand, preſent.

An **Inſtant**, is defin'd by Logicians to be an Indiviſible in Time, which is neither Time, nor a part of it, whereto nevertheleſs the Parts of Time are joyned, a Portion of Time ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, a ſhort Moment.

Inſtauration, a reſtoring to the former State, a repairing; or renewing.

Inſtaurum, (in ancient Deeds) the whole Stock upon a Farm, as Cattel, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry: So *Terra inſtaurata* was taken for Land ready ſtock'd or furniſh'd with all Things neceſſary to carry on the Uſe or Imployment of a Farm.

Inſtaurum Eccleſiæ, ſignify'd the Veſtments, Plate, Books, and other Utenſils belonging to a Church.

To **Inſtigate**, to ſpur, egg, or ſet on; to provoke to, to encourage, or abet.

Inſtigation, an inſtigating, ſetting on, &c. Motion, Sollicitation.

To **Inſtill**, to pour in by little and little, to let fall drop by drop; in a figurative Senſe to infuſe Principles or Notions, ſo that they may glide inſenſibly into the Mind.

Inſtillation, the Act of Inſtilling.

Inſtinct, a natural Bent or Inclination, eſpecially that of Brute Beaſts, which in ſome meaſure ſupplies the Defect of Reaſon.

An **Inſtitute**, an Order or Rule of Life.

Inſtitutes, Principles, Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments: Alſo the Title of a noted Collection of *Roman* Laws made by Order of the Emperor *Juſtinian* for the inſtructing of young Students in the firſt Principles of the whole Profeſſion.

To **Inſtitute**, to ordain, or appoint; to eſtabliſh, or found.

Inſtitution, Eſtabliſhment, Appointment, Founding: Alſo teaching, bringing, or training up; Inſtruction, Education.

Inſtitution to a Benefice, is the Biſhop's putting a Clerk in Poſſeſſion of the Spirituality of a Rectory or Parſonage for the Cure of Souls, as *Induction* entitles him to the Temporalities of it, *viz.* Glebe-Land, Tithes, &c.

To **Inſtruct**, to teach, to train or bring up, to prepare one that is to ſpeak.

Inſtruction, Education, Breeding, Precept or Order.

Inſtructions, Directions in a Buſineſs of Concernment.

Inſtructive, apt to inſtruct, full of Inſtruction.

Inſtrument, a Tool to do any thing withal: Alſo a Publick Act, Deed, or Writing, drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing ſeveral Covenants agreed upon by them.

Inſtrumental, belonging to an Inſtrument, that contributes to, or is ſerviceable as a means.

Inſuccation, (in the Apothecaries Art) the moiſtening of Aloes, or other Drugs, with the Juice of Violets, or Roſes, &c.

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Infuccefsful, that has no good Succeſs, Unfortunate.

To **Inſue**, See to *Enſue*.

Inſufficiency, Inability, Incapacity.

Inſufficient, not ſufficient, unable.

Inſular, belonging to an Iſland.

Inſult, Outrage, Abuſe, Affront, Aſſault, or Onſet

To **Inſult**, to aſſault, to abuſe, to affront, to domineer, vapour, or crow over: In the Art of War it is to attack a Poſt by open Force, and without any Shelter, falling to Handy Strokes, without making uſe of Trenches, or other Forms, to gain Ground Foot by Foot.

Inſuper, (*Lat. i. e.* over and beſides) a Term us'd by Auditors of Accounts in the Exchequer, when they ſay, *So much remains inſuper to ſuch an Accountant*, *i. e.* ſo much remains due upon ſuch an Account

Inſuperable, that cannot be overcome, unconquerable.

Inſupportable, not to be indured, or born with.

Inſurance, Security given in Conſideration of a Sum of Money paid in Hand to make good Ships, Merchandize, Houſes, &c. to the Value of that for which the Reward is receiv'd in Caſe of Loſs by Storm, Pyrates, Fire, &c. See *Friendly-Society* and *Phenix Inſurance-Office*.

To **Inſure**, to engage in ſuch a manner for the making good any thing that is in danger of being loſt.

Inſurmountable, (*Fr.*) that cannot be overcome by Labour and Induſtry.

Inſurrection, (*Lat.*) a riſing againſt, a Popular Tumult, or Uproar, Rebellion, Sedition.

Intabulati, See *Tabula*.

Intactæ, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) Right Lines to which *Curves* or Crooked Lines continually approach, and yet can never touch or meet with them; theſe are more commonly call'd *Aſymptotes*, which See.

† **Intactible**, or **Intangible**, that cannot be touched.

Intail. See *Entail*.

Intakers, a ſort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the Borders of *Scotland*, and ſo call'd from their being the Receivers of ſuch Pillage or Booty as their Accomplices, nam'd *Out-parters*, us'd to bring in.

To **Intangle**, to twiſt together, to perplex, or confound, to engage one's ſelf.

Integer, (*Lat.* in *Arithm.*) a Term us'd for a whole Number, ſuch as ſignify any entire thing, as one Pound, one Ounce, one Shilling, one Penny, &c.

Integral, belonging to an Integer, entire, whole, as *Integral Numbers*, or *Integers*, *i. e.* whole Numbers, oppoſed to Fractions, or broken Numbers: In *Philoſophy*, *Integral Parts* are thoſe Parts that make up the Whole.

† **Integration**, a making whole, reſtoring, or renewing.

Integrity, Honeſty, Uprightneſs, Innocence, Chaſtity.

† **Integument**, a Covering, a Garment to cover the Body, a Cloak.

Intellect, that Faculty of the Soul which is commonly call'd the Underſtanding, Judgment, Senſe.

Intellectual, belonging to the Underſtanding.

Intellectuals, the Powers and Properties of the Underſtanding.

Intelligence, properly Knowledge, Judgment, or Skill, the good Underſtanding, Union and Friendſhip that is between ſeveral Perſons; alſo the Correſpondence that States-Men and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries and Courts; Advice, or News.

Intelligencer, one that makes it his Buſineſs to enquire into and ſpread News, a News-monger.

Intelligences, (in *Philoſ.*) Angels, or other Spiritual Beings.

Intelligent, underſtanding, perceiving, or knowing well.

Intelligible, capable of being apprehended or conceived by the Underſtanding, plain, eaſy.

Intemperance, a Vice oppoſite to Temperance, Unableneſs to rule and moderate one's Appetite and Luſts, Inordinateneſs of Life, Exceſs.

Intemperate, that is not Maſter of his own Appetites, diſorderly, exceſſive.

Intemperature, or **Intemperateneſs**, a Diſorder in the Air, or in the Humours of the Body; it is alſo ſometimes taken by Phyſicians for a Diſtemper or Indiſpoſition that conſiſts in inconvenient Qualities of the Body, as an hot, thin, or ſalt Diſpoſition, &c.

† **Intempeſtive**, that is out of due Seaſon and Order, unſeaſonable, untimely.

To **Intend**, to deſign, or purpoſe, to mean, to apply one's Mind to.

Intendant, one that has the Over-ſight, Management and Direction of certain Affairs, eſpecially the chief Governor or Overſeer of a Province in *France*.

Intendment, Purpoſe, Meaning.

Intendment of Law, is the Intention, Senſe, or true meaning of the Law.

To **Intenerate**, a Philoſophical Word for to make tender.

Intenſe, (properly ſtretch'd or ſtrained) very great, or exceſſive, as *An Intenſe Heat*.

Intenſion, a Writ that lyes againſt one that enters after the Death of a Tenant in Dower or other Tenant for Life, and holds him out in the Reverſion or Remainder. In *Natural Philoſophy Intenſion* ſignifies the encreaſe of the Power or Efficacy of any Quality, as Heat, Cold, &c. And the Term is oppos'd to *Remiſſion*, all Qualities being ſaid to be *intended* and *remitted*, as intenſely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree, remiſly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intenſively, extremely, exceſſively, in the higheſt degree.

Intent or **Intentive**, fixed, or cloſe bent upon a Buſineſs.

Intent or **Intention**, Meaning, Deſign, Purpoſe, Drift, Mind.

Intention, the End propoſed in any Action, the Determination of the Will with reſpect to any thing? In *Rhetorick* the Repetition of the ſame Word in a contrary ſenſe, as

Una ſalus victis, nullam ſperare ſalutem.

Among Phyſicians it is the ſame as *Indication*, which See.

Intention or **Study**, is when the Mind fixes its View on any *Idea* with great earneſtneſs, ſo as to conſider it on all ſides, and will not be call'd off by the crowding in of other Idea's.

Intentional, belonging to the Intention.

Intentive. See *Intent*.

Interanea, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels. See *Viſcera*.

Intercalary Day, the odd Day inſerted or added in the Leap-Year.

Intercalary Days, (among Phyſicians) otherwiſe call'd *Dies Intercidentes*, and *Provocotarii*, are thoſe Days during the Courſe of a Diſeaſe, in which Nature, either by the vehemency of the Fit, or ſome outward Cauſe, is ſtirr'd up to throw off her Load unſeaſonably, as the 3d. 5th. 9th. 13th. and 19th.

Intercalation, the inſerting or putting in of a Day in the Month of *February* every fourth Year, call'd Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. See *Biſſextile*.

To **Intercede**, (properly to come or paſs between) to perform the Office of a Mediator, to entreat or pray in another's Behalf.

Intercedent, or **Intercedental Day**, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) an extraordinary Critical Day, which being caus'd by the Violence of the Diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary Critical Days. See *Intercalary Days*.

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To **Intercept**, to take up by the Way, or in the mean while, to prevent, or ſurprize: In *Mathematicks*, to take between, to comprehend, or contain; as *An Arch or Portion of a Circle intercepted between ſuch or ſuch Points.*

Intercepted Ares or **Intercepted Diameters**, a Term in Conick Sections, the ſame as *Abſciſſæ*; which See.

Interceſſion, an interceeding or intreating in favour of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off Harm or Danger.

Interceſſor, one that ſo intercedes, or mediates.

To **Interchange**, to exchange between Parties, as to interchange Compliments, Writings, *&c.*

Interchangeably, mutually, or by turns.

Interciſion, a cutting off between, or in the midſt.

† **Interclusion**, a ſhutting between, or a ſtopping up the Paſſage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, *(in Architect.)* the Space or Diſtance between the Columns or Pillars of any Building.

Intercommoning, *(Law-Term)* is when the Commons of two Manors lye together, and the Inhabitants of both have Time out of Mind caus'd their Cattel to feed promiſcuouſly in each.

To **Intercommunicate**, to communicate mutually, or one with another.

Intercoſtal, lying betweeen the Ribs, as *The Intercoſtal Veſſels, i. e.* the Veins and Arteries that run along thro thoſe Parts, ſo call'd by Anatomiſts.

Intercoſtal Nerve, a Nerve or Sinew which proceeds from the Spinal Marrow, and ſpreads it ſelf in the Belly thro' all the Bowels.

Intercoſtales externi & interni, certain Muſcles lodged in the Intervals or Spaces of the Ribs, their Number on each ſide being Twenty Two; *viz.* Eleven outward, and as many inward.

Intercourſe, mutual Commerce, Traffick, or Correſpondence.

Intercurrent, running, or paſſing between.

Intercus, *(Lat.)* a kind of Dropſy. See *Anaſarca.*

Intercutaneous, that lyes between the Skin and the Fleſh.

To **Interdict**, to prohibit, or forbid, to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments, to ſuſpend.

Interdicted of Water and Fire, (in old Times) thoſe who for ſome Crime were baniſh'd, with Order that no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, or afford them the Uſe of thoſe Elements.

Interdiction, an interdicting, or forbidding, a debarring one from the Uſe of any Thing: In Common and Canon Law it is defin'd to be an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, forbidding the Exerciſe of the Miniſterial Functions, or the Performance of Sacred Rites.

Interductus, *(Lat.)* a Space left between Periods or Sentences in Writing or Printing, a Stop, or fetching of one's Breath in Reading or Writing.

To **Intereſs**, or **Intereſt**, to concern, to engage.

Intereſt, Concernment, Right, Advantage, or Benefit, Credit or Power; Alſo Uſe-Money, or the Sum reckon'd for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for or due at a certain Time, and it is either Simple or Compound. *Simple Intereſt* is that which ariſes from the Principal only, and *Compound Intereſt* that which is counted from the Principal, and Simple Intereſt forborn.

Interfector, (in *Aſtrol. i. e.* Killer or Murderer) a deſtroying Planet; plac'd in the eighth Houſe of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cuſp, or twenty five after.

To **Interfere**, to knock or rub one Heel againſt the other in going, as ſome Horſes do; to claſh together, or fall foul one upon another.

Interfæmineum, *(Lat.)* a part of the Body betwixt the Thighs, the Groin, or Leſk.

Interfluent, flowing, or running between.

Intergaping, a gaping, or opening between; as *An intergaping of Vowels*, when two Vowels meet together, one at the end of a Word, and the other at the beginning of the next, ſo as to make an uncouth Sound.

Interjacent, lying between.

Interjection, (in *Grammar i. e.* putting between) one of the Eight Parts of Speech, which is indeclinable, and made uſe of to expreſs the Affections or Paſſions of the Mind; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame with *Parentheſis.*

Interim, as *In the Interim, i. e.* in the mean while: Alſo the Title of a Deed containing a mix'd form of Doctrine which the Emperor *Charles* V. tender'd to the Proteſtants and Papiſts at *Augsburg* in *Germany*, to be ſubſcribed and obſerved till the Differences could be ſettled by a General Council.

Interior, more inward, being on the inſide.

Interior Polygon. See *Poligon.*

Interior Talus. See *Talus.*

Interlace, *(Fr.)* to twine or twiſt one with another, to inſert, or put in amongſt.

To **Interlard**, to lard or ſtuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **Interleave**, to put one or more Leaves of blank Paper between the Pages of a Book.

To **Interline**, to write between two Lines by way of Inſertion.

Interlineary Bible, a Bible that has but one Line of a *Latin* Tranſlation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* Original.

Interlocution, an Interpoſition of Speech, an interrupting of another's Diſcourſe: In a Law-ſenſe, the determining ſome ſmall Matter in a Tryal till ſuch time as the principal Cauſe be fully known.

Interlocutory Order, is that which does not decide the Cauſe, but only ſettles ſome interverning Matter that relates thereto; as when an Order is made in Chancery for the Plaintiff to quit his Poſſeſſion, till the Cauſe be heard and fully determined.

To **Interlope**, to intercept, or diſturb the Traffick of a Company, to take up a new Trade, or Employment, to the Prejudice of thoſe that were brought up in it.

Interlopers, are properly thoſe that without due Authority hinder the Trade of a Company or Corporation lawfully eſtabliſh'd, by dealing in the ſame Way.

Interlucation, *(in Husbandry)* a letting in of Light between, the lopping or cutting away of Boughs.

Interlude, Part of a Stage-Play, that which is ſung or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

Interlunary, belonging to the Space between the Old and New-Moon.

Interlunium, *(Lat.)* the Time during which the New Moon has no *Phaſis*, or Appearance, as being in Conjunction with the Sun.

† **Intermeation**, a flowing between, or paſſing thorough.

To **Intermeddle**, to concern one's ſelf in another's Buſineſs, to ſet about the Management of an Affair.

Intermediate, *(Lat.)* that is, or lyes between; as *An intermediate Space.*

Intermediate Range, a Term in Gunnery. See *Range.*

Intermedium, a Space or Diſtance between.

Intermeſſes, (in *Cookery*) certain Courſes ſet on the Table between other Diſhes.

To **Intermete**, (old Word) to meddle.

Intermewing, (among *Falconers*) is a Hawk's mewing from the firſt change of her Coat till ſhe turn white.

† **Intermication**, a ſhining amidſt, or among.

To **Intermingle** or **Intermix**, to mingle amongſt, or with.

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Interminable, or **Interminate**, that has no Bounds, or End, boundleſs, endleſs.

Intermiſſion, an intermitting, or breaking off, Diſcontinuance, Ceaſing, Reſpite, Pauſe.

Intermiſſion of Fevers. See *Apyrexia*.

Intermiſſions, (in *Architect.*) the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **Intermit**, to leave or put off for a time, to diſcontinue, give over, or ceaſe.

Intermittent, intermitting, diſcontinuing.

Intermittent Diſeaſe, a Diſeaſe which comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

Intermitteut Stitch, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Stitch made at certain ſeparate Points in the ſowing of tranſverſe or croſs Wounds.

Intermitting Pulſe, that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again, a Sign of extreme Sickneſs.

Intermixture, intermingling, or mingling amongſt others.

Intermural Space, a Space between two Walls.

Internal, that is within, inward.

Internal Angles. See *Angles*.

Internal Digeſtives. See *Digeſtives*.

Internodium, the Space between two Knots or Joints, eſpecially of the Stalk of a Plant, *&c.* In *Anatomy*, the Space between the joining together of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes.

Intermentii Dies. See *Critical Days*.

Internuncio, an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in thoſe of Foreign Princes, when there is no expreſs Nuncio in the ſame.

Internus Muſculus Auris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Ear, which lies in a bony Channel made hollow in the Bone call'd *Os Petroſum*.

Interoſſei Muſculi Manus, the Muſcles of the Fingers, which are diſtinguiſh'd into the inward and outward, and are properly ſo nam'd from their Situation between the Bones: Theſe Muſcles are Six in Number, tho' ſome reckon eight; and acting all together, they draw the Fingers near each other, and likewiſe help to ſtretch them out.

Interoſſei Pedis, Seven Muſcles of the Toes, which ariſe fleſhy from the upper Part of the *Oſſa Metatarſi* of the leſſer Toes, and are let into the firſt Internode of each Toe ſideways.

Interpaſſation, (among Apothecaries) the ſtitching of Bags at certain Diſtances, to prevent the Drugs contained therein from falling together in a Heap.

† **Interpellation**, an Interruption, or Diſturbance.

To **Interplead**, (Law-Term) to diſcuſs or try a Point that incidentally falls out before the main Cauſe can be determined; as when two ſeveral Perſons are found Heirs to Land by two ſeveral Offices, and the Queen is brought in doubt to which of them Poſſeſſion ought to be given; ſo that they muſt firſt interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themſelves who is the right Heir.

† **Interplication**, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

To **Interpolate**, (properly to bring old things to a new Form) to new vamp, to refreſh, to alter or falſify an Original.

Interpolation, the Act of interpolating.

Interpolator, he that interpolates, a Falſifier.

To **Interpoſe**, to put or ſet between, to intermeddle in a Buſineſs.

Interpoſition, an interpoſing, or putting between, *&c.*

To **Interpret**, to expound, or explain, to tell the Meaning of, to tranſlate out of one Language into another.

Interpretation, an expounding, or explaining, a Tranſlation, a Commentary.

Interpreter, he that cauſes the Words, Sentiments, or Writings of others to be underſtood, when they are not otherwiſe intelligible; an Expounder, a Tranſlator.

Interpunction, a diſtinguiſhing by Points or Pricks ſet between, a pointing.

To **Interr**, to lay in the Ground, or bury.

Interment, the Act of Interring, Burial.

Interreign, or **Interregnum**, the Space of Time between the Death of one Sovereign Prince or Ruler and the Succeſſion and Election of another.

To **Interrogate**, to demand, or aſk a Queſtion, to examine.

Interrogation, a Queſtion, or Demand: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when the Speaker paſſionately brings in a Matter by way of Queſtion to make the Truth of it appear more plainly.

Interrogation, or **Note of Interrogation**, a Point of Diſtinction, which in *Greek* is thus expreſſed (;) and thus (?) in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, and other modern Languages.

Interrogative, that interrogates, aſks, or demands.

Interrogatives, (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles made uſe of in the aſking of a Queſtion.

Interrogatory, that belongs to queſtioning, or aſking.

An **Interrogatory**, an Interrogation, or Examination; in a Law-ſenſe, *Interrogatories* are particular Queſtions demanded of Witneſſes brought in to be examined, eſpecially in the Court of *Chancery*.

To **Interrupt**, to break, or take off, to diſturb, to hinder or ſtop.

Interruption, an interrupting, or putting a Stop to, a troubling or diſturbing one in the midſt of a Buſineſs, a ſtopping one in the middle of his Diſcourſe, and hindering him from going on; a diſcontinuance, or breaking off. In *Geometry*, *Interruption* is the ſame as *Diſjunction* of *Proportion*, and is marked thus : : to ſignify the breaking off the *Ratio* in the middle of four diſcrete or ſeparate Proportionals, as A:B : : C:D, *i. e.* as A is to B, ſo C is to D.

Interſcapularia, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities or hollow Places between the Shoulder-blades and the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints.

Interſcapularium, is alſo a Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, in that part of it which riſes, and is commonly call'd the *Spine*.

† **Interſcription**, an interlining, or writing between two Lines.

Interſecants, (in *Heraldry*) pertranſient Lines, which croſs one another.

Interſection, a cutting off in the middle, or thorough: In *Geometry*, the cutting of one Line or Plane by another.

† **Interſertion**, a Planting, grafting, or ſetting between.

Interſhock, a claſhing, or ſtriking one thing againſt another.

Interſperſed, ſprinkled, ſcattered, or mingled here and there.

Interſperſion, a ſprinkling, ſtrewing, or ſcattering about.

Interſperſum Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.

Interſpinales Colli, (in *Anat.*) ſmall fleſhy Muſcles that ariſe from the upper part of each double Spinal Proceſs of the Neck, except of the ſecond *Vertebra*, and end in the lower Parts of all the ſaid double Spines.

Interſpiration, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

Interſtellar, (*i. e.* that is between the Stars) a Word that ſome Authors make uſe of to expreſs thoſe Parts of the Univerſe which are ſuppos'd to be Planetary Syſtems, having each a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours; ſo that if it be true that every ſuch Star may thus be a Sun to ſome Habitable Orbs moving round it, the *Interſtel-*

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lar World will be infinitely the greater Part of the Univerſe.

Interſtice, a Diſtance or Space between.

Intertexture, an interweaving, or weaving between.

Intertrigo, *(Lat.)* a fleaing of the Skin that proceeds from a violent Motion, eſpecially Riding, a Gall, or Chafe; alſo a fleaing of the Parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs, which often happens to young Children.

Interval, a Diſtance or Space, either of Time or Place; it is alſo applied to Numbers and Proportions: In *Muſick*, it is the Diſtance or Difference between any two Sounds, of which one is more grave, and the other more acute.

To **Intervene**, to come or paſs between, to come in unlook'd for.

Intervenient, intervening, or coming in accidentally, as an *An intervenient Buſineſs*.

† To **Intervert**, to overthrow, or turn upſide down.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes, or other Great Perſons, in order to compliment each other, or to diſpatch ſome important Buſineſs.

Intervigilation, *(Lat.)* a Watching between whiles.

Interwoven, weaved among, or with, intermingled.

Inteſtable, *(Lat.)* uncapable by the Law to make a Will, or to be taken for a Witneſs.

Inteſtate, a Perſon that has not made any Teſtament, or Laſt Will; of theſe there are two kinds, one that makes no Will at all, another that makes a Will, and nominates Executors, but they refuſe, in which Caſe he dies as an Inteſtate, and the Ordinary appoints Adminiſtration.

Inteſtina, *(Lat.)* the Inteſtines, Entrails, or Guts.

Inteſtina Gracilia, the ſmall Guts.

Inteſtina Terræ, Earth-Worms.

Inteſtine, inward, belonging to the inward Parts, belonging to the Entrails.

Inteſtine War, a Civil War within the Bowels, as it were, of a Kingdom or State, between two Parties of the ſame Country.

Inteſtines, the inward Parts of any living Creature, the Entrails, or Bowels.

Inteſtinulum, *(Lat.)* the Navel-ſtring. See *Funiculus*.

Inteſtinum Cœcum, Duodenum Jejunum, & Rectum, ſeveral ſorts of Guts, which ſee in their proper Places.

To **Inthrall**, to bring into Thraldom, Bondage, or Slavery.

To **Inthrone**, to ſet upon the Throne.

Inthronization, an Inthroning, a placing on a Throne, or Seat of Majeſty.

To **Intice**. See to *Entice*.

Intimacy, intimate Friendſhip, great Familiarity.

Intimate, (properly, moſt inward) moſt dear, or familiar, entirely beloved, hearty.

To **Intimate**, to give to underſtand, to ſhew, to ſignify, to hint.

Intimation, an intimating, ſignifying, or declaring of a thing, a Hint.

To **Intimidate**, to put in Fear, to ſcare, or fright, to diſhearten.

Intimidation, an intimidating, or affrighting.

To **Intitle**, to make a Title for a Book, *&c.* to give a Title, Right, or Claim to.

Intol, and **Uttol**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Toll or Cuſtom paid for Commodities bought in and ſold out.

Intolerable, unſufferable, not to be born, or indured.

To **Intomb**, to put in a Tomb.

Intonation, (in *Muſick*) a giving the Tone or Key by the Chanter in a Cathedral to the reſt of the Choir.

To **Intoxicate**, to make drunk, or fuddle; in a figurative Senſe, to poiſon, or invenom, to bewitch.

Intoxication, the Act of Intoxicating.

Intractable, not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

Intrado, *(Span.)* an Entrance into a Place.

Intranſitive, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) not paſſing from one to another.

To **Intrap**, to catch in a Trap, to inſnare, to intangle.

Intrare Mariſcum, (in old *Latin* Records) to drain a Marſh, or Bog, and by Dikes, Walls, *&c.* to reduce it to Paſture-Ground.

To **Intrench**, *(Fr.)* to fortify with a Trench, or Rampart; alſo to invade, uſurp, or encroach upon.

Intrenchment, an intrenching; in the Art of War it ſignifies any Work that defends a Poſt againſt the Enemies Attacks, and is generally taken for a Trench, or Ditch, with a Breaſt-work.

Intrepid, *(Lat.)* that fears nothing, fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute, bold.

Intrepidity, Fearleſneſs, Stoutneſs, great Courage, Reſolution.

Intricacy, Intanglement, Incumbrance, Difficulty.

Intricate, intangled, perplexed, difficult.

Intrigue, or **Intreague**, a cunning Deſign, Contrivance, or Plot, carried on by ſecret Practices; or Love-Device.

Intrinſecal, or **Intrinſick**, inward, or ſecret, as *The intrinſick Goodneſs of Gold or Silver, i. e.* its inward and real Value.

Intrinſecum Servitium. See *Forinſecum Servitium*.

To **Introduce**, to bring or lead in, to broach, or ſet a-broach.

Introduction, an introducing, or leading in, alſo a Beginning or Preface to a Diſcourſe, Hiſtory, *&c.*

Introductor, he that introduces, as *An Introductor of Ambaſſadors, i. e.* a Maſter of Ceremonies, that brings them to Audience in a Prince's Court.

Introductory, that ſerves to introduce.

Introgreſſion, a going in.

† **Intromiſſion**, a letting in, a ſuffering to enter or come in.

To **Introſpect**, to look into, to view, to conſider.

Introſpection, an introſpecting, or looking into.

Introſumption, (in *Philoſ.*) the taking in of the Alimentary or nouriſhing Particles, whereby living Bodies are increas'd.

To **Intrude**, to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into a Company, or Buſineſs, to intermeddle, to uſurp, or get Poſſeſſion of a Thing unjuſtly.

Intruder, he that intrudes, an Uſurper: In Common-Law, an *Intruder* and an *Abator* differ, in regard that the latter enters upon Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee, whereas the Intruder gets Poſſeſſion of ſuch as are void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years. See to *Abate*, and *Abatement*.

Intruſion, the Act of intruding, a wrongful or unmannerly thruſting in, the taking Poſſeſſion of a Benefice, or Exerciſe of any Employment, without having a lawful Title to it; a thruſting one's ſelf into Company where one is not welcome. In a Legal Senſe, *Intruſion* is a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſor by one that has no manner of Right to them; as when the Anceſtor dies poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance expectant upon an Eſtate for Life, and then the Tenant for Life dies, between whoſe Death and the Entry of the Heir, a Stranger *intrudes*, and gets Poſſeſſion.

Intruſione, the Name of a Writ that lies againſt an Intruder.

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To **Intruſt**, to put in truſt with.

Intubus, *(Lat.)* *Endive*, or *Succory*, a cooling Herb, the Water of which is of good uſe in Fevers and Inflammations.

Intuition, beholding, or looking upon, Conſideration, Contemplation, Examination. In a Metaphyſical Senſe 'tis defin'd by Mr. *Lock* to be a Perception of the certain Agreement or Diſagreement of any Two *Idea's* immediately compar'd together.

Intuitive, that beholds, conſiders, *&c.* as, *The intuitive Faculty.*

† **Intumeſcence**, a riſing, or puffing, a Tumour, or Swelling.

Intunable, that cannot be tuned, or put in Tune.

To **Invade**, to attack, or ſet upon, to ſeize violently, to uſurp.

Invadiate, (in old *Latin* Records) to engage, or mortgage Lands, *&c.*

Invadiationes, Mortgages, or Pledges.

Invadiatus, (Law-Term) is when a Perſon has been accuſed of ſome Crime, which being not fully prov'd, he is put *ſub debita fide juſſione, i. e.* oblig'd to find good Sureties.

Invalid, infirm, weak, crazy; alſo that is of no Force, or Strength, that does not ſtand good in Law, void.

To **Invalidate**, to weaken, annul, or make void.

Invalidity, a being invalid, want of due Formality in Law, the Nullity of an Act, Contract, or Agreement.

Invariable, unchangeable, conſtant, firm, ſtedfaſt.

Invaſion, the Act of invading, aſſailing, or ſetting upon, an Uſurpation, or Encroachment, an Inroad or Deſcent upon a Country made by an Enemy.

Invecked, or **Invected**, (a Term in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure invected*; which is when the Line of which it is made turns its Points or Notches inwards, and not towards the Field, being directly contrary to *Engrailed.*

Invective, railing, reproaching, as *An Invective Speech.*

An **Invective**, a vehement Declamation againſt any Perſon or Thing.

To **Inveigh againſt**, to rail, to declaim, or ſpeak ſharply againſt.

To **Inveigle**, to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

To **Invelope**. See to *Envelope.*

To **Invenom**. See to *Envenom.*

Invendible, *(Lat.)* that cannot be ſold, unſaleable.

To **Invent**, to find out, to contrive, or deviſe, to forge, or feign.

Invention, the Act of inventing, or finding, or the Thing found out; a Contrivance, Trick, or Device: Alſo one of the Five Parts of *Rhetorick*, which conſiſts in finding out proper Means to perſwade; alſo the firſt Part of *Logick*, which ſupplies Terms and Arguments for right diſputing.

Inventiones, (old *Latin* Law Word) Treaſure-Trove, Money or Goods found, and not challeng'd by any Owner, which properly belong'd to the King, unleſs that Privilege were granted by him to ſome particular Subjects.

Inventive, apt to invent, ingenious, ſharp-witted.

Inventory, a Catalogue or Account of Goods and Chattels found in the Poſſeſſion of a deceaſed Party, prized by ſufficient Men, which every Executor or Adminiſtrator is bound to deliver to the Ordinary whenever it ſhall be requir'd: In *Traffick* it is taken for a Liſt or particular Valuation of Goods, *&c.*

Inventory'd, put into an Inventory.

Inverſion, an inverting, or a turning the inſide out, a Change in the Order of Words or Things: In *Rhetorick* it is a Figure, whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage which was alledg'd againſt him; as,

Neque enim ſi Occidiſſem, Sepeliſſem.

To **Invert**, to turn upſide down, or the inſide out, to turn the contrary Way, to change, or alter.

To **Inveſt**, to put in Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* which anciently us'd to be done by delivering the Tenant a Verge, or Rod, and giving him an Oath; alſo to inſtall with any Honour or Dignity.

To **Inveſt a Place**, (in the Art of War) is to ſtop up all its Avenues, or Paſſages, and cut off all Communication with any other Place, by diſtributing Troops in the principal Poſts, till the reſt of the Army and Artillery come up to carry on a formal Siege.

Inveſtigation, a tracing, as it were, by the Steps, or Print of the Feet, ſtrict Search, or diligent Enquiry.

Inveſtiture, a giving Livery of Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion, a putting in poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, *&c.* See *Veſtura.*

Inveterate, grown old, rooted in, or ſettled by long Continuance.

Invidious, that cauſes Envy, odious.

Invigilancy, want of Watchfulneſs, or Care, Careleſſneſs.

To **Invigorate**, to fill with Vigor, Life, and Spirit.

Invincible, that cannot be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, not to be violated, or broken.

Inviolate, not violated, or corrupted, unhurt, untainted.

To **Inviron**. See, To *Environ.*

Inviſible, that cannot be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Invitation, an inviting, or bidding.

Invitatory, that ſerves to invite; as, *An Invitatory Verſe, i. e.* a Verſe in the *Roman* Church-Service that ſtirs up to praiſe and glorify God.

To **Invite**, to bid, call, or deſire one to come, eſpecially to a Feaſt, or Solemnity, alſo to incite, or allure.

Inula, *(Lat.)* the Herb *Elecampane.*

† **Inunction**, an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, an overflowing of Water, a Flood, an over-running of Armies, *Barbarians*, &c.

To **Invocate**, or **Invoke**, to call upon for Help or Relief.

Invocation, an invoking, or calling upon, an Act of adoring God, and calling him to our Succour.

Invoice, a particular Account of Goods, Cuſtom, Proviſion, Charges, *&c.* ſent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correſpondent in another Country.

Invoice-Tare, the Tare or Weight of the Caſk, Bag, *&c.* in which Goods are put, mention'd in the Invoice, or Factor's Account.

Involucrum Cordis, a Membrane or Skin that ſurrounds the Heart, the ſame with *Pericardium.*

To **Involve**, (properly to wrap or fold in) to engage, to intangle, to overwhelm; in *Algebra* to multiply a Quantity into it ſelf.

Involvulus, *(Lat.)* a Worm like a Canker, that deſtroys the Buds of Vines, the Vine-fretter.

Involuntary, not voluntary, contrary to one's Will, forc'd.

Involuntary Weeping. See *Epiphora.*

Involute and **Evolute Figures**, certain Geometrical Figures ſo termed by Mathematicians.

Involution, an inwrapping, or infolding; In *Algebra* the raiſing up a Quantity from its Root to any Power aſſigned, ſo that if the Root be multiply'd into it ſelf it will produce the ſecond Power, or Square; and if that Square be multiply'd by the Root, the third Power or Cube will be produced, and ſo on.

† **Inurbanity**, want of Courteſy, or Affability, Incivility, clowniſh Behaviour.

To **Inure**, to accuſtom; in a Law-ſenſe to take effect,

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effect, or be available. See, To *Enure*.

Inuſitate, that is not in uſe.

Inutility, Uſeleſſneſs, Unprofitableneſs.

Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded.

Inward flanking Angle. See *Angle*.

Joab, (*Heb*. Fatherhood) King *David*'s Siſter's Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or **Jehoiakim**, (*i. e*. the Lord's Preparation) a Name given to *Eliakim*, King *Joſiah*'s Son.

Joan, a proper Name of Women, anſwerable to that of *John* in Men; of this Name there were ſeveral great Queens, as thoſe of *Aragon*, *Navarre*, and *Sicily*.

Joanniticks, a certain Order of Monks, that wear the Figure of a Chalice upon their Breaſts.

Joaſh, or **Jehoaſh**, (*Heb*. the Fire of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Job, (*i. e*. ſighing or ſorrowing) an eminent Perſon, recorded in Holy Scripture as an exact Pattern of Patience.

Job's Tears, a ſort of Herb.

Jobb, a ſmall Piece of Work.

Jobber, he that undertakes ſuch Jobbs; in ſome Statutes it is us'd for one that buys or ſells Cattel for others.

Jockey, one that trims up and rides about with Horſes for Sale.

Jocket, or **Pocket**, (*Sax*.) a little Farm, as it were, requiring but one Yoke of Oxen to till it; the Word is ſtill us'd in ſome Parts of *Kent*.

Jocoſe, (*Lat*.) full of Jokes or Jeſts, diverting, pleaſant.

Jocular, done or ſpoken in Jeſt, ſportful.

Jocund, joyful, blithe, pleaſant, merry.

John, (*Heb*. the Grace of God) the Name of the Forerunner of our Bleſſed Saviour, ſirnamed the Baptiſt, and ſtyl'd the ſecond *Elias*; as alſo of that beloved Apoſtle and Evangeliſt call'd the Divine; ſince commonly taken for a proper Name, which has been born by ſeveral great Kings, and other renowned Men.

St. **John's Bread**, a kind of Shrub.

St. **John's Wort**, an Herb of a very dry binding Quality, the Oil of which is well known for its healing Virtue, when apply'd to Wounds and Ulcers.

Jollity, Gaiety, Mirth, good Humour.

Jolly, briſk, lively, merry.

Jonah, (*Heb*. a Dove) a noted Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whoſe Prophecy is contain'd among the other Books of Holy Scripture.

Jonathan, another *Hebrew* Name, ſignifying the Gift of God.

Jonick Dialect, a Propriety of Speech, peculiar to the *Ionians*. See *Dialect*.

Jonick Mood, a kind of Muſick that conſiſted of light, ſoft, and melting Strains, as amorous Songs, Sarabands, Courants, Jiggs, &c.

Jonick Order, an Order in Architecture, which had its Original from *Ionia*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*; the Body of the Pillar is uſually chanell'd or furrow'd with 24 Gutters, and its Length with the Capital and Baſe is 9 Modules, the Chapiter being chiefly compos'd of *Voluta*'s, or Scrolls.

Jonquil, a ſort of Flower.

Jonthus, or **Varus**, a ſmall brawny Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

Joram, or **Jehoram**, (*Heb*. the Height of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Jehoſhaphat*; alſo a King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*i. e*. the River of Judgment) a River of *Judæa*, whoſe two Spring-heads are *Jor* and *Dan*.

Joſcelin, a proper Name of Men.

Joſeph, (*Heb*. Increaſe) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*.

Joſephus, an Eminent Hiſtorian of the *Jewiſh* Nation, highly eſteem'd both by his own Countrymen, and by the *Romans*, whoſe Works, written in the *Greek* Tongue, are ſtill extant.

Joſiah, (*Heb*. the Fire of the Lord) a pious King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ammon*, and rooted out the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joſhua, (*i. e*. the Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who after the Death of *Moſes*, govern'd the People of *Iſrael*, and was chief Commander of their Armies.

Joſſing-block, a Block to get up on Horſe-back.

Joſtum, (in old *Latin* Records) Agiſtment, the paſturing or feeding of Cattel.

Jot, a Tittle, a Point, a very ſmall Matter.

Jotacism, (*Gr*. in Grammar) a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *I*, as *Juno Jovi iraſcitur*; alſo when the Sound of it is doubled, as *Troija*, *Maija*; alſo a Bad Pronunciation of the ſame Letter.

Jotſon. See *Jetſon*.

To **Jouder**, to chatter, as *The Boor jouder'd a welcome to me*.

Jovial, pleaſant, merry, jolly, briſk.

Jovis Barba. See *Barba Jovis*.

Jovis Flos, Saffron, a Plant that bears a very yellow Flower.

Jouk, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is ſaid to *Jouk* when ſhe falls aſleep.

Journal, (*Fr*.) a Day-Book, Regiſter, or Account of what has paſs'd daily; in *Navigation* a Book in which a particular Account is kept of the Ship's Way, the Changes of the Wind, and other remarkable Occurrences. In *Merchants-Accounts Journal* is a Book into which every particular Article is poſted out of the Waſte-book, and made *Debtor*, being expreſs'd in a clear Style, and fairly written.

Journey, Travel by Land, properly as much Ground as may be paſs'd over in a Day; alſo a Tract or Extent of Ground, Way, March: Among Farmers a Day's Work, in ploughing, ſowing, reaping, &c.

Journey-choppers, Regraters, or Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

Journey-man, ſtrictly one that works by the Day, but now the Word is alſo apply'd to thoſe that covenant to work with another in his Trade or Occupation by the Year.

Journeys-Accounts, (Law-Term) when a Writ is abated or overthrown without Default of the Plaintiff or Demandant, and a new one is purchas'd by Journeys-Accounts, *i. e*. as ſoon as it poſſibly can after ſuch Abatement of the firſt Writ.

Jowl, the Head of a Salmon.

Joy, Gladneſs, delight of the Mind, Pleaſure, Mirth.

Joys of the Planets, (in *Aſtrol*.) are certain Dignities that befall them, either by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a Houſe of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature.

Joyce, the proper Name of a Woman.

To **Join**, to put or come together, to agree.

Joynder, (in Common-Law) the joining or coupling of Two Perſons in a Suit or Action againſt another.

Joyning of Iſſue, is when the Parties agree to join, and refer their Cauſe to the Trial of the Jury.

Joynt-Battery. See *Battery*.

Joynt-Tenants, are ſuch Tenants as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, and *pro indiviſo*, or without Partition.

Joynter, a kind of Plane to ſmooth Boards.

Joynture, (Law-Term) a Covenant whereby the Husband aſſures to his Wife upon Account of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of Life, or otherwiſe: *Joynture* is alſo the State or Condition of Joynt-Tenants, alſo the joyning of one Bargain to another.

To **Joynture a Wife**, to make her a Joynture, or Settlement.

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Joyſt, a piece of Timber us'd in Building.

Ips, (*Gr.*) the Vine-fly, or Vine-fretter; an Inſect.

Iracible, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) capable of Anger, apt to be angry; as, *The iraſcible Appetite.*

Ire, a Word not much in uſe, ſignifying Anger, or Wrath.

Ire ad largum, (*Lat. i. e.* to go at large) an Expreſſion often us'd in the Law.

Irenarches, or Irenarcha, (*Gr.*) a Juſtice of the Peace; among the *Romans* a kind of Military Officer. See *Stationarii.*

Iris, an Herb call'd *Bark-Creſſes, Rocket-gentle,* or *Rocket-gallant.*

Iris, (*Gr.*) the Rainbow, one of the moſt wonderful Meteors of the Air, appearing in the Clouds of divers Colours; alſo the Circle next the Apple of the Eye, diſtinguiſh'd with variety of Colours: Alſo the black Circle about the Nipple of a Woman's Breaſt; alſo thoſe changeable Colours which ſometimes appear in the Glaſſes of Teleſcopes, Microſcopes, &c. Alſo that colour'd Figure which a Triangular Priſmatick Glaſs will caſt on a Wall when plac'd at a due Angle in the Sun-Beams; alſo the Name of a kind of precious Stone, and of the Flower-de-luce Plant.

Irkſome, troubleſome, tedious, diſpleaſing.

Iron, a Metal that is very full of Pores, and compounded of a vitriolick Salt, Sulphur, and Earth.

Clerk of the Irons, an Officer in the Mint, who is to take care that the Irons be clean, and fit to work with.

Iron-moulds, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk-Pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordſhire,* which are really a kind of indigeſted Iron-Oar; alſo a ſort of ſmall yellow Spots in Paper.

Iron-ſick, (Sea-Term) when the Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of a Ship or Boat are ſo eaten away with Ruſt, and worn out, that they ſtand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iron-wort, a kind of Herb.

Ironical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Figure *Irony,* ſpoken by way of Raillery; as, *An ironical Expreſſion.*

Irony, (in *Rhetorick*) a Figure us'd by Orators, when they ſpeak contrary to what they mean, ſo as to make a ſhew of praiſing an Adverſary, and at the ſame time to ſcoff at and deſpiſe him: as, *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory.*

To Irradiate, (*Lat.*) to dart or caſt forth Beams, to ſhine upon.

Irradiation, an irradiating, or caſting forth Beams, Brightneſs, Splendor, Luſtre: It is alſo us'd by *Van Helmont,* and ſome other Chymiſts, to expreſs the Operation of ſome mineral Medicines, which they will have to impart their Virtue without ſending forth any thing material out of them, and without any Loſs of their own Subſtance or Weight.

Irrational, void of Reaſon.

Irrational Lines, (in *Geom.*) ſuch as are incommenſurable to a Rational Line; ſo Figures incommenſurable to the Rational Square may be call'd *Irrationals,* or *Surds*: In like manner the Reaſon that is between incommenſurable Quantities is termed *Irrational Reaſon.*

Irrational Numbers or Roots. See *Surd Root.*

Irrational Quantities. See *Rational Quantities.*

Irreconcileable, that cannot be reconciled, not to be made Friends again, or to agree.

Irrecoverable, not to be recovered, or repaired.

Irrecuperable, the ſame as *Irrecoverable.*

Irrefragable, undeniable, not to be baffled, or withſtood.

Irrefutable, that cannot be confuted.

Irregular, not regular, being out of Rule, unruly, diſorderly.

Irregular Body, a Term in *Geometry.* See *Body.*

Irregular Curves. See *Curves.*

Irregular Fortification. See *Fortification.*

Irregularity, going out of Rule, Diſorderlineſs: In the Canon-Law, an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as when one is maimed, much deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous Crime.

Irreligion, want of Religion, Ungodlineſs, Profaneneſs.

Irreligious, that has little or no Religion, ungodly, profane.

† Irremeable, that cannot be repaſſed, from which one cannot return again.

Irremediable, that cannot be remedied, or helped, remedileſs, deſperate.

Irremiſſible, not to be remitted, pardoned, or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irreparable, that cannot be repaired, or reſtored to its firſt State, unrecoverable.

Irreplevіable, or Irreplevіſable, that ought not to be replevy'd, or ſet at large upon Sureties; as, *The Diſtreſs ſhall be irrepleviſable.*

Irreprehenſible, not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreproachable, not to be reproached, that cannot be charged with any Fault.

Irreprovable, not to be reproved, unblameable, blameleſs.

Irreſiſtible, not to be reſiſted, oppoſed, or withſtood.

Irreſolute, unreſolved, doubting, wavering, uncertain what Courſe to take, inconſtant.

Irreſolution, Unreſolvedneſs, Uncertainty, Suſpenſe.

Irretrievable, not to be retrieved, recovered, or got again.

Irreverence, want of Veneration, or Reſpect, eſpecially for Sacred Perſons and Things, Rudeneſs.

Irreverent, that ſhews no Reverence, or Reſpect, profane, rude.

Irreverſible, that cannot be reverſed, repealed, or made void, unrepealable.

Irrevocable, not to be revoked; recalled, or brought back.

Irriga ed, watered; as, *A Country irrigated by ſeveral fine Rivers.*

Irrigation, the watering of a Meadow, Garden, &c. In *Chymiſtry* it is the ſame with *Humectation.*

Irriguous, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

Irriſion, a laughing to ſcorn, ſcoffing, flouting, or mocking; alſo the Rhetorical Figure *Irony,* ſo call'd by *Ruffinianus.*

To Irritate, to incenſe, or urge, to provoke to Anger, to ſtir up.

Irrita ion, an irritating, or provoking, a ſtirring up, eſpecially of the Humours of the Body.

† Irrozation, a bedewing, beſprinkling, or moiſtening.

Irruption, a breaking violently into an Enemy's Country, to commit Spoil, or Ravage; an Inroad, or forcible Entrance.

Iſaac, (*Heb.* Laughter) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham,* and Father of *Jacob.*

Iſabella, a proper Name of Women; from *Elizabeth, q. d. Eliſa Bella*; alſo a ſort of Colour between White and Yellow.

Iſagogical, (*Gr.*) belonging to an Introduction or Preface, Introductory.

Iſagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of equal Angles.

Iſatis, the Herb *Woad,* alſo a kind of wild Lettice.

Iſatodes, a Boil, or Sore, whoſe Colour reſembles that of Woad, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

Iſcariot, the Sirname of *Judas,* that betray'd our Saviour, from the *Hebrew* Words *Iſch Kerioth, i. e.* of *Kerioth,* a Town of *Judah,* mention'd in *Joſh.* 15. 25. which was his Birth-place: Or, as others ſay, from the *Syriack, Eſcariuta,* a Purſe, or Money-Bag; becauſe he had the Bag, and was, as it were, Treaſurer to the Sacred Company. See *John* 12. 6. and 13. 29.

Iſchæma,

Ischœma, *(Gr.)* Medicines which by their binding, cooling, or drying Virtue, ſtop the violent Motion of the Blood, and cloſe up the opening of the Veſſels.

Ischæmon, an Herb like *Millet*, or *Herſe*, having ſharp and moſſy Leaves, which is good to ſtanch Blood.

Ischas, a kind of *Wild Radiſh*, *Sow-Thiſtle*.

Ischias, a Diſeaſe call'd the Sciatica, or Hip-gout.

Ischias major, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which goes to the Muſcles and Fat of the Leg, and afterwards is divided into ſeveral Branches, which are ſpread out to the Toes.

Ischias minor, is likewiſe a ſmall Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly ſpent on the Muſcles and Skin that are about the upper Joint of the *Femur*, or Thigh.

Ischiatick, troubled with or ſubject to a Pain in the Hip.

Ischium, the Hip, or Huckle-bone. See *Coxæ Os*.

Ischnotes, a Fault in Speech, being a pronouncing of Words with a mincing and ſlender Tone.

Ischureticks, Medicines that force Urine, when there is a Stoppage of it.

Ischuria, a Stoppage of Urine, or Difficulty in making Water.

Iſhmael (*Heb.* God has heard) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-Woman *Hagar*.

Iſicium, *(Lat.)* a kind of Pudding call'd an Iſing or Sauſage.

Iſidis Plocamus, *(Gr.)* a Sea Shrub like Coral.

Iſinglaſs, a kind of Fiſh-glue brought from *Iſland*, and thoſe Parts, us'd in Medicines, and by ſome for the adulterating of Wine, but in that Caſe forbidden by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2.

Iſis, the River *Ouſe* in *Wiltſhire*, which afterwards meeting with the *Thames* is call'd *Thamiſis*.

Iſland, a piece of Land ſurrounded on all ſides by the Waters of the Sea, or of a River.

Iſlander, an Inhabitant of an Iſland.

Iſle, the ſame as *Iſland*: In *Architecture*, *Iſles* are Sides or Wings of a Building, from the *French* Word *Aile*, *i. e.* a Wing.

Iſocolon, *(Gr.* in *Grammar)* a Term us'd when two Sentences are alike in Length.

Iſochrone, (in *Mechanicks*) Equality of Time: Thus the Vibrations or Swings of a *Pendulum*, or hanging Weight, that are made in the ſame Space of Time, are ſaid to be *Iſochronous*.

Iſocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, chiefly famous for his Panegyrick recited at the *Olympick Games*, by which he ſtirr'd up the *Greeks* againſt *Aſia*.

Iſomeria, a Diſtribution into equal Parts: In *Algebra*, the Method of clearing an Equation from Fractions, otherwiſe call'd *Converſion of Equations*.

Iſonomia, an Equality in Diſtribution.

Iſoperimeters, or **Iſoperimetrical Figures**, (in *Geom.*) ſuch Figures as have equal Perimeters, or Circumferences.

Iſoſceles Triangle, a Triangle that has two Legs or Sides only equal, and whoſe Third is call'd the Baſe.

Iſotates, one that overſees or views a Thing, to obſerve whether it be equal, or right.

Iſped, (old Word) diſpatched.

Iſpida, *(Lat.)* the King's-fiſher, a Bird.

Iſrael, (*Heb.* prevailing in the Lord) a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, upon his wreſtling with an Angel, whence his Poſterity were call'd the Children of *Iſrael*.

Iſſachar, (*Heb.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Iſſuant, *(Fr.* in *Heraldry)* a Term us'd when a Lion or other Beaſt is drawn in a Coat of Arms juſt iſſuing out of the bottom Line of any Chief, Feſſe, *&c.* See *Naiſſant*.

Iſſue, Paſſage, Out-let, going out, Succeſs, Event, End; alſo a ſmall Ulcer made in the Arm, Leg, or other ſound Parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours. In Common Law, *Iſſue* ſignifies Children begotten between a Man and his Wife; alſo ſometimes Profits growing from Amercements or Fines, or the Profits of Lands and Tenements; alſo that Point of Matter depending in Suit, upon which the Parties join, and put their Cauſe to the Trial of the Jury.

To **Iſſue**, to ſtream, or ſpring forth, to ſally out.

To **Iſſue out**, to publiſh, or diſperſe abroad, to diſburſe, or lay out.

Iſthmian Games, certain Solemn Games among the ancient *Greeks*, appointed by *Theſeus* in Honour of *Neptune*, and kept every Fifth Year in the Iſthmus of *Corinth*.

Iſthmus, *(Gr.* in *Geog.)* a narrow Part or Neck of Land that lies between two Seas, and joins a Peninſula to the Continent: In *Anatomy*, it is taken by ſome for that Part which is between the Mouth and the Gullet; alſo the Ridge that ſeparates the Noſtrils.

Italian, or **Italick**, belonging to the Country of *Italy*, as the *Italian Language*, *the Italick Letter*, a particular ſort of Letter or Character us'd in Printing and Writing.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

Italick Order of Architecture. See *Compoſite Order*.

Italy, one of the moſt famous Countries of *Europe*, ſo nam'd, either from *Italus*, King of *Sicily*, or from Oxen, call'd *Italoi* in the old *Greek*.

Item, *(Lat.)* alſo, likewiſe, in like manner; a Word often us'd in Laſt Wills and Teſtaments; it is alſo ſometimes taken for a Caution, or Warning, as *This is a fair Item for you*; and ſometimes for an Article or Particular of an Account, as *To examine the ſeveral Items of Diſburſements*.

To **Iterate**, to do or ſay the ſame thing over again, to repeat.

Iteration, the Act of iterating, or repeating.

Itinerant, Travelling, or taking a Journey.

Juſtices Itinerant, certain Juſtices who were anciently ſent with Commiſſions into divers Counties to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes eſpecially as were term'd *Pleas of the Crown*. See *Juſtices in Eyre*.

Itinerarium, *(Lat.)* an Itinerary, a Journal; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, which being fix'd in the Urinary Paſſage, ſhews the *Sphincter*, or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more ſure making of an Inciſion to find out the Stone.

Itinerary, a Book containing a Deſcription of Roads, with an Account of the Miles and Diſtances of Places one from another; alſo a Note-Book, in which Travellers uſually ſet down the moſt remarkable Particulars of what they have ſeen and obſerved.

Jub, (old Word) a Bottle.

Juba, *(Lat.)* the Main of a Horſe, or other Beaſt alſo a kind of hairy Subſtance, like that at the Top of Reeds; among Herbaliſts a ſoft looſe Beard which hangs at the End of the Huſks of ſome Plants that are of the nature of Corn, particularly in *Millet*.

Jubal, *(Heb.* fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, the Inventer of the Organ and Harp.

Jubarb, *(q. d. Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard)* an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Houſe-leek*.

Jubeb. See *Jujubes*.

Jubilate, (a Term us'd in the *Roman* Church) a Monk, Canon, or Doctor, that has been Fifty Years a Profeſſor.

Jubilation, a ſolemn Rejoicing, a ſhouting for Joy.

Jubile, or **Jubilee**, a great Feſtival of Reſting and Releaſing, celebrated by the *Jews* every Fiftieth Year, for then Bond-men were made free, and Poſſeſſions return'd to the firſt Owners; neither was it lawful to plant or ſow any thing that Year. Among Chriſtians

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Christians this Solemnity was first appointed by Pope *Boniface* VIII. *A. D.* 1300. to be kept every Hundred Years: Afterwards it was celebrated every Fiftieth Year, by Order of *Clement* VI. in 1350. and at last every Twenty-fifth Year, according to the Injunction of *Sixtus* IV. 1475. which Custom has continu'd ever since.

Jucca Pernana, (*Lat.*) a Plant, the Root of which makes that Bread call'd *Cassava*, in the *West-Indies*.

† **Jucundity**, Pleasantness, Mirth.

Judah, or **Jehudah**, (*Heb.* Confession) the eldest Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judæa, a Country of *Syria* in the lesser *Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews* of the Twelve Tribes; and call'd the Land of Promise; and by Christians, the Holy Land.

Judaical, or **Judaick**, belonging to the *Jews*.

Judaicum Bitumen. See *Asphaltos*.

Judaicus Lapis, a Stone found in *Judea*, from whence it takes Name, which is often us'd in Distempers of the Reins.

Judaism, the Religion, Sacred Rites, or Customs of the *Jews*.

To **Judaize**, to follow the Doctrine, Ceremonies, or Superstition of the *Jews*.

Judas's-Tree, a Tree with broad Leaves, somewhat like those of the *Apricock*, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judge, an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity, appointed to execute Justice in Civil or Criminal Causes; who takes an Oath at his Creation, That he shall indifferently administer Justice to all that shall have any Suit or Plea before him.

To **Judge**, to think, believe, or suppose; to conceive or imagine; to deliver one's Opinion about a thing: Also, to hear and determine a Cause, to try or be a Judge of it; to give or pass Judgment, Sentence or Verdict.

Judger; in *Cheshire*, to be Judger of a Town, is to serve on the Jury at the Lord's Court.

Judgment, discerning Faculty, Reason, Understanding, Prudence, Discretion; Opinion, Mind, Decision, Sentence, Decree, Order. *Judgment* is also taken for the Second Part of *Logick*, which disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

The **Judgments of God**, are the remarkable Punishments which he inflicts upon Nations, Families, and private Persons, for their Sins and Transgressions.

Judicatory, a Place of Judgment, or hearing of Causes.

Judicature, a Judge's Place, or Office.

A **Court of Judicature**, an Assembly of competent Judges, and other Officers for the hearing, trying, and determining of Causes.

Judicial, or **Judiciary**, Legal, done in due Form of Justice, or according to due Course of Law.

Judicial Astrology, a Science that vainly pretends to judge of, and foretell future Events, by observing the Position and Influence of the Stars, and Heavenly Bodies.

Judicial Writ. See *Writ*.

Judicious, endowed with much Judgment and Reason; rational, prudent, discreet, advised.

Judicium Dei, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) a Name which our Ancestors gave to those Trials of *Ordeal*, which are now quite laid aside and forbidden.

Judith, (*Heb.* Praising) the Daughter of *Merari*, who deliver'd *Bethulia* by cutting off *Holofernes*'s Head.

Jug, a sort of earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink, &c. Also a Country-word for a Common, Pasture, or Meadow.

Jugale Os, (*Lat.*) the Jugal Bone about the Temples; the same with *Zygoma*.

Jugerum, (among the *Romans*) an Acre of Land, so much as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day; containing, according to *Quintilian*, 240 Foot in length, and 120 in breadth.

Juglans, a Walnut-tree, or Walnut; the outward Bark dry'd, causes a strong Vomit, and the Carkins are a gentler Vomit; the fresh Nuts are loosening, but the dry are hot, and hard to digest.

Jugular, belonging to the Throat.

Jugular Veins, those Veins that go along the sides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head; being of two sorts, *viz. the External* and *Internal*.

† **Jugulation**, a cutting the Throat of any one; a killing, or murdering.

Jugulum, the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe is; the Neck-bone, Throat-bone, or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone, otherwise call'd *Furcula Superior*.

Jugum, a Yoke, a Couple, a Pair; the Ridge or Top of a Hill or Bank: Also a kind of Gallows made of Forks and Spears, under which the *Romans* caus'd their conquer'd Enemies to pass: Also an Acre of Land: In Doomsday-Record, it is taken for half an *Arpent*, or Fifty Pearches.

Juice, or **Juicement**. See *Gise, and Gisement*.

Jujubes, a kind of Prunes growing in *Italy*, much us'd in Physick, and sold by *Apothecaries*: They are moderately hot and moist, and serve to qualify the sharpness of the Blood.

To **Juke**, or **Jug**, to pearch or roost, as a *Hawk* and other Birds do.

Julap, or **Julep**, (*Pers.* a sweet Potion) a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste, made of Barley-water, or of distill'd Waters, Spirits, &c. and sweeten'd with Sugar, or cooling Spirits.

Julian, (in *French* Cookery) an exquisite Potage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a great Pot or Kettle, with a good Piece of Beef, a Fillet of Veal, a fat Capon, all sorts of Roots, and some Herbs.

Julian Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Julian Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another; which is produced by the continual Multiplication of the Three Cycles, *viz.* that of the Sun of 28 Years, that of the Moon of 19 Years, and that of the Indiction of 15 Years: This *Epocha* was first invented by *Julius Scaliger*, and is of good Use in Chronology.

Julian Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours, so nam'd from *Julius Cæsar*, who caus'd the *Roman* Calendar to be reform'd, and now commonly call'd the Old Style, in Contradistinction to the *Gregorian*, or New Style. See *Gregorian Account*.

Julio, an *Italian* Coin, first stampt by Pope *Julius*, and worth about Five-pence of our *English* Money.

Julis, (*Gr.*) the Sea-*Junkerlin*, or *Rain-bow* Fish.

Julius Cæsar, the first Emperor of *Rome*, who subdu'd *France*, *Spain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greatest Part of *Germany*, and made *Great Britain* Tributary; but was at last kill'd in the Senate-house, after having receiv'd 26 Wounds with the Daggers of the Conspirators.

Julus, the Moss or Down of Fruit; as of an *Apricock*, *Peach*, *Quince*, &c. Among *Herbalists*, it is taken for those Catlins or long Tufts, that in the beginning of the Year grow out of *Hasels*, *Walnut-trees*, &c. Also the *Galley-worm*, an *Insect*.

July, the Fifth Month of the Year in reckoning from *March*; whence it was at first call'd *Quintilis*, but afterwards had its Name chang'd in honour of *Julius Cæsar*.

Jumbals, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners, and wreath'd into Knots.

To **Jumble**, to mingle together, to confound.

Jument, (*Lat.*) a Labouring-Beast; any sort us'd for Tillage or Carriage; as Horses, Oxen, &c.

Jump, a Leap; also a short Coat, or a kind of Bodice for Women.

Junames, (in *Husbandry*) Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the fore-going Year.

Juncare, (in old *Latin* Records) to strew or

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ſpread with Ruſhes, according to the ancient Cuſtom of ſetting out Churches, and even the Bed-chamber of a Prince.

Juncaria, or **Joncaria**, a Soil or Place where Ruſhes grow.

Junco, the *Reed-Sparrow*, a Bird.

Junto, or **Junto**, *(Span.)* a Meeting of Men to ſit in Council: Alſo a Cabal, private Faction, or Party; a Combination.

Juncture, *(Lat.* properly a joining or coupling together*)* an Inſtant, Nick, or Moment of Time; the preſent Poſture or State of Affairs: In *Surgery*, it is the ſame as *Diorthoſis*, or the reducing of crooked Members to their due State.

Juncus, a Bulruſh.

June, the Sixth Month of the Year, ſo call'd from the Goddeſs *Juno*; or as others will have it, *a Junioribus, i. e.* from the younger ſort of People; or, according to ſome others, from *Junius Brutus*, who drove out the King of *Rome*, and began the firſt Conſulſhip in that Month.

Junettin, a ſort of Apple.

Juniculus, *(Lat.)* a Vine-branch, growing out a great Length.

Junior, a Word often us'd to expreſs the younger, in ſpeaking of two Perſons of the ſame Name: Alſo one of a later ſtanding in any Profeſſion or Faculty; as, *He is my Junior*.

Juniper-tree, a Shrub, whoſe Wood being burnt, perfumes the Air; its Berries and Gum are much us'd in Phyſick; and its Coals rak'd up in Embers, will keep Fire twelve Months.

Junk, a kind of *Indian* Ship; alſo a Word us'd by Seamen for any piece of an old Cable.

To **Junket**, or **go a junketting**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats, to hunt after dainty Diſhes.

Junkets, Cakes and Sweat-meats, with which Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young Men their Sweat-hearts; any ſort of delicious Fare to feaſt and make merry with.

Juno, a Heathen Goddeſs, the Siſter and Wife of *Jupiter*.

Juno's Roſe, the Lilly, a Flower.

Juno's Tears, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Vervain*.

Junto. See *Junto*.

Ivory, the *Elephant's* Tooth, being the fineſt and whiteſt kind of Bone, of which Boxes, and great Variety of Toys are uſually made.

Jupiter, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens: Alſo one of the Seven Planets, the largeſt and higheſt except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the Space of Twelve Years. Among *Aſtrologers*, 'tis counted the greater Fortune, as being of a kind and temperate Nature. Among *Chymiſts*, *Jupiter* is taken for Tin; and in *Heraldry*, it is a Blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; anſwering to *Sapphire* in thoſe of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Eſcutcheons of the Gentry.

Jupiter's Diaphoretick. See *Antihecticum Poterii*.

Jupiter's Diſtaff, an Herb; a kind of Clary bearing a Yellow Flower, and otherwiſe call'd *Mullein*.

Jurat, *(Lat.)* a Magiſtrate of the nature of an Alderman, in ſome Corporations: as, the *Mayor and Jurats of Maidſtone, Rye, Winchelſey*, &c. So the Iſland of *Jerſey* is govern'd by a Bailiff and Twelve Jurats or Sworn Aſſiſtants. *Jurats* are alſo certain Officers in *France*, otherwiſe call'd *Echevins*, eſpecially at *Bourdeaux*, and other Towns of *Gaſcony*.

Jurden, or **Jurdon**, a kind of great Chamber-pot or Urinal.

Juridical, that is, according to Law; belonging to the Execution of Law, Right, or Juſtice.

Juridical Days, Days on which the Law is adminiſter'd; Court-days.

Juriſdiction, Power and Authority to adminiſter and execute Laws; as Judges have in their reſpective Progreſſes: Alſo a Court of Judicature; particularly of a Lord of a Manor, with the Verge, or Extent of it.

Juriſprudence, the Skill or Knowledge of the Law.

Juriſt, an Author that treats of Matters of Law; a Civilian, a Lawyer.

Juris Utrum, a Writ that lies for the Incumbent or Poſſeſſor of a Benefice, whoſe Predeceſſor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

Juror, or **Jurour**, one of the Jury Sworn; a Jury-man.

Jury, (in Common-Law) a Company conſiſting of Twenty-four or Twelve Men, Sworn to enquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth, upon ſuch Evidence as ſhall be deliver'd them touching the Matter in Queſtion. In *England* there are three ſorts of Trials, *viz.* one by Parliament, another by Battel, and a third by Aſſize or Jury. In the General Aſſize, there are many Juries, of which one is call'd the *Grand Jury*, and the reſt *Petty Juries*.

The **Grand Jury**, conſiſts of Twenty-four grave, and ſubſtantial Gentlemen, or ſome of the better ſort of Yeomen, choſen indifferently by the Sheriff, out of the whole County, to conſider of all Bills of Indictment preferr'd to the Court; which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa Vera*, or diſallow by *Indorſing Ignoramus*.

The **Petty Jury**, conſiſts of Twelve Men, who are impannell'd upon Criminal and Civil Cauſes: Thoſe that paſs upon Life and Death, have ſuch Matters referr'd to them as were approv'd of by the Grand-Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*; whereupon the Priſoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is Acquitted and ſet Free. In Civil Cauſes, the Jury, after due Conſideration, bring in their Verdict, either for the Plaintiff or the Defendant; and in real Actions, either for the Demandant or the Tenant.

Clerk of the Juries, or **Curata-Writs**, an Officer in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpora* and *Diſtringas*, for Appearance of the Jury, after they have been return'd upon the *Venire facias*.

Jury-maſt, (Sea-Term) when the Fore-maſt, or Main-maſt is broken down by a Storm, or loſt in a Fight, the Mariners put ſome great Yard that is ſav'd into the Step of the broken Maſt, and faſten it into the Partners; fitting it with Sails and Ropes, ſo as to make a poor ſhift to ſail and ſteer the Ship: And this is call'd a *Jury-maſt*.

Jus, *(Lat.)* Law, Right, Equity.

Jus Coronæ, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many things from the general Law relating to the Subject.

Jus Curialitatis Angliæ. See *Courteſy* of England.

Jus Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance. See *Heir*.

Jus Patronatus, (in *Canon Law*) the Right of preſenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the ſame with *Advowſon* in the Common Law.

Jusquiamus, or **Hyoſcyamus**, the Herb *Henbane*, or *Hog-bane*.

Juſſel, a Diſh made of ſeveral Meats minced together.

Juſt, right, reaſonable, righteous, upright, fit, fitting.

Juſt Diviſors, (in *Mathematicks*) are ſuch Numbers or Quantities as will divide a given Number or Quantity, and leave no Remainder: As if 6 be a Number propoſed, its juſt Diviſors are 1, 2, 3 and 6. Every one of theſe Diviſors, except that which is equal to the given Number or Quantity, is alſo call'd an *Aliquot Part*; which See.

To

To **Juſt**, or **Juſtle**, (*Fr.*) to run a Tilt.

Juſts, Tiltings, or Combats on Horſe-back, with Lances or Spears.

Juſte-a-Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, ſits cloſe to the Body, and ſhews the exact Shape of it.

Juſtice, Juſtneſs, Right, Law, Equity, Reaſonableneſs, upright Dealing; one of the Cardinal Vertues which may be defined to be a firm and conſtant Will, to render to every one what is his due.

Juſtice-ſeat, the higheſt Foreſt-Court, always held before the Lord-Chief-Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt, upon warning forty Days before; where Judgments are given, and Fines ſet for Offences, *&c.*

Juſtice, or **Juſticer**, an Officer appointed by the King or Commonwealth, to do Right by way of Judgment.

Juſtice or **Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas**, is he who with his Aſſiſtants hears and determines all Cauſes at the Common-Law; that is to ſay, all Civil Cauſes between common Perſons, as well Perſonal as Real; and he is a Lord by his Office.

Juſtice of the Foreſt, or **Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt**, is likewiſe a Lord by his Office, and the only Juſtice that can appoint a Deputy: He has the hearing and determining of all Offences within the King's Foreſts, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert. Theſe are two in Number, one having Juriſdiction over all the Foreſts on the hither Side of the *Trent*, and the other over all beyond that River.

Juſtice, or **Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench**, is the Capital or Chief-Juſtice of *England*, and a Lord by his Office; which is more eſpecially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, *i. e.* ſuch as concern Offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treaſons, Felonies, Mayhems, *&c.*

Juſtices of Aſſize, ſuch as were wont by a ſpecial Commiſſion to be ſent into this or that County, to take Aſſizes for the Eaſe of the Subjects: Theſe Commiſſions of late Years have been ſettled and executed only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the Juſtices of both Benches go their Circuit by two and two, thro' all *England*, and diſpatch their Buſineſs by ſeveral Commiſſions.

Juſtices in Eyre, thoſe who were wont to be ſent with Commiſſion into divers Counties, to hear ſuch Cauſes as were termed *the Pleas of the Crown*: And they were appointed for the Eaſe of the People, who otherwiſe would be oblig'd to come up to the King's Bench, if the Cauſe were too high for the County-Court. See *Eyre*.

Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, ſuch as are ſent with Commiſſion to hear and determine all Cauſes belonging to thoſe that for any Offence are caſt into Gaol or Priſon.

Juſtices of Labourers, were Juſtices heretofore appointed to curb the Frowardneſs of Labouringmen, that would either be Idle, or exact unreaſonable Wages.

Juſtices of Niſi Prius, are now the ſame with *Juſtices of Aſſizes*; for it is an uſual Adjournment of a Cauſe in the Common-Pleas, to put it off to ſuch a Day, *Niſi prius Juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas Aſſizes*, *i. e.* Unleſs the Juſtices come before into thoſe Parts to take Aſſizes: So that upon this Clauſe they are ſtyl'd, *Juſtices of Niſi prius*, with reſpect to the Writ or Action they have to deal in.

Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, are Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary Occaſions, to hear and determine ſome particular Occaſions. See *Oyer and Terminer*.

Juſtices of the Pavilion, were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court of a ſingular Juriſdiction, which the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* anciently authoriz'd at a Fair kept at St. *Giles*'s Hill near that City, by virtue of a Patent from King *Edward* IV.

Juſtices of the Peace, are worthy Perſons appointed by the King's Commiſſion, to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell: Of theſe, ſuch whoſe Commiſſion has this Clauſe, *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*, &c. are call'd, *Juſtices of the Quorum*. See *Quorum*.

Juſtices of the Peace within Liberties, are ſuch in Cities and Towns-corporate as the former are in any County; and their Authority or Power is altogether the ſame within their ſeveral Precincts.

Juſtices of Tryal-Baſton, or **Trapl-Baſton**, were certain Juſtices empower'd by King *Edward* I. to make Inquiſition thro' the Realm upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Eſcheaters, *&c.* touching Extortion, Bribery, and Intruſion, into other Men's Lands; as alſo upon Barretors, Breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders: They were probably ſo call'd from the old *French* Word *Trailer*, *i. e.* to draw, and *Baſton* a Staff, becauſe they had a Staff deliver'd them as a Badge of their Office.

Lords Juſtices of the Kingdom, are the Regents or chief Governors of the Realm, during the King or Queen's Abſence.

Juſticements, a Law-word for all Things belonging to Juſtice.

Juſticiary, one that adminiſters Juſtice.

Juſticies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome ſpecial Cauſe, wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County-Court: This Writ particularly enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum, whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under Forty Shillings.

Juſtifiable, that may be juſtified.

Juſtification, the Act of juſtifying, clearing, or making good. Among Divines, a juſtifying or clearing of Tranſgreſſors of the Sacred Laws, by the Imputation of Chriſt's Righteouſneſs. In Common-Law, it is a ſhewing a good Reaſon in Court, why a Man did ſuch a Thing as he is call'd to anſwer.

Juſtificators, (Law-Term) Compurgators, ſuch as by Oath juſtify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another: Alſo Jurymen, becauſe they juſtify that Party for whom they give their Verdict.

To **Juſtify**, to clear one's ſelf, to make his Innocency appear, to verify, to ſhew or prove, to maintain or make good. In *Divinity*, to make, or to declare innocent; to bring into a State of Grace. In a Law-ſenſe, to give a Reaſon why ſuch an Act was done; as, *To juſtify in a Cauſe of Replevin*.

To **Juſtify the Lines**, (in the Art of Printing) is to make them even.

Juſtinian, the Name of two *Roman* Emperors, the firſt of whom was famous, for cauſing the Civil Law to be collected into a Body, call'd the *Pandects* and *Code*; whence Students of that Science are ſtyl'd *Juſtinianiſts*: The other was noted, for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*.

Juſtinians, a certain Religious Order, founded *A. D.* 1412. in the Abbey of St. *Juſtin* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus*, a *Venetian*.

To **Juſtle**, to puſh, to run a Tilt.

Juter, a Term us'd by ſome, for the fruitful, congealing, ſaltiſh Quality of the Earth.

Jutty, Part of a Building that *juts*, or ſtands out farther than the reſt.

Juvenalia, (*Lat.*) certain Games or Feats of Activity, in old Times celebrated at *Rome*, for the Health of Youth.

Juvencus, a young Bullock, or Steer.

Juvenile, Youthful; belonging to, or ſuitable to Youth.

Juvinility, Youthfulneſs; Heat, or Vigor of Youth.

Juverna, an ancient Name of *Ireland*.

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Jurtangina, a Sort of Quinſey, otherwiſe call'd *Cynanche*.

Jurta-Poſition, (in *Philoſ.*) Contiguity or Nearneſs; a ranging the ſmall Parts of any mixt Body into ſuch a Poſition, Order, or Situation, that the ſaid Parts being contiguous, or lying cloſe one to another, ſhall determine or ſhew a Body to be of ſuch a Figure, or Quality; or to be endu'd with ſuch Properties as are the natural Reſult of ſuch a Configuration or Diſpoſition of Parts.

Ivy, a creeping Plant that twines about Trees, and faſtens upon Walls, not being able to ſupport it ſelf. It was anciently conſecrated to the God *Bacchus*, upon Account of its cooling Quality, ſaid to repreſs the Fumes of Wine.

Iwimpled, (old Word) muffled.

Ixia, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Veins; the ſame with *Cirſos* and *Varix*.

Ixia or **Ixine**, a Sort of *Carduus*; an Herb which ſome call *Caneleon*.

Ixon, a great White Bird of the Raven-kind.

Iynx, the Wry-neck, or Emmet-hunter, or as ſome ſay, the Wag-tail; a Bird.

K A

Karl-Cat, a Word often us'd in *Lincolnſhire*, for a Male or Boar-Cat.

Kab or **Cab**, an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing three *Engliſh* Pints.

Kalendar and **Kalends**. See *Calendar* and *Calends*.

Kali or **Glaſs-wort**, a Sea-Herb, of whoſe Aſhes Cryſtal-Glaſſes and Soap are made. See *Alkali*.

Kantref, (*Welſh.*) a Province or Diviſion of a Country in *Wales*, containing a Hundred Towns. See *Cantred*.

Karera (among *Chymiſts*) the twentieth Part of a Drop.

Karite or **Carite**, a Name which our Monks in former times gave to the beſt Drink or ſtrong Beer that was kept in their Monaſtery.

Karle, (*Sax.*) properly ſignifies a Man, with any Addition or Title; a Servant, a Clown. Whence *Buſcarle*, a Sea-man; *Huſcarle*, a Houſhold-Servant, *&c.* And hence probably our modern Word *Churl* had its Original.

Karle-hemp, (Country-Word) the latter green Hemp.

Karob. See **Carob**.

Karrata Fœni, (in our old *Latin* Writers) a Cart-load of Hay, the ſame as *Carecta*.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

Catzen-Silver, a Sort of Stone, which as they ſay, cannot be conſum'd either by Fire or Water.

To **Kaw**, to cry as a Jack-Daw does.

To **Kaw for Breath**, to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty.

Kay or **Key**, a convenient Place on the Shore, for the loading or unloading of Veſſels; a Wharf.

Kayage, Toll or Money paid for Wharfage.

† **Keals**, (*Fr.*) Wooden Pins to play with, commonly call'd Nine-pins.

Kebbars or **Cullars**, refuſe Sheep taken out of the Flock.

To **Keckle**, (Sea-Term) to wind or twine ſome ſmall Ropes about the Cable or Bolt-rope, to preſerve them from galling in the Hawſe, or in the Ship's Quarter.

Kecks, dry Stalks, or Sticks.

To **Kedge**, (among Sea-men) to ſet up the Fore-Sail, or Fore-Top-Sail, and Miſſen, and ſo let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall, and lifting up the Kedge-Anchor, as often as Occaſion ſerves; when in a narrow River they would bring the Ship up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Kedgers or **Kedge-Anchors**, are ſmall Anchors us'd in calm Weather, and in a ſlow Stream.

Keel, a Veſſel for Liquors to ſtand and cool in.

Keel of a Ship, is the loweſt and firſt Piece of Timber, which lies in a ſtraight Line, in the Bottom of her Hull; being the *Baſis* or Foundation, on which all the reſt are faſten'd.

Falſe Keel, a Second Keel which is ſometimes put under the Firſt, when a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Rank Keel, is a deep Keel, which keeps a Ship well from rolling.

Keel-raking. See *Ducking at the Main Yard-arm*.

Keel-rope, a Hair-rope running between the Keelſon and the Keel, from one End to the other, which ſerves to clear the Limber-holes, when they are choaked or ſtopt up with the Ballaſt, *&c.*

To **Keel**, (old Word) to cool.

Keelage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid at *Hartlepole* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

Keelſon, the Second Piece of Timber, which lies right over the Keel, and is faſt bound together with ſtrong Iron-Bolts.

Keen, Sharp, that cuts well; ſharp or ſubtil, pricking, eager.

Keep, a ſtrong Tower in the middle of a Caſtle or Fort, in which the Beſieged make their laſt Efforts of Defence, as *the Keep of Windſor Caſtle*. Whence the Inner-fort of *Dover Caſtle*, built by K. *Henry* II. was call'd *The King's Keep*.

Keep your Loof or **Keep her to**, an Expreſſion us'd at Sea, when the Steerſ-man is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Keeper of the Exchange and Mint. See *Warden of the Mint*.

Keeper of the Foreſt, otherwiſe called *Chief Warden of the Foreſt*, is he that has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Foreſt, and the Check of all the other Officers.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, one of the chief Officers of the Kingdom, thro' whoſe Hand paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants from the King, ſtrengthen'd by the Great or Broad Seal, without which they are of no Force: He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority and Juriſdiction being in Effect the ſame with that of the Lord High-Chancellor.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is likewiſe a Lord by his Office, and a Member of the Privy Council: Under his Hand paſs all Charters ſign'd by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal, and ſome Deeds that do not paſs the Great Seal at all.

Keeper of the Touch, an Officer of the Mint, now call'd Maſter of the Aſſay.

Keepers of the Liberties of England. See *Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ*.

Keeve or **Keever**, a kind of Tub or Brewing-Veſſel, in which the Ale or Beer works before it is tunn'd.

Keg of Sturgeon. See *Cag*.

Keiri or **Cheiri**, Wall-flower; a Plant, the Flowers of which are cordial and good for the Sinews; they alſo eaſe Pain, provoke the Courſes, and expel a dead Child.

Kelder. See *Hans in Kelder*.

Kell or **Kiln**, a Place where Malt or Hops are dry'd, *Kell* is alſo the Caul or Skin that covers the Bowels.

Kellus, a kind of Subſtance like a White ſoft found in the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*, next above that call'd *Spar*.

Kelp, a Subſtance made of Sea-wrack, a Weed laid on Heaps, dry'd and burnt, which being ſtirr'd to and fro with an Iron-rake, grows thick and cakes together.

Kemelings, (old Word) a Brewer's Veſſel.

Ken, as *within Ken*, i. e. within Sight or View.

To **Ken**, (*Sax.*) to know, to ſpy out at ſome diſtance.

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Kenhelm, or **Kenelm**, a proper Name of Men, signifying *Defence of his Kindred.*

Kenks, (in Sea-Language) are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth as it is handed in or out: Also when any Rope makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pulleys, it is said *To make Kenks.*

Kennel, a Water-course, or Puddle in the Streets; also a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **Kennel**, a Term apply'd by Hunters to a Fox, when he lies in his Hole.

Kennets, a sort of course *Welsh* Cloth: In Sea-Affairs, small Pieces of Timber, nailed on the Inside of a Ship, to which the Ropes, call'd *Tacks* and *Sheats*, are belayed or made fast.

Kenred, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, signifying bold Counsellor, answerable to *Thrasybulus* in *Greek.*

Kentic, another proper Name, that signifies bold Commander, and answers to the *Greek Crateærchus.*

Kenwalph, or **Cenwulph**, (*i. e.* bold Helper) the Name of the Fifteenth King of the *South-Saxons.*

Kerb-Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

Kerchief, a kind of Linnen-Dress which old Women us'd to wear on their Head.

Kerf, (old Word) a Notch in Wood.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet-oak; being the chief Ingredient of a Confection call'd *Alkermes.* These Grains are of a binding Quality, and us'd with Success for Wounds, especially of the Nerves; as also against the Apoplexy, Palsey, &c.

Kern, an old *British* Word, signifying a Horn: Also an *Irish* Foot-Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; a Vagabond, or strolling Fellow; a Country-Bumpkin.

To **Kern**, to corn, to powder, or salt.

Kernel-water, (among Confectioners) a sort of Liquor made of the Kernels of Cherries and Apricocks, pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

Kernelled Walls, Walls built with Cranies or Notches, for the better Conveniency of shooting Arrows, and making other Defence; according to which Method several Manor-houses in *England* were anciently fortify'd, after the Castles were demolish'd for preventing Rebellion.

Kers, the same as *Cresses.*

Kersey, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, made chiefly in the Counties of *Kent* and *Devon.*

Kersey Rudge-washed. See *Rudge-washed Kersey.*

Kesar, a Word which the ancient *Britons* us'd instead of *Cæsar*; and is still taken in the same Sense for a King or Sovereign Prince.

Keshitah, a *Hebrew* Coin, so call'd from its being stampt with the Image of a Lamb: the same as *Gerah*; which see.

Kestrel, a kind of Hawk; a Bird of Prey.

Ketch, a Vessel like a Hoy, but of a lesser Size.

Kevils, or **Chevils**, (in Sea-Affairs) small wooden Pins, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

Key, an Instrument to open a Lock: In *Musick*, a certain Tone, to which every Composition ought to be fitted or apply'd; said to be either Flat or Sharp, upon account of the flat or sharp Third which is join'd with it. The middle Stone of an Arch in Building is also call'd *a Key:* Also a Wharf for landing or shipping off Goods. See *Kay.*

Key of a **River** or **Haven**, a Place where Ships ride, and are as it were lock'd in.

Keyage. See *Kayage.*

Keyle or **Keel**, a kind of Long Boat of great Antiquity, mention'd in Stat. 22. *H.* 8.

Keynard, (old Word) a Micher or Truant.

Keyus, or **Keys**, (in ancient Deeds) a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper: Whence in the Isle of *Man*, the twenty four chief Commoners, being as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People, are call'd *The Keys of the Island.*

Kibe or **Chilblain**, a painful Swelling often accompany'd with Inflammation, which happens more especially in the nervous and outward Parts, as the Heel, &c. being so much the more sensibly felt, as Air and Cold are more sharp and violent.

Kibrit, a Word sometimes us'd by *Chymists* for Sulphur.

Kibsey, a kind of Wicker-basket.

Kichar, a *Hebrew* Sum of Money. See *Chichar.*

Kichel, (old Word) a kind of Cake: Whence in old Times, God-fathers and God-mothers, when their God-children ask'd their Blessing, us'd to give them a Cake call'd *God's-Kichel.*

Kickshaw, a *French* Ragoo, or Sauce; a trivial or slight Business.

Kidcrow, (Country-Word) a Place for a sucking Calf to lye in.

Kidder, or **Kidyer**, a kind of Badger, or Huckster, one that carries Corn, dead Victuals, or other Merchandize up and down to sell.

Kidle, **Kidel**, or **Kedel**, (in ancient Deeds) a Wear or Dam in a River to catch Fish.

To **Kidnap**, to entice, or steal away Children.

Kidnapper, one that makes a Trade of decoying and spiriting away young Children, and others, to ship them for Foreign Plantations.

Kidney. See *Reins.*

Kidney-beans, a known kind of Pulse.

Kidney-vetch and **Kidney-wort**, several sorts of Herbs.

Kilderkin, a kind of liquid Measure, containing two Firkins, or eighteen Gallons.

Killow, a sort of Mineral Stone. See *Lapis Cæruleus.*

Kina, the Jesuits Bark. See *Cina.*

Kinburgh, (*Sax.* Strength and Defence of Kindred) a proper Name of Women.

Kinder, (among Hunters) a Company of Cats, &c.

King, (in *Saxon*, *Cyning*, or *Koning*) a Sovereign Prince, or chief Ruler; from the *Teutonick* Word *Konnen*, to know; upon account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endu'd; or from *Konnen*, to have Power, because he has absolute Rule over the whole Land.

King of Heralds, or **King at Arms**, a principal Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence of the Society; of whom there are three in Number, *viz. Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencenx*; which see in their proper Places.

King's-Bench, the Court or Judgment-Seat, where the King of *England* sometimes us'd to sit in his own Person; and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or King's Houshold, and was call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia.* This Court is more especially exercised about Criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown: The President of it is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, with three or four Justices Assistant; and its Officers are the Clerk of the Crown, a Prothonotary, and other inferior Ministers, Attorneys, &c.

King's-Evil, a Disease; the Gift of curing which has been attributed to the Kings and Queens of *England* ever since the Time of *Edward* the Confessor.

King's-fisher, a Bird so call'd, because it feeds upon Fish, and has Blue Feathers resembling a King's Purple Robe.

King's-Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in respect of a License there granted for the passing of a Fine.

Clerk of the King's Silver, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*, and by whom the

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the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is enter'd into a Paper-Book.

King-spear, an Herb, the Flower of which is good against the Poison of Asps.

King's Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was oblig'd to make Oath in *Chancery*, That she would not marry without the King's Leave.

Kingdom, (in *Geogr.*) one or more Countries subject to a Sovereign Prince: Also a Term made use of by *Chymists*, who call the three Orders of Natural Bodies, *viz. Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Mineral*, by the Name of Kingdoms.

Kingeld, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

Kintal, or **Quintal**, a Weight of one Hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of divers Nations. The *Kintal of Smyrna* is 123 Pounds, 3 Ounces, 9 Drams, or 120 l. 7 Oun. 12 Dr. but that of *Aleppo* is 465 l. 11 Oun. 15 Dr.

Kipe, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrow'd by degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends; which is used for taking of Fish, particularly at *Otmore* in *Oxfordshire*, where this manner of Fishing is call'd *Kiping*, and *going to Kipe*.

Kipper-time, a Space of Time between the Festival of the Invention of the H. Cross, *May* 3. and Twelfth-Day; during which, Salmon-fishing in the River *Thames* was forbidden by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Kirat, an *Arabick* Word, signifying the Weight of Three Grains.

† **Kirk**, a Church; as, *The Kirk of* Scotland.

Kirtle, a kind of short Jacket.

Kit, a Pocket-Violin; a Musical Instrument: Also a Country-Word for a Pail:

Kit-floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine; as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is termed the *Kit-floor*.

Kit-keys, the Fruit of the Ash-Tree.

Kitchen, a Room or Place where Meat is dressed, &c.

Clerk of the Kitchen, an Officer in a Nobleman's House, whose Business it is to buy in Provisions, keep the Accounts of Bills of Fare, &c.

Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Kite's-foot, a sort of Herb.

Kitta. See *Citta*.

Knack, a Toy; also a particular Skill or Faculty.

Knag, a Knot in Wood; the Branches that grow out in Hart's Horns, near the Forehead, are also call'd *Knags*.

Knap, the Top of a Hill or rising Ground.

To **Knap**, to snap, or break; to pick at: Among Hunters, the same as *to browse*, to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

Knap-bottle, a sort of Herb.

Knap-weed, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*; good to stay Fluxes, Rheums, and Bleeding.

Knave, (*Sax.*) at first signify'd a young Son, or Boy; whence a *Knave-child*, *i. e.* a Male-child is distinguish'd from a Girl, in several old Writers: Afterwards the Word was commonly taken for a Servant-boy, and by degrees for any Serving-man; but it is now generally us'd in an ill Sense, for a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat or Shark.

Knave-line, a Rope in a Ship; one End of which being fasten'd to the Cross-trees under the Main or Fore-Top, comes down by the *Ties* to a Block or Pulley call'd the *Ramhead*: Its Use is to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another, as they are apt to do, when new, and first us'd.

Knecks, the Twisting of a Cable or Rope, as it is veering, or putting out.

Knees, (among *Herbalists*) those Parts which in some Plants resemble Knees or Joints. In Sea-Affairs, certain crooked Pieces of Timber, made use of to fasten the Beams of a Ship to the Buttocks, being strongly bolted into both; and so call'd, because they are bowed like a Knee: The Cut-water of a Ship is also call'd the *Knee of the Head*.

Knee-grass, a sort of Herb.

Knee-holm, a Shrub.

Knee-Timber, Timber that is proper for making the Knees of a Ship.

Kneeling, or **Kelwell**, a sort of small Cod of which Stock-fish is made.

Knell, a Passing-bell, the ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

Knettles, (among Seamen) are two untwisted Rope-yarns, join'd together with a Knot at each End, to bind or make fast a Block or Pulley, a Rope, or the like.

Knevels, or **Kevels**, small Pieces of Wood, nail'd on the Inside of a Ship, to which the Sheet-Ropes and Tacks are made fast.

Knight, (*Sax. Cnight*) originally signifies a Soldier or Horseman in War; and those that were us'd to wait upon the Emperor in his Warlike Expeditions were call'd *Knechts*, *i. e.* Servitors, or lusty young Men. The Word is also taken for a Client or Vassal, especially one that holds his Lands by serving his Lord on Horseback: But it is now become a Title of Honour, bestow'd by the King on Persons whom for their eminent Worth or Valour, she thinks fit to single out from the ordinary sort of Gentlemen; and to raise them to a higher Degree of Dignity. Of Knights there are many sorts, but the most usual amongst us are these, *viz.*

Knights Batchelors, the lowest, but most ancient Order of Knighthood, deriv'd from the *Germans*; amongst whom it was an old Custom, That as soon as the State judg'd any of their young Men fit to manage Arms, and to undertake Martial Enterprizes, then in a full Assembly or Council, either one of the Princes, or the Father, or some other Relations of the young Man, furnish'd him with a Shield and Javelin, as the *Romans* us'd to give the *Virile* Gown to those whom they thought capable of Publick Employment; so that thenceforth from part of a Private House, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was also an ancient Ceremony to honour Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who receiv'd was solemnly to go to Church, and offering his Sword upon the Altar, to vow himself to the Service of God: Afterwards it became customary for Kings to send their Sons to the Neighbouring Princes, to receive Knighthood at their Hands. In Process of Time, besides the Sword and Girdle, gilt Spurs were also added for greater Ornament; whence in *Latin* they are styl'd *Equites Aurati*. The Word *Batchelors* some derive from the *French Bas Chevaliers*, as it were Knights of the lowest Degree; and others from *Battailler*, to combat or fight: They are also called *Knights* simply, without any other Addition.

Knight Banneret, from the *Dutch* Word *Bannether*, *i. e.* Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner. These Knights are allow'd to display their Arms in the King's Army; and such as are created under the Standard, by the King personally present, take Place of Baronets. This Dignity was conferr'd at first by the Kings of *England* and *France*, on such Gentlemen as signaliz'd their Valour in two Royal Battels, or such as had Ten Vassals, and Means to maintain a Troop of Horse at their own Charge. Some say the first Original of it was from King *Edward* III.

Knight Baronet, a Combination of Title in regard the Baronetship is generally accompany'd with that of the Knighthood; but the latter was made a distinct Order by K. *James* I. who for certain Disbursements

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burſements towards the Plantation in *Ulſter*, advanc'd ſeveral Perſons to this Dignity, and made it Hereditary by his Letters-Patents. Theſe Baronets were to have Precedency in all Writings, Seſſions and Salutations, before all ordinary Knights Banneret, Knights of the *Bath*, and Knights Batchelors.

Knights of the Bath, an Order of Knights made within the Liſts of the Bath, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation: Theſe Knights were oblig'd to bath themſelves the Night before, and obſerv'd ſeveral Religious Rites which uſually belong to Hermits, and other Holy Orders. They take Place of Knights Batchelors, but come after Baronets.

Knights of the Carpet, are another Sort of Knights made out of the Field, and ſo call'd, becauſe in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Chamber, ſuch Knights Batchelors as are made in Time of Peace, being uſually *Knighted* in the King's or Queen's Chamber, and not in the Field of Battel.

Knights of the Garter, or **of St. George**, an Order of Knighthood eſtabliſhed by K. *Edward* III. as ſome ſay, upon Occaſion of good Succeſs in a Skirmiſh, wherein the King's Garter was us'd for a Token. Others affirm, That the King after many great Victories, dancing one Night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happen'd to fall from one of them; whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid, That e'er long he would make that Garter be of high Reputation; and accordingly he founded this noble Order, giving them a Blue Garter decked with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn on the Left Leg only, with a Kittle, Crown, Cloak, Chaperon, Collar, and other magnificent Apparel: Afterwards King *Charles* I. for a farther Ornament, enjoin'd all the Companions of the Order, to wear on the Left Side of their upper Garment the Croſs of *England*, incircled with the Garter and Motto, from whence round about are caſt Beams of Silver, like the Rays of the Sun in full Luſtre.

This moſt honourable Society is a College or Corporation, having a common Seal belonging to it, and conſiſting of a Sovereign Guardian, who is the King or Queen of *England*, Twenty Five Companions, being Noblemen of the Realm, or Princes of Foreign Countries, *&c.* There are alſo depending upon this Order Twenty Six poor Knights, who have no other Suſtenance, but their Allowance, and are call'd *Poor Knights of Windſor*, becauſe the Seat of this College is *Windſor* Caſtle, with St. *George*'s Chapel, and the Chapter-houſe in the ſame Caſtle; their Solemnities being perform'd on St. *George*'s Day, *April* 23. The Officers belonging to this Order are the Prelate of the Garter, who is Biſhop of *Salisbury*, the Chancellor of the Garter, the Regiſter who is always Dean of *Windſor*, the principal King at Arms, nam'd *Garter*, and the Uſher of the Garter, who is alſo Uſher of the Prince's Chamber, and call'd the *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, an Order of Knighthood that began about *A.D.* 1120. having their firſt Foundation and Abode at *Jeruſalem*: Afterwards they had their Reſidence in the Iſland of *Rhodes*; whence they were driven out by *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, in 1523. and ever ſince their chief Seat has been at *Malta*, where they had done great Exploits againſt the *Turks*. There was one general Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*, with a Right to ſit in the Lords Houſe of Parliament, but towards the End of King *Henry* VIII's Reign, they were ſuppreſs'd for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or **Knights Templars**, were firſt appointed by Pope *Gelaſius*; or, as others ſay, by *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem*, *A. D.* 1117. Theſe Knights at firſt dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, not far from our Saviour's Sepulchre, where they charitably entertain'd Chriſtian Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them thro' the Holy Land to view ſuch Things as were to be ſeen there; defending them from the Infidels: But at laſt, becauſe they became vicious, and ſome of them fell away from Chriſtianity; or rather for that they grew too powerful, the whole Order was aboliſh'd by Pope *Clement* V. in 1309. as alſo by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312. and their Poſſeſſions were given to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, Two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, choſen to ſerve in Parliament, by the Free-holders of every County that can lay out Forty Shillings *per Annum*. Formerly none but Knights were admitted to the Office; every one that had a Knight's Fee being conſtrain'd to take upon him the Order of Knighthood: But now Cuſtom allows, that Eſquires may be choſen, provided they be reſident in the reſpective Counties, for which they are return'd.

Foreign Orders of **Knighthood** are theſe following, beſides the Templars, and thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, before-mentioned.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood founded in Memory of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*: It is an Order of *Savoy*, conſiſting of Fourteen Companions, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgin's Medal, and theſe Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, F. E. R. T. viz. *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took the Iſland of *Rhodes*.

Knights of the Order of Auſtria and Carinthia, or **of St. George**, appointed by the Emperor *Frederick* III. firſt Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, A. D. 1470.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower, founded by St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, with this Device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonſo* IX. King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavallero*'s, who went in Devotion to relieve the Town of *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*. Their Badge was a Red Croſs on the left Side.

Knights of La Calza, or **of the Stocking**, a *Venetian* Order.

Knights of the Order of Chriſtian Charity, made by *Henry* III. for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a *French* Order founded by K. *Philip* I. upon the Duke of *Montmorency*'s coming to Court, with a Collar full of Stag's Heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the Emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, made in *Germany*, A.D. 1417. by the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerom* of *Prague*.

Knights of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights de l'Epi, *i. e.* of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermine in *Armorica* or *Bretagne* in *France*, eſtabliſhed by K. *Francis* I.

Knights de l'Etoile, or **of the Star**, another Order of Knighthood in *France*: the Companions of which have this Motto, *Monſtrant Regibus aſtra viam*, *i. e.* the Stars ſhew a Way to Kings.

Knights of St. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*, the Third of that Title; the other Two being in *England* and *Auſtria*.

Knights of the Order of Genette, *i. e.* of the Horſe-bit, the moſt ancient Order of Knighood in *France*, founded by *Charles Martel*, after the Defeat of the *Saracens*, in a great Battel at *Tours*, *A.C.* 783.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, appointed by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his Marriage with

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Iſabel, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Companions wear a great Collar of double Fuſils, interwoven with Stones and Flints darting Flames of Fire, with this Device —— *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*, to ſhew Swiftneſs and Fierceneſs: There are 30 Knights belonging to this Order, of which the K. of *Spain* is chief.

Knights of the Golden Shield, eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis* II. on which Device was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*; Let us go to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of the Half-moon or Creſcent, created *A. D.* 1462. by *René*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquer'd *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, *i. e.* Praiſe.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St. *Helena*, a *Britiſh* Lady; and confirmed by the Pope, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Knights of St. Jago or **St. James**, an Order that obſerve St. *Auguſtin*'s Rule, and were ſettled under Pope *Alexander* III. Their great Maſter is next to the King in State, and has One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Crowns for his Yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Jarr, made by Don *Garcia*, King of *Navarre*; who, as he rode one Day a Hunting, came to a Cave, where he ſaw (as it is reported) an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; whereupon being moved with Devotion, he founded this Order.

Knights of Jeſus Chriſt, a *Portugueſe* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of St. Magdalen, a *French* Order of Knighthood appointed by St. *Lewis* againſt Duels.

Knights of Malta. See, *Knights of the Order of St. John of* Jeruſalem, *and Knights of* Rhodes.

Knights of St. Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption of Captives; a *Spaniſh* Order.

Knights of St. Mark, a *Venetian* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order founded *A. D.* 1119. of which the D. of *Savoy* was confirmed Grand Maſter by the Pope.

Knights of St. Michael the Archangel, a *French* Order eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis* XI. in 1469. It conſiſts of Thirty Six Knights, of whom the King is the Chief.

Knights of the Militia Chriſtiana, an Order of Knights but lately ſet up in *Poland*.

Knights of Montesſa, an Order in the Province of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt-Indies, were created by *James* I. King of *Great Britain*, and wear a Ribbon of an Orange-tawny Colour.

Knights of the Pear-tree, an Order in *Spain*, founded *A. D.* 1179. and afterwards call'd *Knights of* Alcantara *in* Leon.

Knights of the Porcupine, a *French* Order, whoſe Device was *Coninus & Eminus*; but K. *Lewis* XII. crown'd the *Porcupine* with another Motto, *Ultus Avos Troja*.

Knights of Rhodes, ſprung from the Hoſpitallers or Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, after they were forc'd out of the Holy Land; and having held that Iſland Two Hundred Years, they were driven out thence alſo by the *Turks*: But the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1529. gave them *Malta*, upon Condition to ſend him a Falcon yearly, as an Heriot or Acknowledgment, which is ſtill preſented every Year to the King of *Spain*.

Knights of the round Table, or **King Arthur's Knights**, a *Britiſh* Order of Knighthood, being the moſt ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Rue, or **of St. Andrew**, a *Scotch* Order of Knighthood.

Knights du Saint Eſprit, or of the *Holy Ghoſt*, created by the *French* King *Henry* III. at his Return from *Poland*, who was born and crowned King on *Whitſunday*. This, though a modern Order, is now moſt us'd in *France*.

Knights of San Salvador in Arragon, a *Spaniſh* Order founded by *Alonſo* VIII. *A. D.* 1118.

Knights of St. Stephen, made by *Coſmo*, Duke of *Florence*, A. D. 1591.

Knights of the Sword and Baudrick, a *Swediſh* Order.

Knights Templar. See, *Knights of the Temple* and *Templars*.

Knights Teutonick, call'd *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hoſpitallers and Templars, upon whom the Emperor *Frederick* II. beſtow'd *Pruſſia*, A. D. 1226. with this Proviſo, That they ſhould ſubdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at firſt Three Maſters, one in *Germany*, the ſecond in *Liefland*, and the Third in *Pruſſia*: But at laſt the Elector of *Brandenburgh* became ſole Maſter and Comptroller of their Order. See, *Teutonick Order*.

Knights of the Thiſtle, (in the Family of *Bourbon*) a *French* Order of Knights, who conſtantly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, *i. e.* None that provokes me goes away unpuniſhed.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, appointed by King *Henry* IV. in 1607. and conſiſting of One Hundred *French* Gentlemen.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, created in *Poland* by King *Ladiſlaus* V. *A. D.* 1325.

Knights Errant, certain wand'ring Fabulous Knights, whoſe wonderful Exploits are related in Romances and feigned Hiſtories.

Knights, (in Sea-Language) are Two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Halliards, and one for the Top-ropes; and they are commonly made in ſhape of ſome Head: One of theſe call'd the Main-Knight, ſtands behind the Main-Maſt; and the other termed the *Fore-Knight*, is ſet behind the Fore-Maſt, upon the ſecond Deck.

Knight-Marſhal, an Officer of the King's Houſe, who has Juriſdiction and Cognizance of all Tranſgreſſions within the King's Houſe and Verge; as alſo of Contracts or Agreements made there, to which one of the Houſe is Party.

Knights Fee, ſo much Inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which in old Times was about 800 Acres: Such as had 20 *l. per Annum* in Fee, or for Term of Life, according to Statute 1. *E.* II. might be compell'd to be Knights; but that Statute was repeal'd by 17. *Car.* I. It is alſo taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee, to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights-ſervice, or **Chivalry**, an ancient Tenure, whereby ſeveral Lands were held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service: This Tenure drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Marriage, Wardſhip, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by Statute 12. *Car.* II.

Knights-ſpur, a ſort of Herb.

Knighten-Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court held twice a Year under the Biſhop of *Hereford*, at his Palace; where the Lords of Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knights-ſervice of the Honour of that Biſhoprick, are Suiters.

Knighten-Guild, an old Guild or Company in *London*, conſiſting of Nineteen Knights; which was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now call'd *Portſoken-Ward*.

Knipperdollings, a Sect of Hereticks ſo call'd from the Name of their Ringleader, who appeared in *Germany* about the Time of *John* of *Leyden*.

Knoll, the Top of a Hill, a Word much us'd in the *Weſt*; eſpecially in *Herefordſhire*, as *Bircher's-Knoll*, &c.

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Knolls, a Word us'd in ſome Countries for Turneps.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts caſt up by Men's Labour, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*.

Knots, (among Sea-men) the Diviſions of the Log-line: Theſe are uſually 7 Fathom or 42 Foot aſunder: but they ought to be 50 Foot: They alſo uſe two ſorts of Knots in their Ropes, *viz.* the *Bowling-knot* and *Wale-knot*; which See.

Knots, a delicious ſort of ſmall Fowl well known in ſome Parts of *England*, and ſo call'd from *Canutus* the *Daniſh* King, by whom they were highly eſteem'd.

Knot-graſs, an Herb lying on the Ground, with long narrow Leaves like a Bird's Tongue. It is good againſt the Stone, Strangury, Bloody-flux, hot Swellings, fiſtulous Cancers, &c.

Known Men, a Name ſometime given to the *Lollards*, or good Chriſtians in *England*, who were counted Hereticks before the Reformation, for oppoſing the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

Knur or **Knurl**, a Knot in Timber.

Krimnel, a Country-word for a Powdering-tub.

Kyrie Eleſon, a Form of ſolemn Invocation us'd in the *Popiſh* Liturgy; as alſo in the *Latin* Tranſlation of the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*; ſignifying in the *Greek* Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us.*

Kyſte, (old Word) a Cheſt or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead.

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Laban, (*Heb.* white or ſhining) the Brother of *Rebecca*, the Wife of *Iſaac*.

Labarum, (*Gr.*) the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors, carry'd before them in the Wars, and ador'd by the Soldiers. It was a long Spear, with a Staff ſet croſs-way on the Top; from whence hung down a rich purple Standard, embroider'd with Gold, edg'd with Fringe, and beſet with precious Stones. It may be taken for a Church-banner, Flag, or Streamer; or for any Standard, or a Royal Flag; as in the Tower of *London*, Keep at *Windſor*, &c.

Labdanum or **Ladanum**, a kind of ſweet Gum ſweating from the Leaves of a ſmall Shrub, call'd *Ciſtus Ledon*, or *Syrian Cyſtus*, and us'd in Perfumes.

Label, a thin Braſs-Ruler, with a ſmall Sight at one end, and a Center-hole at the other: commonly us'd with a Tangent-line, on the edge of a Circumferentor to take Altitudes or Heights.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down on each ſide of a Miter, Crown, or Garland of Flowers: Alſo narrow ſlips of Paper or Parchment faſten'd to Deeds or Writings for hanging Seals: Any Paper joyn'd by way of Addition to a Will or Teſtament, is alſo call'd a *Label* or *Codicil*. In *Heraldry*, *Labels* are thoſe Lines which hang down from the File in the top of an Eſcutcheon, and ſerve to make a Diſtinction for the Elder Brother.

Labes, (*Lat.*) a Spot, Blemiſh, or Stain; a Fault or foul Mark; Ruin, Deſtruction, or Overthrow: Among *Surgeons*, it is ſometimes taken for a ſtanding or bunching out of the Lips.

Labia Lepozina or **Roſtra Lepozina**, Hare-lips; ſuch Lips as by reaſon of their ill make are cleft, and do not come cloſe together.

Labial Letters, (in *Grammar*) ſuch Letters as chiefly require the uſe of the Lips in pronouncing them, and to form their due Sound.

Labiate Flowers, (among *Herbaliſts*) are thoſe that have one or two Lips, ſome of which repreſent a kind of Helmet, or *Monk*'s Hood.

Laborant, one that aſſiſts, attends on, or works under a *Chymiſt*, whilſt he is about any Proceſs or Experiment.

Laboratis, a Writ that lies againſt ſuch, as not having wherewithal to live, refuſe to ſerve; or againſt one that refuſes to ſerve in Summer, where he ſerv'd in Winter.

Laboratory, a *Chymiſt's* Work-houſe; a Room fitted for Chymical Operations, and furniſh'd with Variety of Furnaces, Veſſels and Inſtruments that are requiſite in that Art.

Laborious, that works hard, or takes a great deal of Pains: Alſo that Pains muſt be taken about; painful, hard, toilſome.

Labour, Pains, Work, Toil, Drudgery, Difficulty, travel in Child-birth.

To **Labour**, to take Pains, to endeavour earneſtly. A Ship is ſaid *to Labour in the Sea*, when ſhe rolls, tumbles, and is very unſteady, either a-hull, or under Sail.

† **Labourſome**, troubleſome, toilſome.

Labroſulcum, (*Lat.*) a Swelling in the Lips. See *Cheilocace*.

Labrum, a Bathing-tub, a Vat for Wine, Oil, &c. the brim or brink of a River or Ditch; alſo a Lip.

Labrum Veneris, Fullers-weed or Teaſel, the Water of which takes off Spots from the Face, and beautifies it.

Labrus or **Labrax**, a kind of ravenous Fiſh.

Labruſca or **Labruſcum**, the Weed call'd *Wild-Vine*.

Laburnum, a kind of Shrub, the Bloſſom of which Bees will not taſte.

Labyrinth, (*Gr.*) a Place anciently made with ſo many Turnings and Windings, that a Man once enter'd in, could not find the way out, unleſs by the help of a Guide, or of a clew of Thread to direct him; a Maze. Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any kind of Intanglement, or intricate Buſineſs.

Among *Anatomiſts*, **Labyrinth** is taken for the ſecond, or as ſome ſay, the third Cavity, or Hollow of the Ear in the Bone nam'd *Os Petroſum*, which conſiſts of three winding ſemi-circular Pipes.

Lac, (*Lat.*) Milk, which is made by ſeparating the Humor call'd *Chyle* from the Arterious Blood.

Lac Lunæ or **Flores Argenti**, (among *Chymiſts*) a kind of white Earth full of Pores, and apt to crumble, that may be diſſolved in Water, which it will die with a Milky Colour.

Lac Sulphuris, a white Liquor made of Sulphur or Brimſtone diſſolved, and diſtilled Vinegar.

Lacca, a red tranſparent Subſtance, made as ſome ſay, by winged Ants; as Honey by Bees, and gather'd from a Tree of that Name, in *Bengala*, *Malabar*, &c. Alſo a kind of red Gum iſſuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, of which the beſt Sealing hard Wax is made; often us'd in Painting and Varniſhing.

† **Laceration**, a tearing, rending, or diſmembering.

Lacerna, (*Lat.*) a kind of Garment worn by the *Romans* over their Gowns, like a Caſſock, to keep off Rain and Cold; a Rocket, a Riding-coat.

Lacerta, a Lizard, a Newt or Eft: Alſo a kind of Sea-fiſh; in Doomſday-Record, it is taken for a Fathom.

Lacerta Aquatica, the Water-Lizard: an Inſect.

Lacertus, the Arm, from the Elbow to the Wriſt, the brawny or ſinewy part of the Arm: Alſo a Lizard, or the Baſtard-Mackerel ſpotted like a Lizard.

Lachanum, (*Gr.*) all kind of Pot-herbs.

Laches, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) Negligence, Slackneſs; as *Laches of Entry*, *i. e.* a neglect of the Heir to enter.

Lachryma, (*Lat.*) a Tear ſhed in Weeping: In *Anatomy*, it is defin'd to be a Moiſture ſeparated by the Glandules, or Kernels of the Eyes, to moiſten them; which if it be too much, it falls in drops, and is call'd

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Tears. Among *Herbaliſts*, whatever drops out naturally, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant; as Gum, Oil, Roſin, &c. is call'd *Lachryma*.

Lachrymæ Chriſti, a pleaſant ſort of *Italian* Wine, made of Grapes that grow in *Terra di Lavoro*, a fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Lachrymæ Jobi, *Job*'s Tears, or Gromwell, an Herb.

Lachrymal Fiſtula. See, *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*.

Lachrymal Point. See, *Punctum Lachrymale*.

Lachrymales Ductus. See, *Ductus Lachrymales*.

Lachrymation, a weeping, or ſhedding of Tears; a dropping of Moiſture, Gum, &c.

Lachrymatory, a Bottle or ſmall Veſſel to put Tears in, which the *Romans* uſe to place with the Urns of the Deceaſed.

Lacken, (old Word) contemned, or deſpiſed: Alſo extenuated, or leſſened.

Lacker, a ſort of Varniſh, ſo call'd from *Gum Lac*, the principal Ingredient of it, and chiefly us'd in Imitation of Gilding, over a Ground of Leaf-ſilver, for Picture-frames, Coaches, Boxes, &c.

Lacker-Hat, a Hat made without ſtiffening.

Lackey, (*Fr.*) a Foot-man, Foot-boy, or Page; an ordinary Servant that follows his Maſter a-foot, and wears his Livery.

Laconicum, (*Gr.*) a dry Stove to ſweat in, a Stew or Hot-houſe; ſo call'd becauſe it was much us'd in *Laconia*, and the City of *Lacedæmon*.

Laconiſm, a ſhort and pithy way of Speaking, ſuch as the *Lacedæmonians* us'd.

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Milk-Houſe, or Dairy-Houſe, for making or keeping Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Lactation, the ſucking of Milk from the Breaſts, after the Manner of a young Child.

Lactea Febris, the Milk-Fever, which happens to Women in Child-bed.

Lactea Via. See *Galaxy* and *Milky-Way*.

Lacteal, belonging to Milk, milky; as, *The Lacteal Veins*, certain Veins which ſpread themſelves all over the *Meſentery*, and are ſo call'd from their milky Subſtance. See, *Vaſa Lactea*.

Lactes, the ſmall Guts, the Sweet-bread: Alſo the ſoft Roe, or Milk of Fiſh.

Lactifical, making or breeding Milk.

Lactuca, (*Lat.*) Lettice, an Herb that increaſes Milk, cools the Stomach, qualifies Choler, diſpoſes to Reſt, and affords good Nouriſhment.

Lactuca Sylvatica, wild Lettice, or Hawk-weed.

Lactucella, the Herb Sow-thiſtle.

Lactucimina, Wheals or Ulcers about the inward Parts of the Mouth, the ſame with *Aphthæ*.

Lactumia, a cruſted Scab on the Head. See *Achor*.

Lacuna, a Ditch in which Water ſtands, a Dike or Puddle; a Trench or Furrow for a Drain: Alſo a Gap or empty Place when any Thing is wanting in an Author. In *Anatomy*, *Lacunæ* are certain ſmall Pores or Paſſages in the Neck of the Womb, eſpecially in the lower Part of the Urinary Paſſage.

Lacunar, (in *Architect.*) the flooring or Planking above the Porticoes; a cieled Roof arched or fretted.

Lada, (in old Records) a Lath or Court of Juſtice: Alſo Purgation, or Acquitment by a lawful Tryal: Alſo a Lade, Lading, or Courſe of Water.

Ladanum or **Laudanum.** See *Labdanum*.

Ladders, (in a Ship) are of three ſorts, *viz.* 1. the *Ent'ring-Ladder*, in the Waſte, made of Wood. 2. The *Gallery Ladder*, made of Ropes, and hung over the Galleries and Stern, for entring by the Ship's Stern out of the Boat, when the Weather is foul. 3. The *Bolt-ſprit-Ladder*, at the Beak-head, made faſt over the Bolt-ſprit, to get upon it, and only us'd in great Ships.

Ladle, a well known Kitchen Utenſil. In *Gunnery*, a long Staff with a Plate at the end of it, bow'd half round, and holding as much Powder as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to; or elſe it is ſo proportion'd that two Ladle-fulls may Charge the Piece.

Lady, a Perſon of Quality's Wife, or Daughter.

Lady-laces, a ſort of ſtriped Graſs.

Lady-traces, a kind of *Satyrion* or Rag-wort; an Herb.

Ladies Bed-ſtraw, an Herb growing in dry Paſtures, Cloſes, and Meadows, with ſmall Leaves, and yellow Flowers: It takes away Wearineſs after long Travel; and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies-Bower, a Plant which, for its great number of ſmall Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbours even for Ladies.

Our Lady's Seal, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Black Briony, or wild Vine.

Ladies-Cuſhion, a kind of Flower.

Ladies-Mantle, an Herb with a very neat jagged Leaf almoſt ſhap'd like a Star: It is good to ſtay Bleeding, Vomitings, and Fluxes of all ſorts.

Ladies-Smock, a kind of Water-creſſes, of whoſe Virtue it partakes, and is otherwiſe call'd *Cuckoo-Flower*.

Laforſwick, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) a betraying one's Lord and Maſter; Treaſon.

Lage, or **Lagh**, the Law; whence *Danelage*, *Merchenlage*, and *Saxonlage*; which See in their proper Places.

Lagan, or **Lagon**, ſuch a parcel of Goods as the Sea-men in danger of Shipwrack caſt over-board; to which they uſually faſten a Buoy or Cork, that they may find them again. See *Flotſon*.

Lageman, a legal Man, ſuch as we call *Good Men of the Jury*; a Term often us'd in Doomſday-Book, and in the Laws of King *Edward* the Confeſſor.

Laghlite, **Lagulite**, or **Lahlite**, a Breach of the Law; and ſometimes the Puniſhment or Fine impoſed for breaking the Laws.

Lagochilus, (*Gr.*) he that has cloven Lips. See *Labia leporina*.

Lagophthalmus, one who has Hares-Eyes.

Lagophthalmy, a Diſeaſe in the Eyes which cauſes one to ſleep like a Hare, with the Eye-lids open.

Lagopus, a delicate Bird about the *Alps*, with rough hairy Feet like a Hare; a white Partridge: Alſo the Herb Hare-foot, or Hares Cummin.

Laical, or **Laick**, belonging to Lay-men, or to ſuch as have not to do in the Miniſterial Function.

A **Laick**, one that is not engag'd in Eccleſiaſtical or Religious Orders.

Laines, (in *Maſonry*), Courſes or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lair, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

Lair, **Laer**, or **Leare**, a Place where Cattel uſually reſt, under ſome Shelter; the Ground being enrich'd by their Dung.

Lair-wite, **Lecherwite**, or **Legergeld**, (*Sax.*) a Penalty or Fine impos'd on thoſe that commit Adultery, or Fornication; which Privilede anciently belong'd to ſome Lords of Manors, with reſpect to their Vaſſals or Tenants.

Laity, (*Gr.*) the condition or Quality of Lay-men, or of thoſe that have not taken upon them Holy Orders; the common People as diſtinguiſh'd from the Clergy.

Lake, a Kind of red Colour us'd in Painting. See *Simple*.

Lake, (in *Geogr.*) a Place of large Extent full of Water, encompaſs'd with dry Land, and not having any Communication with the Sea, unleſs it be thro' ſome great Rivers.

Lamb, a Sheep under a Year old.

Lambs-lettice, and **Lambs-tongue**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Lambative, (*Lat.*) a Medicine for the Breaſt, to be lick'd off the end of a piece of Licoriſh-ſtick.

Lambdaciſmus, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a fault in Speaking

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ſpeaking, when one inſiſts too long upon the Letter L, call'd *Lambda* in *Greek*.

Lambent, (*Lat.*) licking with the Tongue; as, *Lambent Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are taken by licking off from the End of a Stick of Licoriſh, *&c.*

Lambdoides, or **Lambdoidal Suture**, (in *Anat.*) the hindermoſt Seam of the Scull, ſo call'd from its Shape, reſembling the *Greek* Letter *Lambda*, or a Pair of Compaſſes.

Lambert, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Saxon*, fair Lamb; or as others will have it, far Famous.

Lambith, (q. *Lome-hith*, *i. e.* a loamy or clayiſh Road) a Town in *Surrey*, on the River *Thames*, noted for a ſtately Palace belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*.

Lambkin, a young or little Lamb.

Lamech, (*Heb.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methuſhael*, the firſt Man recorded in Holy Scripture to have had Two Wives.

Lamella, (*Lat.*) a little thin Plate of Metal: Among *Naturaliſts*, *Lamellæ* are the little thin Plates made by a Net-work of very ſmall Fibres, of which the Shells of Shell-fiſh are compos'd.

To **Lament**, (*Lat.*) to bewail, weep, or mourn for; to bemoan, to take on grievouſly.

Lamentable, to be lamented, doleful, moanful, mournful, woful, pitiful.

Lamentation, a lamenting, bemoaning, or bewailing; a moanful Complaint, a ſad Outcry.

Lamentine, or **Manaty**, the Sea-Cow, a Fiſh that is Eighteen Foot long, and delicate Food; its Head reſembling that of a Cow. It has no Fins, but two ſhort Feet, with which it creeps upon the Rocks and Shallows for Meat. See *Manati*.

Lamiæ, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Hags, She-devils, or evil Spirits, who under the Shape of fair Women, entic'd Youth to devour them; but in Reality they are Sea-Monſters of ſo wide Jaws, and ſo ravenous, that they can devour an armed Man.

Lamiers, a ſort of Ship-ropes. See *Lamiers*.

Lamina, a Plate or thin Piece of Metal, a Slate; a thin Board or Plank: In *Anatomy*, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Scull, two in Number; the outer being ſomewhat thick and ſmooth, the inner more hard and furrowed.

Lamium, Archangel or dead Nettle; an Herb, one Handful of which beaten up with Hogs Lard, diſſolves King's-Evil Swellings in the Neck or Throat.

To **Lamm**, to baſte one's Sides, to drub or bang him.

Lammas-Day, the Firſt of *Auguſt*, ſo call'd, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts on that Day us'd to get in their Tithe-Lambs: Others take it from the *Saxon* Word *Laffneſs*, *i. e.* Bread-maſs, it being kept as a Feſtival of Thankſgiving for the firſt Fruits of the Corn: It is alſo call'd *Gule* or *Yule* of *Auguſt*; which ſee.

Lamp, (*Gr.*) a ſmall Utenſil of Copper, Tin, or other Metal, for the burning of a Cotton-Week, continually fed with Oil.

Lampadias, a kind of bearded Comet or Blazing-Star, reſembling a Lamp or burning Torch; the Flame or Blaze of which ſometimes runs tapering upwards like a Sword, and ſometimes it is double or triple-pointed.

Lampas, **Lampyas**, or **Lampers**, a kind of Swelling in the Mouth of a Horſe, ſo nam'd becauſe it is cur'd by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetra, (*Lat.*) the Lampern or Lamprey; a Sea or River Fiſh.

Lampoon, a kind of drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which any particular Perſon is treated with Reproach or abuſive Language.

To **Lampoon one**, to expoſe one to Scorn in a Lampoon, Satyr, or Libel.

Lamprey, or **Suck-ſtone**, a ſort of Fiſh ſhap'd like a Serpent or Eel.

Lampſana, (*Gr.*) Corn-ſallet, a Weed growing amidſt Corn; Nipple-wort.

Lampuris, a Glow-worm that ſhines by Night.

Lampus, a kind of Sea-Lizard.

Lanar, or **Lanner**, a ſort of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Lanaria, (*Lat.*) Soap-wort, Cud-wort, or Fullers-weed; an Herb us'd by Fullers in ſcowring Cloth.

To **Lance**, to ſcarify, or cut with a Lancet.

Lancea, (*Lat.*) a Lance, an offenſive Weapon, much us'd of old, and made of a long Staff like a Pike, having a Point at the End armed with Iron.

Lancelot, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Spaniſh*, a Lance or Spear.

Lancepeſade, (*Fr.*) one that has the Command of ten Soldiers, the loweſt Officer in a Foot-company, who is to aſſiſt the Corporal in his Duty, and ſupply his Place in Abſence; an under Corporal.

Lancet, a Surgeon's Inſtrument us'd in the Letting of Blood, Scarifications, opening of Impoſthumes, *&c.*

To **Lanch**, **Launce**, or **Launch**, to put a-float a Ship or Boat out of a Dock, or from the Stocks or Place where it was built.

Lancier, a Lance-Man, or Soldier arm'd with a Lance.

Land, in a general and legal Signification, includes not only all kinds of Grounds; as Meadow, Paſture, Arable, Wood, *&c.* but alſo Houſes, and all manner of Buildings; but in a more reſtrained Senſe, it is taken only for plough'd Ground.

To **Lay a Land**, (Sea-Phraſe) to ſail from it, juſt as far as you can ſee it.

Land-boc, (*Sax.*) a Charter or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements were made over or held.

Land-cape, an End or Point of Land, that ſtretches it ſelf out into the Sea.

Land-cheap, an ancient cuſtomary Fine paid either in Cattel or Money, upon the alienating or ſelling of Land, in ſome peculiar Manor, or in the Liberty of ſome Borough: As at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, a Payment is ſtill made of 13 *d.* in every Mark of the Purchaſe-Money for certain Lands and Houſes ſold in that Town.

Land-crabs, a ſort of Crab good to eat, and very numerous in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

Land-fall, (in Sea-Language) a falling in with the Land: Thus when the Sailers expect to ſee Land in a ſhort Time, and it ſo happens, they ſay, *They have made a good Land-fall*, *i. e.* made or ſeen Land according to the Reckoning.

Land-gable, or **Land-gavel**, (in *Doomſday-Book*) a Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Land; a Quit-rent for the Soil of a Houſe, or the Land on which it ſtood; the ſame with what they now call *Ground-Rent*.

Land-layed, (among Sea-Men) the Land is ſaid to be *layed*, when a Ship is juſt got out of Sight of the Land.

Land-locked, ſhut in between the Land. When in a Road or Harbour, the Land lies ſo round a Ship at Anchor, that no one Point appears open upon the Sea; the uſual Expreſſion is, That *the Ship rides Land-lock'd*.

Land-leaper's-ſpurge, a kind of Herb.

Land-loper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond, one that runs up and down the Country.

Land-mark, a Boundary ſet up between Lands. Among Sailors, it is taken for any Mountain, Rock, Church, Wind-Mill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

Land-Pike, a Creature in *America*, like the Fiſh of the ſame Name, but having Legs inſtead of Fins, with which it crawls very odly upon the Ground: Theſe Creatures lurk about the Rocks, and are ſel-

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dom ſeen but towards Night, when they make a Noiſe more ſharp and grating than Toads.

Land-ſhut-in, When another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from, then the Seamen uſually ſay, *The Land is ſhut in.*

Land-tenant, (in the Statute-Laws) he that actually poſſeſſes Land, or has it in his manual Occupation.

Land-to, (among Mariners) When a Ship is ſo far off from the Shore, that they can but juſt diſcern Land, ſhe is ſaid, *To lye Land-to.*

Land-turn, a Gale of Wind; the ſame off the Land by Night, as a Breeze or Sea-turn is off the Sea by Day.

Landa, (in old *Latin* Records) an open Field without Wood.

Landimers, Meaſures of Land anciently ſo call'd.

Landirecta, (old Law-Term) thoſe Services and Duties, which in the *Saxon* Times were laid upon all that held Land; ſuch Rights only as being diſtinguiſh'd from other Services charg'd the very Land, whoever poſſeſs'd it, either Clerk or Layman, and were Threefold, *viz. Expedition*, *Burghbote*, and *Brigbote*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Landgrave, one that has the Government of a Tract of Land, or Province in *Germany*; a Count, or Earl.

Landgraviate, the Territory or Juriſdiction of a Landgrave.

Landreſs, a Waſher-woman.

Landry, an Office, or Place in a Perſon of Quality's Houſe, where the Linnen is waſh'd.

Landſkip, a Deſcription of the Land; as Hills, Valleys, Woods, Rivers, Towns, &c. in a mixt Picture, or Drawing, which contains a Repreſentation both of Perſons, and of a Country, or ſome Part of a Country; ſo that the Perſons are termed the *Argument*, and the Landſkip the *Parergon*, or By-Work.

Lane, a narrow Street, or Paſſage, a Way hedg'd about; narrow Paſs for Soldiers.

To **Make a Lane**, (in Military-Affairs) to draw up Men in Two Ranks, facing one another; as on the Sides of a Street, for any great Perſon to paſs thro', or ſometimes for a Soldier to run the Gantlet.

Langrel, or **Langrel-ſhot**, (in Gunnery) a kind of Shot that runs looſe with a Shackle or Joint in the middle, which is to be ſhortned when put into the Piece, and ſpreads it ſelf after it is diſcharg'd, having half a Bullet of Lead or Iron at each End: This ſort of Shot is us'd at Sea, to cut the Enemies Rigging, &c.

Language, (*Lat.*) Tongue, or Speech; a ſet of Words upon which a particular Nation is agreed, and which they make uſe of to expreſs their Thoughts.

Langued, tongued, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for repreſenting the Tongue of any living Creature; as, *Langued Gules*, *Azure*, &c. *i. e.* having the Tongue of a red or blue Colour.

Languid, languiſhing, weak, faint.

To **Languiſh**, to live in a daily Decay of Health and Strength; to fall away, or droop, to conſume, or pine away.

Languiſhment, a languiſhing, decaying, or drooping.

Langour, Faintneſs, Feebleneſs, Weakneſs; Want of Strength, or Spirit.

Lanigerous Trees, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe ſort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Subſtance; as the black, white, and trembling Poplars, Willows, and Oſiers of all kinds.

Lanio, (*Lat.*) a Butcher, a Slaughter-Man; alſo the Butcher-bird, or Adder-bird.

Lanis de crescentia Wallix traducendis abſque Cuſtuma, a Writ that lies to the Cuſtomer of a Port, for allowing one to paſs over Wools without Cuſtom, becauſe he has paid the Cuſtom in *Wales* before.

Lank, ſlender or ſlim; that hangs flat down, limber.

Lanner. See *Lanar*.

Lanniers, **Lanniards**, or **Lamiers**, a ſort of ſmall Ship-ropes that are let into the Blocks or Galleys call'd *Dead-Mens-Eyes*, and ſerve to ſlacken or make ſtiff the Shrowds, Chains, and Stays: That Rope which faſtens the Stopper of the Halliards to them, is alſo termed a *Lannier*.

Lanſpaſade. See *Lancepeſade*.

Lanſquenet, a *German* Foot-Soldier, anciently ſo call'd; alſo a kind of Game at Cards.

Lanternum, (in old *Latin* Records) the Lantern, Cupulo, or Top of a Steeple.

Lantern, or **Lanthorn**, a well known Utenſil, made of Horn or Glaſs, in which is put a lighted Candle to keep it from Wind or Rain.

Magical Lanthorn, a ſmall Optical Inſtrument, that ſhews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Hobgoblins and Monſters ſo hideous, that thoſe who are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick-Art.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) cover'd with Cotton or ſoft Hair, ſoft like Wool or Cotton; downy, moſſy.

Lanugo, Down, Moſs; the ſoft Wooll, Cotton, or Furr, upon ſome Fruits and Herbs; as on Apricocks, Peaches, Clary, Mullein, &c. alſo the down-Feathers of Birds: Alſo the ſoft tender Hairs that firſt appear on the Face of young Men.

Lapathum, or **Orylapathum**, common Dock, an Herb; the Leaves, Seeds, and Root of which are of great Uſe in Phyſick.

Lapathum Rubrum, or **Lapathum Sattoum**, red Dock, or Blood-wort; which opens Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver, ſtays Fluxes, and purifies the Blood.

† **Lapidable**, marriageable, or fit for a Huſband.

Lapidary, belonging to Stones; as, *Lapidary Verſes*; *i. e.* ſuch as are made for Epitaphs, and cut on Stone-Monuments; being of a middle Nature between Verſe and Proſe.

A **Lapidary**, one that poliſhes, cuts, or ſets precious Stones; a Jeweller.

Lapidation, a ſtoning, or putting to Death with Stones hurl'd or flung; a Puniſhment us'd among the ancient *Jews*.

Lapideſcent, (among Naturaliſts) that is capable of turning a mixt Body into Stone; as, *Lapideſcent Waters*, *i. e.* thoſe Waters which being fill'd with a great deal of ſtony Matter diſſolved in them, cover Ruſhes, Leaves, Graſs, Sticks, &c. all over with a ſtony Coat, and ſeem to change them into perfect Stone.

Lapidification, (in *Chymiſtry*) is the turning any Metal to Stone, by diſſolving it in ſome corroſive Spirit, and then boiling the Diſſolution to the Conſiſtence of a Stone.

Lapidillum, (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw a Stone out of the Bladder.

Lapis, a Stone, a Pebble.

Lapis Admirabilis, an artificial Stone, ſo call'd by Reaſon of its great Virtues; being made of White Vitriol, Salt-peter, Allum, Sal-Armoniack, &c. It is good for Wounds, Scorbutick Ulcers, and Cataracts of the Eyes; ſtops a Gangreen, ſtanches Blood, &c.

Lapis Armenus, a light brittle Stone of a blue Colour, inclining to green; and ſo nam'd, becauſe it was firſt brought from *Armenia*; but it is now found in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, and preſcrib'd by Phyſicians to purge Melancholick Humours.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Cadmia*.

Lapis cæruleus Anglicus, a kind of Mineral Stone, found in *Lancaſhire*, which is us'd for draw-

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ing Lines; and call'd *Killow* by the Inhabitants.

Lapis Crucis, the Croſs-Stone, which is of two ſorts; one on an aſh-colour'd Ground ſhews a White Croſs, and the other has a black or a purple Croſs.

Lapis Hæmatites, the Blood-ſtone, a certain reddiſh Stone very effectual for the ſtopping of Blood.

Lapis Infernalis, the Infernal Stone; a kind of cauſtick Compoſition, otherwiſe call'd the *Silver-Cautery*. See *Cautery* and *Infernal Stone*.

Lapis Judaicus, a little round Stone found in *Judea* and *Sileſia*, of the Shape of an Olive, with Lines or Streaks ſo equally diſtant, as if they were artificially made by a Turner. This Stone pounded in a Mortar, and taken inwardly, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli, a kind of Azure or Sky-colour'd Stone, of which the Blue Colour call'd *Ultramarine* is made: One ſort of it is brought from the *Eaſtern* Countries; the other from *Germany*, and both much us'd in Phyſick.

Lapis Limacis, the Snail-ſtone; a little White Stone, of an Oval Figure, found in the Head of thoſe Snails that are without Shells, wandering about in Fields, and Places under Ground.

Lapis Lipis, a Stone of a Sapphire-blue Colour, like Indigo, with a kind of Tranſparency: It is very hard, ſharp, and biting; ſo that if never ſo little be put to the Tongue, it makes an Ulcer: Upon which account it is much us'd to cleanſe foul and pocky Ulcers, to eat away proud Fleſh, &c.

Lapis Medicamentoſus, an artificial Stone made of Colcothar, or calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Allum, Bole-armenick, &c. It is ſo call'd by way of Excellency, upon account of the good effects it produces, as to ſtop the running of the Reins, to cleanſe the Eyes in the Small-Pox, to ſtanch Blood, &c.

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to one's Arm. It is of a Green and Milk-white Colour mixed, and is brought from New *Spain*.

Lapis Opprobrii. See *Opprobrii Lapis*.

Lapis Percarum. See *Percarum Lapis*.

Lapis Prunellæ. See *Sal Prunellæ*.

Lapis Tutiæ. See *Tuty*.

Lappa, a Burr, a Clot-burr.

Lappago, an Herb call'd Maiden-lips, Shepherd's Rod, or Teaſel.

Lappice, (a Term in Hunting) when Gray-hounds open their Mouths in their Courſe, or Hounds in the Leaſh or String.

Lapſana (*Lat.*) wild Cole-worts, or Dock-creſs.

Lapſe, a Slip, or Fall: In a Law-ſenſe, a Benefice is ſaid to *be in Lapſe*, or *Lapſed*, when the Patron that ought to preſent thereto within 6 Months after it is voidable, has omitted, or let ſlip the Opportunity; upon which Default, the Ordinary has a Right of collating to the ſaid Benefice.

Lapſed, fallen, forfeited by ſuch a Lapſe: In *Divinity*, fall'n from the State of Innocency; as, *The Lapſed Condition of Man*.

Lapwing, a Bird, ſo call'd from the often clapping of its Wings.

Laquear, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) a Roof, the inward Roof of a Houſe; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work.

Laqueus, (*Lat.*) a Snare, or Gin; a Halter, or Cord, to hang or enſnare one with: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Bandage ſo tied, that if it be drawn together, or preſs'd with Weight, it ſhuts up cloſe; its Uſe being to ſtretch out broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their Places, when they are ſet, and to bind the Parts cloſe together: In *Anatomy*, the Navel-ſtring, the ſame as *Funiculus*; which See.

Lararium, (among the *Romans*) a private Chapel in a Houſe for the Houſhold-Gods, call'd *Lares*.

Larboard, (Sea-Term) the Left-hand Side of a Ship, or Boat, when one ſtands with his Face toward the Stem or Head. See *Port*, and *to Port the Helm*.

Larboard-Watch. See *Watch*.

Larboard the Helm. See *Port*.

Larceney, (*Fr.* in Common Law) a wrongful taking away or ſtealing of another's Goods, which is of two Sorts; 1. *Great Larceny*, otherwiſe ſimply call'd *Theft*; when the Goods ſtoll'n exceed the Value of Twelve Pence, which is Felony. 2. *Petty Larceny*, when the Thing ſtoll'n is under that Value.

Larch-tree, a lofty Tree, ſo call'd from *Lariſſa*, a City of *Theſſaly*, where it was firſt known. It has Leaves like a Pine-tree, and bears a kind of Muſhroom call'd *Agarick*, which is of an enlivening Quality, and of which that excellent Purging Pill is made, call'd *Hiera cum Agarico*. The Gum of this Tree is that ſort of Turpentine, which is commonly call'd *Venice Turpentine*.

Lard, Hog's-greaſe, or the Fat of a Hogs's Belly, beaten, and melted, or tried up.

To **Lard Meat**, to ſtuff it with thin Slips of fat Bacon; as, *To lard a Hare, Capon*, &c.

Lardarium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Larder, or Office in a Nobleman's Houſe, where the Lard and Victuals are kept.

Larderarius Regis, the King's Larderer, or Clerk of the Kitchen.

Larding-Money, a ſmall yearly Rent paid in the Manor of *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire* to the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Lord of it: The Word ſeems to import a Commutation or Exchange, for ſome cuſtomary Service of carrying Salt or Meat to the Lord's Larder.

Lardoon, a ſmall Slip of Bacon proper for Larding.

Lare, a Turner's Wheel.

Lares. See *Lararium*.

A **Large**, the greateſt Meaſure of Muſical Quantity; one Large containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; and one Brief, two Semi-briefs: But the *Large* and the *Long* are now of little Uſe, as being too long for any Voice or Inſtrument (the Organ only excepted) to hold out to their full Length.

To **Large**, (among Seamen) the Wind is ſaid to large, when it blows a freſh Gale.

To **Go-large**, is when a Ship goes right before the Wind; to which purpoſe the Words of Command to the Steerman, are, *Eaſe the Helm, No near, Bear up*. See *Laſking*.

Largeſs, (*Fr.*) a free Gift beſtow'd upon any one; a Dole, or Preſent.

Laricina, (*Lat.*) the Gum call'd Turpentine.

Larix, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-tree, that yields Turpentine.

Lark, a well known Singing-Bird.

Lark-ſpur, a Flower of which there is great Variety, much eſteem'd among Floriſts.

Larmier, (in *Architect.*) a flat ſquare Member, which is plac'd on the Cornice, below the *Cymatium*, and jets out fartheſt; the Eaves or Drip, ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Larme*, *i. e.* a Tear; in regard that it cauſes the Water to fall at a Diſtance from the Wall, Drop by Drop; or, as it were, by Tears.

Larrons, or **Larons**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for Thieves; and *Petty Larrons* in Stat. 18. *Ed.* 2. are ſuch as ſteel Geeſe, Hens, &c.

Larvæ, (*Lat.*) Ghoſts of wicked Men wandering up and down after their Death; Phantoms that fright good Men, and torment the Wicked.

Larus, (*Gr.*) the Gull, or Sea-cob; a Bird.

Larus Piſcator, the Fiſherling, or plunging Gull, of which ſort there are Flocks about the River *Severn*.

Laryngotomia, (in *Surgery*) a cutting or opening of the Wind-pipe, to prevent Choaking in a Quinſey; the ſame with *Bronchotomia*.

Larynx,

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Larynx, the Throat; properly the Head or Top of the Wind-pipe, by which the Breath is drawn, and the Voice formed.

Las, **Laas**, or **Lace**, (old Word) a Gin, or Snare.

Lascivious, wanton in Carriage, loose in Behaviour, especially with Women; leacherous, lustful.

Laserpitium, *(Lat.)* Laser-wort, an Herb; the best sort of which grows in *Africa*, and yields the Gum call'd *Laser*.

To **Lash**, to whip, or scourge: In Sea-Affairs, when any thing is bound up to the Ship's Side, as Pikes, Muskets, or a Butt of Water or Beer to the Main-mast; or when any Pieces of Timber, or spare Top-masts are made fast to the Ship without board; such a Fastening is termed *Lashing*.

Lashers, those Ropes which bind fast the Tackles, and the Breechings of the Ordnance, when they are haled, or made fast within board.

Lask, a Disease causing an immoderate Looseness of the Belly.

Lasking, (Sea-Term) when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but as it were quartering between both, she is said to *go lasking*; which is all one as *Veering*, or *going with Quarter Winds*, or *going Large*, or *going Roomer*.

Lassitude, *(Lat.)* Weariness, Faintness: Also a Heaviness of the Limbs, or a Stoppage of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, which prognosticates some approaching Sickness.

Lassitudo Ulcerosa, (among *Physicians*) a Symptom that usually attends the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever, consisting in a Soreness and Weariness of all the Joints and Bones.

Last, a Burden; a certain Weight or Measure; as a Last of Cod-fish, *i. e.* 12 Barrels: Of Corn, 10 Quarters: Of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels: Of Herrings, 20 Cades: Of Hides, 12 Dozen: Of Leather, 20 Dickers: Of Pitch or Tar, 14 Barrels: Of Wooll, 12 Sacks.

Also **Last**, in the Marshes of *Kent*, signifies a Court held by 24 Jurats, summon'd by the Bailiffs of it, wherein they make Orders, lay and raise Taxes, impose Penalties, *&c.*

Last Heir, (Law-Term) he to whom Lands fall by Escheat, for want of Lawful Heirs, *i. e.* either the King, or the Lord of the Manor in some Cases.

Lastage, or **Lestage**, a Custom challenged in some Markets or Fairs for carrying of Things: Also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; it is also sometimes taken for the Ballast of a Ship.

Latches of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

Latchets, or **Laskets**, (in Sea-Affairs) are small Lines sown into the Top-sails, call'd Bonnets and Drablers in form of Loops; so that by these, the Bonnets are laced to the Courses or plain Sails, and the Drablers to the Bonnets.

Latent, *(Lat.)* lying hid.

Latent Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive.*

Lateral, belonging to the Sides of any thing, side-ways; as *Alateral Motion.*

Lateral Equation, (in *Algebra*) such an Equation as has but one Root; whereas every Quadratick Equation has two, every Cubic three Roots, *&c.*

Judge Lateral, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessor.

A Latere, (*Lat. i. e.* on the Side) as *Legates a Latere*, a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to the Courts of Foreign Princes, as it were Counsellors always at his Elbow.

Lateward, that is, of the latter Season, as *Lateward-Hay*, or *Later-Math.*

Lath, a thin Piece of cleft Wood; a Turner's Instrument. Also a Country-Word for a Barn.

Lathe, (*Sax.*) a great Part or Division of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds; as in *Kent* and *Sussex*.

Lathreve, or **Leidgreve**, an Officer under the *Saxons*, who had Jurisdiction over a considerable Part of a County, *viz.* three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes, and whose Territory was call'd a *Leithen* or *Leid*.

Lathyr, or **Lathyris**, *(Gr.)* a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Lathyrus, Pease everlasting, a kind of Pulse.

Laticlavium, or **Latus Clavus**, (among the *Romans*) a Tunick or Coat trimmed with broad Studs or Buttons like the Head of a Nail. It was a Garment of Distinction, and a Badge of the Senatorian Order. See *Augustus Clavus.*

Latimer, (old Word) an Interpreter: Also the proper Name of several great Families; and of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire.*

Latin, or **Latine**, the Language formerly spoken in *Rome*, and now common to all Learned Men.

Latinæ Feriæ, certain Feasts first appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and kept four Days together; during which, Sacrifices were solemnly offer'd to *Jupiter Latialis*, for preserving the Union between the *Latins* and *Romans.*

Latinism, a speaking or writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue; a *Latin* Expression.

Latinist, one skill'd in the *Latin.*

To **Latinize**, to express one's self after the manner of the *Latins*, to give a *Latin* Termination to a Word.

Lation, (in *Philos.*) the translating or moving of a Natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line; being much the same as *Local Motion.*

Latissimus Dorsi, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from large Size, in regard that with its Partner it covers the whole Back: It arises chiefly from the seven lower Spires of the *Vertebra*, or turning-joint of the Chest, and all those of the Lines, and is inserted by a short, but flat strong Tendon to the Shoulder-bone: This Muscle is otherwise call'd *Anisalptor* and *Tersor.*

† **Latitancy**, or **Latitation**, a lurking, or lying hid.

Latitat, a Writ, whereby all Men in Personal Actions are call'd originally to the *Queen's-Bench*: The Name is taken, as supposing the Defendant to lurk, or lye hid; so that being serv'd with this Writ, he must put in Security for his Appearance at the Day appointed.

Latitude, Breadth, Largeness, Wideness.

Latitude of a Place, (in *Geogr.*) is an Arch of the Meridian Circle, comprehended between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the Place: Or it is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Pole and the Horizon, and therefore call'd the *Pole's Height*: This Distance of any Place either *North* or *South* from the Equinoctial, being numbred on the Meridian 90 Degrees both Ways, is mark'd on the Sides of all Maps, and termed *Northern or Southern Latitude.*

In Navigation, **Latitude** is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either *North* or *South*, which is likewise counted on the Meridian: And whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her Way thus gain'd is call'd *her Difference of Latitude.*

Latitude of a Star, (in *Astron.*) is the Space that any Star or Planet does at any time go from the Ecliptick; being an Arch of a Circle of Longitude, reckon'd from the Ecliptick, towards either of its Poles.

Northern Latitude of a Star, is its Distance from the Ecliptick, towards the *Arctick* or *North* Pole; and *Southern* Latitude is the Distance of that Star from the Ecliptick, towards the Antarctick or *South* Pole.

Apparent

Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and *True Latitude* is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick.

Latitudinarian, one that takes too great a Liberty in Point of Religion, whose Principles and Practices are too loose.

Latrant, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others.

Latrocination, a Practice of robbing.

Latrocinium, *(Lat.)* Larceny, Theft, Robbery. In our old Charters, the Word is often us'd for the Liberty or Privilege of adjudging, and executing Thieves.

Latten or **Lattin**, Iron tinn'd over.

Latus, a Side, a Flitch; also a huge Fish peculiar to the River *Nile*, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight.

Latus Clavus. See *Laticlavium*.

Latus Primarium, (in *Conick* Sections) a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of the Cone, and within it.

Latus Rectum, the same as the *Parameter*; which See.

Latus Transversum, (in an *Hyperbola*) is a Right-line lying between the *Vertex*'s of the two opposite Sections; or that part of the Common Axis, which is between the *Vertex*'s of the Upper and Lower Cone.

Lavamentum, a Fomentation; the same as *Fotus*.

Lavatorium, (in old Records) a Laundry, or Place to wash in.

Lavation, a Washing; chiefly understood of Metals and Minerals, cleans'd from their Filth, by washing them in Water, or some other Liquor.

Laud, Praise, Commendation; a Word now not much in Use.

Laudable, worthy of Praise, or Commendation; commendable, to be commended.

Laudanum or **Opiate Laudanum**, a Medicine, so call'd from its excellent Qualities; being an Extract of the finer and purer Part of Opium, drawn in Water, and Spirit of Wine, and then reduc'd to its due Consistence.

Laudes or **Lauds**, a Form of Thanksgiving us'd amidst the Morning-Prayers of the *Roman* Church.

Laudum, (in ancient Deeds) a decisive Sentence, Determination, or Award of an Arbitrator, or chosen Judge.

To **Lave Water**, to throw it out.

To **Lave a Design**, (a Term in Painting) to do over a Picture with Wash; to refresh, or touch it up.

Lavedan, an Iron-gray Gennet, so call'd from *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, where the best Horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender-cotton, an Herb; the Powder of which drank in Canary drives out Poison, and is good against the biting of venomous Beasts.

Lavendula or **Lavandula**, *(Lat.)* Lavender; an Herb good for the Head and Sinews, us'd outwardly in Fomentations.

Laver, a Vessel to wash in.

Laver, *(Lat.)* an Herb growing in the Water, like Alisanders, but having lesser Leaves; Brook-lime, yellow Water-cresses, or Water-Parsley.

Laver-Bread, a sort of Food made of a Sea-Plant, which seems to be Oister-green, or Sea Liver-wort: It is us'd in *Glamorgan-shire*, and other Parts of *Wales*.

Laverock, a kind of Bird.

Lavish, prodigal, extravagant.

To **Lavish**, to be lavish of, to waste, or squander away.

Lavishment, Extravagancy; as *He suffers for the Lavishment of his Tongue.*

To **Launce** or **Launch**, (among Sea-men) to put out: Thus they say, *Launce out the Davit* or the *Capstan-bars*; and in stowing any thing in the Hold of a Ship, they cry *Launce aft*, or *Launce forward*: In another Sense, when they have hoised up the Yard high enough; or when in Pumping, the Pump sucks, they say, *Launce ho*, *i. e.* leave off hoising or pumping.

To **Launch a Ship**, or **Boat**. See to *Lanch*.

Laund or **Lawn**, (in a Park) plain, untilled Ground.

Laureate, crowned with Laurel; as a *Poet-Laureat*: Among the Ancients, Laurel-Crowns were usually worn by Conquerors, in Token of Victory.

Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-Leaves, which the *Roman* Generals us'd to send to the Senate, to give them Notice of their Victories.

Laurel or **Laurel-tree**, a Shrub that is ever green, and said by some to have a Property not to be hurt by Thunder and Light'ning.

In a figurative Sense, **Laurels** is taken for Triumph, or Victory: Also the Name of certain Pieces of Gold, coin'd by K. *James* I. A. D. 1619. with the King's Head Laureated; the Twenty Shilling Piece being mark'd with XX. the Ten Shilling Piece with X. and the Five Shilling with V.

Laureola, a Garland that Conquerors were wont to wear in Triumph; a Wreath of Laurel: It is also taken for the Common Laurel-Shrub, and sometimes for Spurge-Laurel.

Laurocerasus, *(Lat.)* the Cherry Bay-tree; a Shrub with Laurel-Leaves, but larger, more green, and smooth, and a kind of Fruit like Cherries.

Laurus, the Bay-tree: the Leaves of which comfort the Stomach; and being tunn'd up with Beer, give it a pleasant Taste.

Laurustinus, a wild Bay.

Law, a certain Rule, or Measure, directing and obliging a Rational Creature in Moral Actions.

Law of Arms, a Law that gives Precepts concerning War; to make and observe Leagues and Truces, to punish Offenders in the Camp, *&c.*

Law of Mark, Mart, or **Reprisal**, is that whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have receiv'd Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice; whenever they find them within their own Territories, or Bounds.

Law of Merchants, a special Law peculiar to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Laws of Molmutius. See *Molmutian Laws*.

Laws of Oleron. See *Oleron-Laws*.

Law Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law, according to which the Ordinary, and other Ecclesiastical Judges, proceed in Causes under their Cognizance.

Law of the Staple, the same with the *Law of Merchants*.

Laws of the Twelve Tables or **Decemviral Laws**, certain Laws compiled from those of *Solon*, and other Constitutions of *Greece*, by Order of the *Roman* State; so call'd from their being engrav'd upon Twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Custody of the Magistrates, nam'd *Decemviri*.

Law-day or **Lage-day**, (among our *Saxon* Ancestors) was properly any Day of open Court, and commonly us'd for the more solemn Courts of a County, or Hundred.

Lawes, certain round heaps of Stones in the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*.

Lawing of Dogs, a cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet. See *To Expeditate*.

Lawless, that is without Law, irregular, disorderly.

Lawless Court, a certain Court held on *Kingshill*, at

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at *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, every Wedneſday-Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing; where they whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he that owes Suit or Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is miſſing: This Court belongs to the Honour of *Raleigh*, and to the Earl of *Warwick*, and is termed *Lawleſs*, becauſe held at an unlawful or lawleſs Hour.

Lawleſs Man, one that has no benefit of the Law, an Out-law.

Lawn, a ſort of fine Linnen-cloth: Alſo a great Plain in a Park. In Doomſday-Book, a Plain between two Woods. See *Laund*.

Lax, a kind of Fiſh without Bones.

Larantia, *(Lat.)* looſening Medicines that ſoften, ſcour, and cleanſe the Bowels.

†**Laration**, a looſening or eaſing.

Larative, that is of a looſening, or opening Quality.

Laxatives, laxative, or looſening Medicines.

Lare, looſe, ſlack, weak.

†**Larity** Looſeneſs, Slackneſs.

Lay, a Bed of Morter, a Wager, a Song.

Lay. See *Laick*.

To **Lay**, to put, or place: In *Gardening*, to bend down the Branchees of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root: To *Lay Land*, among Sea-men, is to ſail from it juſt as far as they can ſee.

Lay-land, Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

Lay-man, one that follows Secular Imployment, or that has not enter'd into Holy Orders. See *Laick* and *Laity*.

Lay-ſtall, a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbiſh in.

Lay-well, a Well near *Torbay* in *Devonſhire*, which ebbs and flows ſeveral times in the compaſs of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling Pot: The Neighbouring People take its Waters to be Medicinal in ſome ſort of Fevers.

Layer, a Bed or Channel in a Creek, where ſmall Oiſters are thrown in to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of Admiralty, to be taken till they are ſo big, that a large Shilling may be heard to rattle between both Shells when ſhut. Among *Gardeners*, *Layer* is taken for a young Sprout.

Lazar, a Leper or leprous Perſon, full of Sores and Scabs.

Lazaretto, *(Ital.)* a Lazar-houſe, an Hoſpital for Lepers; a Peſt-houſe.

Lazarus, (*Heb.* Lord's Help) the *Bethanian* whom Chriſt rais'd to Life, after he had lain four Days in the Grave; now taken for a proper Name of Men.

Lazule. See *Lapis Lazuli*.

Lazy, ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle.

Lea, a certain quantity of Yarn; at *Kederminſter* every ſuch Lea is to contain 200 Threads reel'd on a Reel four Yards about.

Leach, (old Word) a Phyſician.

To **Leach**, a Term us'd among Carvers at Table; as when they ſay, *Leach that Brawn, i. e.* cut it up.

Leach-troughs, a ſort of Veſſels in which Salt is ſet to drain, at the Salt-works in *Staffordſhire*.

Leacher, a leacherous or luſtful Perſon; a Whoremonger.

Leachery, Luſt, Luſtfulneſs.

Lead, the cheapeſt of all Metals, made up of an earthy Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digeſted, with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the Nature of Antimony.

Lead-wort, a kind of Herb.

Leaden-Hall, a noble ancient Building in *London*, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather; as alſo for Fleſh, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Proviſions.

Leafdian or **Hleafdian**, *(Sax.)* a Lady.

Leah, (*Heb.* painful) *Laban's* eldeſt Daughter, who was firſt given in Marrirge to *Jacob*.

League, *(Fr.)* a Covenant or Agreement, eſpecially a Treaty of Alliance, between Princes or States, to attack a common Enemy, or to defend themſelves: Alſo a Meaſure of Way both by Sea and Land, containing about three Miles in length: A League in *France* conſiſts of 2282 Toiſes or Fathoms; in *Spain*, of 3400 Geometrical Paces; in *Sweden*, of 5000; and in *Hungary*, of 6000.

Leaguer, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the time of King *Henry* III and IV. Alſo a Siege laid to a Town.

Leak, a well known Plant, the beſt ſort of which grow in marſhy Places. See *Porrum*.

To **Leak** or **Spring a Leak**, (Sea-Phraſe) when a Ship takes in more Water than ordinary: A Veſſel is ſaid to *Leak*, when the Liquor contained in it runs out thro' ſome Hole or Chink.

Leakage, a leaking, or a Leak: Alſo an Allowance made to a Merchant in liquid Things of 12 *per Cent*. Alſo to Brewers of 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and of 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

Leaky, full of Leaks.

Leam, a flaſh of Fire or Light'ning.

Leam or **Liam**, (among *Hunters*) a Line to hold a Dog in, otherwiſe call'd a *Leaſh*.

Leap, a Jump; alſo a Weel, or Device to take Fiſh in.

Leap or **Lib**, a Country-word for half a Buſhel; whence a *Seed-leap*, a Veſſel to hold Seed-corn in.

Leap-Year, every fourth Year, ſo call'd from its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year; for the latter conſiſts of 365 Days and 6 Hours; but the Leap-Year of 366 Days, occaſion'd by the odd Hours which at four Years end make up a whole Day; and then the Month of *February* has 29 Days, which in common Years has but 28. See *Biſſextile*.

Leaſe, (in Common Law) ſignifies a demiſing or letting of Lands, Tenements, Right of Common-Rent, or any Inheritance, to another, for Term of Years, or for Life, for a Rent reſerved: If it be in Writing, it is call'd a *Leaſe by Indenture*; if by Word of Mouth, a *Leaſe Parole*.

To **Leaſe** or **Leaze**, to glean, or pick up ſcatter'd Corn.

Leaſh or **Leaſe**, (in *Falconry*) a ſmall long thong of Leather, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk faſt, twiſting it about his Finger; alſo a Line to hold a Dog in.

Leaſh of Gray-hounds, three Hounds; the Term being now reſtrain'd to that Number which was formerly double, or perhaps indefinite.

Leaſſee, the Party that takes a Leaſe, or to whom it is granted.

Leaſſor, the Perſon that lets a Leaſe.

Leaſings, or **Leaſings**, (*Sax.*) Lies or Untruths.

Leat or **Mill-leat** corruptly **Pill-eat**, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

Leaven, a piece of Dough kept a while in Salt; ſo as by its Sourneſs to give a Reliſh to the whole Batch; as alſo to make it work, riſe and ſwell.

In *Divinity*, **The Leaven of Sin**, is an Inclination to do evil, proceeding from the Corruptneſs of Human Nature.

Leaver, a Wooden or Iron-bar to lift or bear up a Weight. In *Mechanicks*, of which Art it is one of the Principles, 'tis defined to be a Ballance reſting on a certain determinate Point call'd its *Fulchrum*, or *Hypomochlion*, its Center not being in the middle, as in the common Ballance, but near one end; by which means it ſerves to raiſe a great Weight.

Leaves, the product of Trees, Plants, *&c.* In *Mechanicks*, the Notches of the Pinion or leſſer Wheel of a Watch are call'd *Leaves*, and not *Teeth*, as in other Wheels.

Lecanomancy, *(Gr.)* a Kind of Divining or Sooth-ſaying, by Water in a Baſon.

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Lectator, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leacher, a Debauchee, a Tavern-hunter.

Lecherwite. See *Lairwite.*

Lechery. See *Leachery.*

Ledern, (old Word) a Reading-desk in a Church.

Lectisternium, (*Lat.*) a notable Feast among the ancient *Romans*, seldom solemniz'd but in time of Plague, or some other great and Publick Calamity. During this Ceremony, the Statues of the Gods taken off from their Bases or Pedestals, were laid upon Beds made for that Purpose in their Temples, with Pillows under their Heads, and there magnificently treated.

Lecture, a Reading; an Instruction given by a Master, or Tutor to his Scholars: Also a Sermon or a Discourse upon any Art or Science: Also a Reprimand, or chiding Speech.

Lecturer, a Reader of *Lectures*, *i. e.* certain Portions of an Author or Science read in the Publick Schools, as an University, College, Inns of Court, *&c.* A Publick Professor. The Word is also commonly us'd for a Minister that preaches at a Parish-Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefice, but only the free Gift of the Parishioners.

Lecturnium, (in old Records) the Lectern, Reading-desk, or Pew in a Church.

Ledger or **Ledger-book**, (in Merchants Accounts) the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as also that of every sort of Goods bought and sold by a Merchant, are distinctly plac'd, each by themselves; as Debtor on the Left-hand Page, and Creditor on the Right.

Ledges, (in a Ship) small pieces of Timber lying a-cross from the *Waste-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which serve to bear up the Nettings, or the Gratings over the Half-deck.

Lee, (Sea-Term) that part which the Wind blows upon, or is opposite to the Wind; as *The Lee-shore.* To *be under the Lee of the shore*, is to be close under the Weather-shore, or under the Wind.

To **come by the Lee**, or **To lay a Ship by the Lee**, is to bring her so that all her Sails may lie flat against the Masts and Shrowds, and the Wind to come right on her Broadside: Whence the Proverbial Phrase, *To go by the Lee*, *i. e.* to come off a Loser.

Lee-langs, a Rope reev'd or let into the Creengles of the Courses, when the Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to lace on a Bonnet, or to take in the Sail.

Lee-latch, as, have a care of the Lee-latch; a Word of Command us'd to the Steers-man at the Helm, bidding him to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Lee-leel. See *Leel.*

Lee-ward. See *Leward.*

Leech, **Leech-worm**, or **Horse-leech**, a sort of Insect.

Leed or **Leid-month**, (q. *Loud Month*) from the old *Saxon* Word *Hlyd*, a Noise or Uproar; the Month of *March*, so call'd because the Winds are then high and boisterous.

Leek, a well known Pot-herb.

Leer or **Lair of a Deer**, (among Hunters) the Place where he lies to dry himself after he has been wet by the Dew.

To **Leer**, to cast a cunning or wishly Look.

Leero. See *Lyrick.*

Lees, the dregs of Wine, of which *Distillers* make their Strong-waters.

Leet, (*Sax.*) a Law-day; whence *Court-Leet*, a Court of Jurisdiction belonging to the Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treason are enquired into; some punish'd, and others reserv'd for the Justices of Assize.

The **Leets**, were call'd *Fasti* by the *Romans*, wherein the *Prator*, or Judge, might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice; which was not done without pronouncing these three Words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*? *i. e.* I give, *viz.* way to Actions and Suits; I speak, *viz.* the Law; I judge, *viz.* Matters and Men.

Leetch, (Sea-Term) the outward edge or outskirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew: The middle of the Sail between both these, is also more particularly termed the *Leetch of the Sail.*

Leetch-lines, small Ropes made fast to the Leetch of the Top-sails; their use being to hale it in, when the Top-sails are to be taken in.

Leeward, as *A Leward Ship*, *i. e.* a Ship not fast by the Wind; that does not sail so near the Wind; it does not make her Way so good as she might. To *Fall to Leward*, is to lose the advantage of the Wind.

Leeward-tide, is when the Tide and the Wind go both one Way.

Leeward-way, somewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward, from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass. See *Way of a Ship.*

Lef-silver. See *Danger.*

Leg, a part of the Body: In *Trigonometry*, the Sides of Triangles are sometimes call'd *Legs*; particularly the two Sides of a Right-angled Triangle, when the Third is taken for a Base. In Sea-Affairs, *Legs* are certain small Ropes belonging to the Martnets, which are put thro' the Bole-ropes of the Main and Fore-sail. See *Martnets.*

Lega and **Lacta**, the Allay of Money anciently so call'd.

Legabilis, (*Lat.* Law-Term) that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeath'd by Legacy in a last Will and Testament.

Legacy, a Gift bequeathed, by a Testator in his Will, to any private Person, or to a Corporation.

Legal, that is according to Law, lawful; also belonging to the *Jewish* Law, as *Legal Ceremonies.*

Legal Days. See *Dies Juridici.*

Legality, Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.

Legatary or **Legatee**, a Person to whom a Legacy is bequeath'd.

Legate, properly signifies an Orator, Ambassador, or Envoy, sent with Commission to treat of Business: But it is now a Title peculiar to one that is sent by the Pope to some Foreign Prince or State; the Pope's Legate being counted equal in Dignity to the extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince.

Legatine, belonging to a Legate; as *The Legatine Power.*

Legation or **Legateship**, the Office or Function of a Legate.

Legatum, (*Lat.*) a Legacy, or Bequest: In our old Records, a Soul-sceat, or Legacy given to the Church; an accustomed Mortuary.

Legend or **Golden Legend**, a Book containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, much esteem'd by *Roman* Catholicks; whence the Word is commonly taken for a fabulous Relation, Story, or Tale.

The **Legend**, the Words that are stampt or engraven about the Edges of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

Legendary, belonging to a Legend; as *Legendary Stories.*

Legerdemain, (*Fr.*) slight of Hand, juggling Tricks, Cozenage.

Legergild. See *Lairwite.*

Legible, (*Lat.*) that may be read, easy to be read.

Legion, a kind of Regiment, or Body, in the *Roman* Army, which consisted of different Numbers of Soldiers and Officers, according to different Times; but yet were commonly made up of Six Thousand Men. Every ordinary Foot-Legion comprehended ten *Cohorts*, every Cohort three *Maniples*, every Maniple two *Centuries*, and each Century One Hundred Men: In like manner every Horse-Legion contain'd Six *Turmæ*, or Troops, every Troop Ten *Decuries*, and every Decury Ten Men: In every Legion there

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were also Four Orders of Soldiers, *viz.* the *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*; which see in their proper Places.

Legionary, belonging to a *Roman* Legion.

Legislative, having Authority to make or give Laws.

Legislator, a Lawgiver, Maker, or Giver of Laws.

Legitimacy, the State or Condition of a Child lawfully begotten.

Legitimate, that is according to Law; lawful, rightful. *Legitimate Children*, those that are born in lawful Wedlock.

To **Legitimate**, to qualify with such Conditions as are requir'd by the Law; to make or declare legitimate; as, *To Legitimate a Bastard.*

Legitimation, the Act of legitimating.

Legruita, (in Doomsday Record) a Punishment, or Fine, for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

Legumen, all manner of Pulse; as Pease, Beans, Vetches, Tares, &c. so call'd, because they may be gather'd with the Hand, without cutting.

Leguminous, belonging to Pulse, as *Leguminous Plants*, *i. e.* those that bear Pulse.

Leidgreve. See *Lathgreve*.

Lema, *(Gr.)* a white Humour or Matter congeal'd in the Eyes.

Leman, (old Word) a Concubine, a Harlot; as, *A Priest's Leman*; also the Name of a Lake, on which stands the City of *Geneva*, reaching Eighteen Leagues from *East* to *West*.

Lemma, *(Gr. i. e.* a Taking) an Argument, or Subject of what is to be treated of. In *Mathematicks*, a sort of preparatory Proposition, in order to demonstrate some ensuing Theorem, or to frame some Problem.

Lempet, or **Limpin**, a sort of Fish.

Lemures, *(Lat.)* Ghosts, Night-Spirits, or Hobgoblings.

Lemuria, a Festival of Ghosts and Phantoms which the *Romans* solemniz'd *May 9.* to pacify the Ghosts of the Dead.

Length, (in *Geom.*) the first Dimension of Bodies, consider'd in their utmost Extent.

Lenientia, *(Lat.)* softening, or loosening Medicines.

Lenitive, that is of a softening, asswaging, or pacifying Quality.

A **Lenitive**, a Medicine proper to allay or ease Pain.

Lenity, Gentleness, Softness, Calmness, Mildness, Good-nature.

Leno, or **Linon**, *(Gr.* in *Anat.)* a Part of the Brain, otherwise call'd *Toreular Herophili*; which see.

Lens, or **Lenticula**, Lentils, a kind of round and flat Pulse, that yields a binding, harsh Juice: In Opticks, *Lens* is taken for a small Concave, or Convex-Glass.

Lens Palustris, or **Lenticula Aquatica**, Ducksmeat, an Herb that grows in standing Water, and is of a cooling Quality, good for Inflammations, Ruptures in Children, &c.

Lens, or **Lenticula Marina**, Sea or Water Lentils, which may be eaten as Samphire, and provoke Urine.

Lent, a set Time of Fasting and Abstinence, for Forty Days next before *Easter*, first appointed in *England* by *Ercombert* Seventh King of *Kent*.

Lenta Febris, a slow, lingering Fever, that wastes the Body by degrees.

Lenticulare Instrumentum, a Surgeon's Instrument to make the Bones smooth.

Lentiform Prominences. See *Corpora Striata*.

Lentigo, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil.

Lentils. See *Lens*.

Lentiscus, the Mastick-Tree, all the Parts of which are of a binding Quality, so that the Leaves and Bark help all manner of Fluxes of Blood, Lasks of the Bowels, &c.

Leo, the Lion; a Wild Beast: Also the Name, of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the fifth in Order, and thus mark'd (♌) which the Sun enters in the Month of *July*.

Leodegar, or **Leger**, a *German* proper Name, signifying the People's Guard; whence the Family of St. *Leger*.

Leofstan, *(i.e.* most beloved) a *Saxon* Name; and *Leofwin*, i. e. Win-love.

Leoh, (*Sax.*) Light.

Leonard, a Proper Name of Men, signifying in High *Dutch* Popular Disposition, as *Lipsius* will have it; or, as according to others, Lion-like Nature.

Leonard Hawk, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers.

Leonine, belonging to a Lion; being of a Lion-like Nature.

Leonine Verses, a sort of *Latin* Verses, that rhime in the middle, and at the end, making as it were a Lion's Tail; as *Quærebant* flavos *per nemus omne* favos.

Leonines, a sort of old Coin. See *Crocards*.

Leontiasis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Leprosy; the same with *Elephantiasis*.

Leontice, (*Gr.*) wild Chervil; an Herb.

Leontopetalon, Lion's-blade, an Herb having Leaves like Coleworts, good against the biting of Serpents.

Leontophonos, a small Worm, said to kill a Lion that eats it.

Leontopodium, an Herb, call'd *Pied de Lion*, or Lion's-foot.

Leopard or **Libbard**, an *African* Wild Beast, which is all over full of Streaks, or little Spots; and is ingender'd of a Male Panther and a Lioness.

Leopard's Bane or **Libbard's Bane**, a sort of Herb.

Leopold, (*Germ.* Defender of the People) a proper Name of Men; particularly of the late Emperor of *Germany*.

Leorning-Cnight, *(Sax.)* a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lep and **Lece**, a Custom in the Manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*, that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, call'd *Greenbury*, (except it be a Nobleman's Cart) pays 4*d.* to the Lord of the Manor.

Leper, a Leprous Man, or Woman.

Lepid, jocund, smart, witty; pleasant in Speech, or Behaviour.

Lepidium, (*Gr.*) Pepper-wort, an Herb, which being bruised, cures the Hip-gout, and boil'd in Beer, hastens Child-birth.

Lepidoides, (in *Anat.*) the scaly Suture, or Seam of the Scull-bone. See *Mendosa Sutura*.

Lepidotes, a precious Stone, resembling the Scales of a Fish.

Lepis, the Scum or Dross of Silver, the Scales of Brass, &c.

Leporina Labia. See *Labia Leporina*.

Leporinus Oculus. See *Lagophthalmy*.

Lepra, (*Gr.*) a Disease, which causes a dry white Scab, or Scurf, to run all over the Body, with Itching; so as to make the Skin scabby, aud rough to the Touch. It is also call'd *Elephantiasis*, from the Roughness of an Elephant's Skin, which it resembles.

Lepra Arabum. See *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

Lepra Græcorum, the highest Degree of Scabbedness, or an universal Canker of the whole Body.

Leproso Amovendo, a Writ that lies for a Parish, to remove a Leper that thrusts himself into the Company of his Neighbours.

Leprous, belonging to, or afflicted with Leprosy.

Leptocentaurium or **Lepton**, (*Gr.*) the lesser Centaury; an Herb.

Leptology,

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Leptology, (in Rhetor.) a describing of small and mean Things.

Leptophyllon, a sort of Spurge; an Herb.

Leptozages, a kind of small Grapes, like Currans.

Leptuntica, thinning Medicines, which by their sharp Particles, separate thick and clammy Humours.

Lepus, (*Lat.*) the Hare, a Beast of Chace; also a *Southern* Constellation that contains Thirteen Stars.

Lepus Marinus, the Sea-hare; a sort of Fish.

Leripoops, certain old-fashion'd Shooes, tipt with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk Ribbons, or Silver Chains.

Le Roy le veut, (*Fr. i. e.* the King is willing) a Term in which the Royal Assent is signify'd by the Clerk of the Parliament to Publick Bills; giving Authority to them, which before were of no Force, or Virtue.

Le Roy s'avisera, (*i. e.* the King will consider.) By these Words written on a Bill, presented to the King by the Parliament, are understood his absolute Denial of that Bill in Civil Terms, and it is thereby wholly made void.

Lesa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leash of Grayhounds.

Lesinage, (*Ital.*) Thriftiness, Sparingness, good Husbandry; from *Lesina* which signifies a Cobbler's Awl.

Lessee and **Lessour**. See *Leassee* and *Leassour*.

Lesser Circles, (in *Astron.*) are those whose Planes do not pass thro' the Center of the Sphere, and which do not divide the Globe into two equal Parts, but are parallel to greater Circles; as the Polar Circles, Tropicks, and Parallels of Declination and Altitude. See *Great Circles*.

Lessel, (*Fr.* among Hunters) the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or Wild Boar.

Lessian Diet, a moderate Diet, from *Lessius*, a famous modern Physician, who set forth several Rules for the keeping of an exact and regular Diet.

Lestage. See *Lastage*.

Lestagefry, (*Sax.*) Lestage-free, or exempt from the Duty of paying Ballast-money, a Privilege amongst others granted to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, by K. *Edward* I.

Leswes or **Lesves**, a Word often us'd in Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Pasture-Grounds.

Let-fall, a Sea-Term generally us'd for the putting abroad of the Main-Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft; but if the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, *Let fall the Sail*, but *Loose the Sail*.

Lethargick, (*Gr.*) belonging to, subject to, or sick of a Lethargy.

Lethal, (*Lat.*) mortal, deadly; as *A Lethal Wound*.

Lethargy, a Disease that causes an heavy Sleepiness, accompany'd with a Fever, and a Loss in a manner of Reason, and all the Senses.

† **Lethiferous**, bringing Death, deadly.

Letice, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Lætitia*, *i. e.* Joy, Gladness, Mirth.

Letter, a Character; such as those of which the Alphabet of every Language is compos'd.

Letter Missive, an Epistle or Letter sent by one Party to another.

Letter of Advice, (in Merchandize) a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving him Advice, or Notice, what Bills he has drawn on him, &c.

Letter of Attorney, a Writing whereby an Attorney, or any Friend made choice of for that Purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in another's stead, as to give Possession of Lands, to receive Debts, to sue other Persons, &c. From which a *Warrant of Attorney* differs in this Point, that besides being seal'd and deliver'd before sufficient Witness, it must also be acknowledg'd before a Justice, or Serjeant at Law.

Letters Clause, close Letters, oppos'd to Letters Patent, as being usually seal'd up with the King's Signet, or Privy-Seal; whereas the Letters Patent are seal'd with the Broad Seal, and left open.

Letter of Credit, (among Merchants) a Letter from one Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer, with a certain Sum of Money therein mentioned.

Letters Dominical, (in *Astron.*) are the first Seven Letters of the Alphabet, which serve each in their Turn, to mark out the Seven Days of the Week; so that one of them always stands for *Sunday*, or the Lord's Day, whence they take their Name.

Letter of Licence, (in Trade) a Deed or Writing granted to a Man that has fail'd or broke, under the Hands and Seals of his Creditors, and giving a longer Time for Payment; so that the Debtor having such an Assurance, may follow his Business, without fearing an Arrest, &c.

Letters of Mart or **Mark**, are Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms those Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Mark*.

Letters Patent, (from the *Latin* Word *Patere* to lye open) are Writings seal'd open, with the Great Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is impower'd to do or enjoy any Thing, which of himself he could not. Private Persons may grant Patents, but those given by the King, are more especially styl'd *Letters Patent Royal*.

Letter-founder, one that casts Letters, or Characters for Printers.

Lettered, skilled in Letters, or Learning: as *A Man well or slenderly Lettered*. A Book is said to be *Lettered*, when the Title of it is set on the Back in Golden Letters.

Lettice, a well-known Garden Herb, that breeds Milk in Women that eat it. See *Lactuca*.

Levant, (*Fr.*) the *East*, or *Eastern* Countries, especially those that border upon the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Levant and **Couchant**, (Law-Phrase) when the Beasts or Cattel of a Stranger, have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed: In old *Latin* Records, it is express'd *Levantes* and *Cubantes*.

Levantine, that belongs to, or comes from the *Levant*, or *Eastern* Countries; as *A Levantine Wind*.

Levantines, the Natives or Inhabitants of the *Levant*, the *Eastern* People; also those that are employ'd on the *Mediterranean*.

Levare Fœnum, (in old Records) to make Hay, properly to cast it into Wind-rows in order to cock it up.

Levare Facias, the Name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a Sum of Money upon the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited a Recognizance.

Levari facias damna de Disseisitoribus, a Writ to the Sheriff, for the levying of Damages, in which the Disseisor has formerly been condemned to the Disseisee.

Levari facias quando Vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not sell them, with as much more of the said Debtor's Goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt.

Levari facias residuum debiti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that has in Part given Satisfaction before.

Levator Ani, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muscles, which arise fleshy from each Side of the Share-bone, as also from Part of the *Os Ischium* and *Sacrum*, and are implanted in the lower End of the straight Gut in

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the *Anus*, or Fundament; their Uſe being chiefly to draw the Anus upwards, and from thence take Name.

Levator Scapulæ, a Muſcle of the Shoulder-blade, by ſome call'd *Levator Patientiæ*, which has its Riſe from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebra*'s, or Turning-joynts of the Neck, and is inſerted at the upper Corner of the Shoulder-blade, which it draws upwards, according to the Import of its Name.

Levatory, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to raiſe up the Scull when ſunk. See *Elevatory*.

Leuca, Leuga, or **Leuva**, *(Lat.)* a League, a Meaſure of Way, eſpecially by Sea, which contains three Miles, and is variouſly reckon'd by Land: In Doomſday-Book, it is taken for a Mile.

Leucharates, *(Gr.)* a kind of Agate-ſtone, with white Veins.

Leucanthemis or **Leucanthemum**, the Herb Camomile.

Leucargillum, white Clay.

Leuce, *(Gr.)* a white Poplar-tree: Alſo a Diſeaſe, when the Hairs, Skin, and ſometimes the Fleſh underneath turns white; the Fleſh alſo being prick'd with a Needle is inſenſible, and does not ſend forth Blood, but a milky Humour.

Leucelectrum, white Amber.

Leuciſcus, the Dar, or Dart; a River-fiſh.

Leucochrum, a kind of ſmall White-wine, mingled with Water.

Leucochryſos, a ſort of Jacinth-ſtone, of a Gold-Colour with a Streak of White.

Leucogæa, a precious Stone, of a white Colour, otherwiſe call'd *Galactites*.

Leucographis, an Herb good againſt ſpitting of Blood: Alſo a greeniſh Stone in *Egypt* which rubb'd upon a Whet-ſtone, or courſe Cloth, makes the Place white, and blanches Linnen.

Leucoion, the white Violet; alſo the Wall-flower.

Leucolachanum, white Valerian; an Herb.

Leucoma, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye; the ſame as *Abaugo*.

Leuconotus, a dry and fair South-Weſt Wind.

Leucopetalos, a precious Stone, of a white Colour.

Leucophagum, a ſort of Broth for a Conſumption, made of Almonds ſoak'd in Roſe-water, and of Capon or Partridge boil'd, bruis'd, and ſtrain'd thro' a Hair-Sieve.

Leucophlegmatias, a kind of Dropſy, or bloating of the whole Body, that proceeds from the abounding of a white and ſlimy Phlegm.

Leucophorum, Borace, with which Gold is ſolder'd.

Leucophthalmos, a precious Stone, reſembling the White of an Eye.

Leucopiper, white Pepper.

Leucoſis, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body.

Leucoſtictos, a kind of Marble, with white Streaks.

Leucrocuta, a Mongrel Beaſt in *Ethiopia*, having the Neck, Tail, and Breaſt of a Lion, with the Head of a Camel, &c.

Levee, *(Fr.)* the time of ones Riſing; as *He was at the King's Levee*: Alſo a Lady's Toilet, or Dreſſing-cloth.

Level, an Inſtrument us'd by Carpenters, and other Mechanick Artificers, for the Tryal of a Plain or Floor, whether it lies parallel to the Horizon, or not.

Level, or **Water-Level**, an Inſtrument made of Wood, or Braſs, with two Sights, and a Glaſs almoſt fill'd with colour'd Spirit of Wine, but ſo as to leave Room for a Bubble of Air to play up and down in it. It has a Cover divided into ſeveral equal Parts, a Sprang to fit it to a three-legg'd Staff, and a long Screw to rectify the Bubble, by means of a Plummet that hangs on one of the Sights. There alſo belong to this Inſtrument two or more Station-ſtaves, and it is us'd by Engineers, Surveyors, &c. to find the true Level for conveying Water to Towns, making Rivers navigable, draining Fens and Boggs, &c.

To **Level**, to make level, even, or plain: Alſo to aim, or take Aim at.

Level-coil, is when he that has loſt the Game ſits out, and gives another his Place; from the *French* Words, *Lever le Cul, i.e.* to lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is alſo call'd *Hitch-Buttock*.

Level-Range, (in *Gunnery*.) the ſame as *Point-blank Shot*, or the Diſtance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

Levellers, a ſort of factious People, that roſe up out of *O. Cromwell*'s Army, and were for having an equal Share in the Adminiſtration of the Government, between the Nobility and Commonalty.

Leveret, *(Fr.)* a young Hare.

Levi, *(Heb.* joyned or coupled) *Jacob*'s third Son.

Leviathan, an *Hebrew* Word ſignifying a Whale, or as ſome think, a Water-ſerpent of a vaſt Bigneſs. ſometimes figuratively taken for the Devil.

Levigation, *(Lat.)* a making plain, or ſmooth; a poliſhing. In *Chymiſtry*, the reducing of a hard Body into very fine Powder, by grinding it on a Marble, as Painters do their Colours.

Leviſticum, the Herb Lovage, good to drive out Poiſon, provoke Urine, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Levite, one of the Tribe of *Levi*, among the *Jews*, under the old Law.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly Office, which in the time of the *Moſaical* Law, was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe.

Leviticus, one of the Five Books of *Moſes*, ſo call'd, from its ſhewing the Office and Duties of the Levitical Order.

Levity, *(Lat.)* Lightneſs, Fickleneſs, Inconſtancy. In *Natural Philoſophy*, it is the leſſening or want of Weight in a Body, when compar'd with another that is heavier; and in this Senſe it is oppos'd to *Gravity*.

Poſitive or **Abſolute Levity**, a Quality which ſome would have to be the Cauſe of the ſwimming of Bodies lighter in *Specie* than Water, up to the Surface of it: But the common Senſe of Mankind makes it appear, That Gravity and Levity are only relative, and not comparative Things.

Levy, *(Fr.)* raiſing, or gathering; as *A Levy of Taxes, Soldiers*, &c.

To **Levy**, to raiſe, collect, or gather. In a Law-ſenſe, it is alſo ſometimes us'd to ſet up; as *To Levy a Mill*; ſometimes to caſt up, as to *To Levy a Ditch*; and *To Levy a Fine*, as now a moſt uſual Expreſſion.

Lewd, wicked, wanton, riotous.

Lewis, a proper Name of Men, particularly of five Emperors of *Germany*, and of the laſt *French* King, the Fourteenth of that Name.

Lewis d'Or, a *French* Golden-coin, containing 12 Livres, and now ſettled at 17 Shillings Sterling: There is alſo a *Lewis d'Or* of 5 Livres 14 Soulz, worth 11 Shillings.

Lewlin or **Lewellin**, a proper Name of ſome Men, ſignifying in the old *Britiſh* Tongue Lion-like, and anſwering to *Leontius* or *Leoninus*, in *Latin*.

Ler, *(Lat.)* a Law, a Word that expreſſes the ſeveral Ordinances of particular Eſtates and Nations, and the Rules they have agreed upon, or receiv'd from their Princes and Magiſtrates, for their living in Peace and mutual Society.

Ler Brehonia, the *Brehon*-Law, a Law peculiar to *Ireland*, which was aboliſh'd by King *John*, and the *Engliſh* Laws ſettled there inſtead of it.

Ler Britoyle, the Law of the *Britains*, or of the Marches of *Wales*.

Ler Deraiſnia or **Deraiſna**, the Proof of a thing,

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Thing, which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it; a way of proceeding in Law us'd among the *Normans*. See *Deraigne*.

Lex Talionis, like for like, or the Requital of an Injury in the same Kind; *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*, as it is express'd in the Gospel; the most ancient and natural Law observ'd by the *Hebrews*, and prescrib'd by the Law of *Moses*.

Lex Wallerica, the *British* Law, Law of *Wales*.

Lexicon, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or general Collection of the Words of any Language.

Ley, an old *French* Word for Law.

Ley-gager, Wager of Laws.

Leyden, a Town of *Holland*, famous for its University, Physick-Garden, Anatomy-Theater, and Library of choice Manuscripts.

Leyerwite or **Letherwite**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty to take amends of him that defiles one's Bond-woman, without License.

Leys, a Pasture-Ground; a Word us'd in Doomsday-Record, and in several Countries.

Lhan, in the *British* or *Welsh* Tongue, signifies a Church; as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, i. e. the Church of great *Patern*: *Lhan Stephadon*, the Church of St. *Stephens*.

Liard, a *French* Farthing, a small Piece of Money worth Three *Deniers*; which see.

To **Lib**, (old Word) to gild.

Libanochinus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Colour of Frankincense.

Libanotis, an Herb that smells like Frankincense.

Libanus, the Frankincense-tree, great Store of which grows on Mount *Libanus*, a Hill of *Syria*, that reaches about 125 Miles in length from *West* to *East*, and is the Boundary of the Holy Land on the *North*.

Libation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony practis'd by the ancient *Romans* in their Sacrifices, when the Priest pour'd down Wine, Milk, or other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he sacrific'd, after he had first tasted a little of it: Whence the Word is taken for the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

Libbard or **Libard**, a fierce wild Beast, the same as Leopard.

Libbards-bane, a sort of Herb.

Libel, (*Lat.*) properly a little Book, a Petition or Bill of Request: Also an Original Declaration of an Action in the Civil Law: Also a scandalous abusive Writing or Report, secretly set Abroad, or publish'd by Stealth.

To **Libel** one, to set forth Libels against one, to defame or slander him.

Libella, (*Lat.*) the Dragon-fly, an Insect.

Libellatici, those Christians in the Primitive Times who, that they might not be forc'd to Idol-worship, gave up their Names in Petitions, or subscrib'd them to pay a Fine.

Libellenses, certain Clerks under the Master of the Requests to the Emperors of *Rome*, call'd *Magister scrinii Libellorum*; which see.

Libello habendo. See, *Copia libelli deliberanda*.

Libellous, that partakes of the Nature of a Libel; slanderous, abusive.

Liber, (*Lat.*) the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree; a Book or Work written, at first made of such Barks, and afterwards of Paper or Parchment: Among *Herbalists*, the inner Part of Plants or Herbs.

Libera, (in old Records) a Livery or Delivery of so much Grass or Corn to a Tenant, who cuts down or prepares the said Grass or Corn, and receives a small Portion of it, as a Gratuity or Reward.

Libera chacea habenda, a Judicial Writ granted to a Man for a free Chace belonging to his Manor, after he has prov'd his Right to it.

Liberal, free, generous, bountiful: Also honourable, or genteel; as *A Liberal Education*.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars; as Mechanick Trades, and Handicrafts for meaner People. See *Science*.

Liberality, Bountifulness, Freedom, Generosity.

Liberate, the Name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, Barons of the Exchequer, &c. for the Payment of any yearly Pension, or other Sums, granted under the great Seal, or sometimes to the Sheriff, for the Delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance: It also lies to a Gaoler, for the Delivery of a Prisoner that has put in Bail for his Appearance.

Liberdine, a poisonous Herb.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) Liberty, Freedom.

Libertas Ecclesiastica, (in our old Writers) Church-Liberty, Ecclesiastical Immunities or Privileges; such as the Right of Investiture, the Privilege of Clergymen, in having their Persons and Estates free from the Secular Power or Jurisdiction, &c.

Libertate Probanda, a Writ that lay for such as were challenged for Slaves, and offer'd to prove themselves Free, directed to the Sheriff, that he take Security of them, for the proving of their Freedom before the Justices of Assize.

Libertatibus Allocandis, a Writ that lies for a Citizen or Burgess of any City or Borough, who contrary to the Liberties of the Place of which he is, is impleaded by the King's Justices, in order to have his Privilege allow'd.

Libertatibus exigendis in itinere, a Writ whereby the King requires the Justices in Eyre, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty before them.

Libertine, a dissolute, or lewd Liver.

Liberty, the Power a Man has to do or forbear doing any particular Action at his Pleasure; Freedom, Leave or Free-leave: Also a free or easy Way of Expression. In a Law-sense, it is a Privilege held by Grant or Prescription, by which Men enjoy some Benefit or Favour beyond the ordinary Subject. See *Franchise*.

Libidinous, full of lustful Desires; incontinent, sensual.

Libitinarii, (among the *Romans*) those Persons whose Business it was, to furnish and provide what was necessary for Funerals, now commonly known by the Name of *Undertakers*.

Liblong or **Libelong**, a sort of Herb.

Libra, (*Lat.*) a Pound in Weight: Also among the *Romans*, a Sum of Money equal to three Pounds Sterling; a Balance or Pair of Scales to weigh with; counted one of the Six Mechanick Powers: Also the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in the Month of *September*, and is thus mark'd, (♎)

Libra Medica, a Physician's Pound, which contains Twelve Ounces.

Libertinism, Lewdness, Licentiousness, Debauchery, a dissolute Life, and Conversation.

Library, a Study or Place where Books are kept; or the Books themselves.

Librata Terra, a Space of Ground which contains Four Oxgangs, and every Oxgang Thirteen Acres.

Libration, a weighing by the Pound, a balancing or poising: Also the Motion of swinging in a *Pendulum*, or Weight hung up by a String.

Libration of the Moon. See *Evection*.

Libya, the third Part of the World, commonly call'd *Africa*.

Lice-bane, a sort of Herb.

Licence, Liberty, Permission, Leave, Power.

Licence to arise, (in common Law) a Liberty given by the Court to a Tenant in a Real Action, that is essoined or excused for his Absence *de malo lecti*, i.e. upon account of his being sick a-bed, after he has been view'd by Persons thereto appointed; until which Time, if the Defendant can prove that he has been seen out of his Chamber, or walking abroad, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully essoined. To

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To **Licence**, to grant a Licence, to authorize, to give Leave or Power.

Licentia Surgendi, the Writ whereby the Tenant essoined *de malo Lecti*, obtains Liberty to rise.

Licentia Transfretandi, a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at *Dover*, requiring them to let those Pass quietly beyond Sea, who have formerly had the King's Licence for that Purpose.

Licentiate, one that has full Licence and Authority to practice in any Art or Faculty; the same that we usually call Batchelor of Divinity, Physick, or Civil Law; and in Common Law a Barrister.

Licentious, loose, lewd, disorderly, unruly.

Lich-fowl, certain unlucky, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-raven, and Lich-owl, commonly call'd the Screetch-owl; from the *Saxon* Word *Lich*, signifying a Carcass or dead Body.

Lichen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tetter or Ring-worm, a Roughness and Swelling of the Skin, that itches much, and sends forth Matter: Also a Sort of Moss, very good to cure Tetters, &c. Also the brawny Part in a Horse's Hoof: Also the Herb Liverwort.

Lichen Græcorum or Impetigo, an Unevenness in the Skin, that reaches to the Neighbouring Parts, accompany'd with extraordinary Itching, and dry Pimples.

Lichwale, a kind of Herb.

† **Licitation**, (*Lat.*) a setting out to sale to him that will bid most; an Auction.

Lickorish, that loves Tid-bits, or sweet Things.

Licorish or **Liquorish**, a Shrub, that has a well known sweet Root.

Lictors, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, who carry'd the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates: The Word is now taken for a Serjeant at Arms, a Beadle, or Mace-bearer.

Lidford-Law, (from *Lidford* a Town in *Cornwall*) a Proverbial Expression, signifying to hang Men first, and judge them afterwards; the like is said of *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, probably from the quick Dispatch of Justice in Criminal Causes in those Parts.

Lief or **Leof**, (*Sax.*) rather.

Liege, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is taken either for the Liege Lord, or for one that acknowledges Fealty, or Homage to the Liege Lord.

Liege Lord, one that acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

Liege Man, he that owes Allegiance, or Homage to the Liege Lord; a Vassal.

Liege People, the Subjects of a King or State.

Liegeancy. See *Ligeancy*.

Lien, (*Gr.*) the Spleen or Milt.

Lientery, a Distemper arising from a slimy Smoothness of the Guts, whereby the Meat or Sustenance taken, slips thro' before it be alter'd, or well digested.

Lier. See *Lyer*.

Lierwite. See *Leyerwite* and *Legruita*.

In Lieu, (*Fr.*) in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

Lieutenancy or **Lieutenantship**, the Office, or Place of a Lieutenant.

Lieutenancy of London, a select Council of the Officers of the Artillery-Company, and Trained-Bands of the City, that govern and order Matters relating to the Militia.

Lieutenant, one that supplies the King's, or any other's Place, or represents her or his Person; as the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Lord Lieutenant of a County, &c.

Lieutenant General, (in an Army) a great Commander, next in Place to the General; who in Battel commands one of the Wings, or Lines; also upon the March, a Detatchment, or Flying-Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

Lieutenant General, (of the Artillery) the next Officer to the General of the Artillery, who in his Absence has the whole Charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant du Roy, (*i. e.* the King's Lieutenant) the Deputy-Governor of all strong Towns in *France*, who is a Check upon the Governor, and has the Command in his Absence.

Lieutenant Colonel, (of Horse, Foot, or Dragons) an Officer, who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

Lieutenant of Horse, Foot or **Dragoons**, the Officer of every Troop, or Company, who has the next Post to the Captain, and the Command in his Absence.

Lieutenant Reformed. See *Reformed Lieutenant*.

Lieutenant at Sea, the next Officer to the Captain, or chief Commander of the Ship.

Lieutenant en Second. See *Second Captain*.

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who is to act under the Constable for the Time being, and in his Absence to perform all Powers, Acts, Matters, &c. in as ample a Manner, as if the Constable were personally present: By Virtue of his Office, he is to be in Commission for the Peace of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*; his Salary is 200 Pounds *per Annum*, with other Fees and Perquisites.

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, an Officer, whose Duty is to receive all Significations, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board, with the rest of the principal Officers, and to see them daily executed; also to give Orders for discharging the great Ordnance upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, &c.

Life, the Union of the Soul with the Body, or the Time that Union lasts; the manner of Living, or a Relation of what a Man has done, whilst he liv'd; also Mettle, Spirit, Sprightliness.

Life-everlasting, an Herb so call'd.

Life-Guards. See *Guards du Corps*.

Life-Rent, a Rent or Salary, which a Man receives for Term of Life, or for the Maintenance of Life.

Lift, (Country-word) a sort of Stile, that may be open'd like a Gate.

Lifts, (in Sea-Affairs) are certain Ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arm of all Yards, *i. e.* to make the Ends of them hang higher or lower, or even; as Occasion requires. The Haling of these Ropes is call'd *Topping the Lifts*; thus the Seamen say, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*; *i. e.* hale on the Right-side or Left-side Lift.

Lifting-pieces, are Parts of a Clock, that lift up and unlock the Stops call'd *Detents*.

Ligament, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Band or String partaking of the Quality of a Cartilage, and a Membrane, design'd by Nature, for joining together of Parts, especially Bones, in order to the better performing of their Motions.

Ligamenta Uteri, the Ligaments of the Womb.

Ligamentum Ciliare, the Ligament of the Eye-lid.

Ligatio, a binding, or tying; also the Tongue-tying, especially in Children; also a Rhetorical Figure, call'd *Zeugma* in *Greek*.

Ligature, (in *Surgery*) a binding of any Part of the Body with a Fillet, Ribbon, &c. or any kind of Bandage.

Ligeance or **Ligeancy**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe to more than one Lord; and therefore most commonly taken for a true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to a Sovereign Prince; also the Prince's Engagement to protect his Subjects. Sometimes it is taken for the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord; as *Children born out of the Ligeance of the King or Queen*.

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Light, the contrary of heavy, that is not full Weight; nimble or quick, ſmall or trifling, inconſtant or fickle.

Among Aſtrologers, a Planet is ſaid *to be light, i. e.* nimble, compared to another that moves ſlower, as the Moon, with reſpect to all the other Planets, and the Sun in regard of the three Superiors. But abſolutely the three Inferiors, *Venus* and *Mercury*, and the *Moon*, are termed Light, and the Superiors *Ponderous* or heavy. See *Ponderous*.

Light-horſe, (in Military Affairs) a Name made Uſe of to diſtinguiſh ſuch Horſe-men, from the Men at Arms, formerly in Service, who were all in Armor, as the *German* Cuiraſſiers now are: In *England*, all are call'd *Light-horſe* except the Troops of Live-Guards.

Light or **Brightneſs**, is either the Senſation, which ariſes from the beholding of any bright Object, as the Sun, a Star, or a Candle; or elſe the Cauſe of that Senſation, as it is an Action or Property belonging to the luminous or bright Body.

Light of the Time, is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night; an Expreſſion us'd by Aſtrologers.

Ligius, (in old *Latin* Records) pure, full, or perfect; as *Viduitas ligia*, pure Widow-hood; *Ligia Poteſtas*, free and abſolute Power of Diſpoſal, *&c.*

Ligneus, belonging to Wood, woody; as *A ligneous Subſtance*.

Ligniperda, a Timber-worm; an Inſect.

Ligniperda Aquatica, the Cadis-worm.

Lignum, Wood, Timber.

Lignum Aloes, Wood of Aloes; an Apothecary's Drug, of great Price.

Lignum Nephriticum, a kind of Wood brought from *Hiſpaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum Rhodium or **Aſpalathus**, a ſweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium*, much uſed in Perfumes, is made.

Lignum Sanctum or **Lignum Vitæ**, the Wood commonly call'd *Guaiacum*.

Ligula, a little Tongue, or Latchet of a Shooe, a Lace, or Point. In old Records, an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-Roll.

Ligure, a kind of precious Stone, mentioned *Exod.* 18. 19. and ſo call'd from its Likeneſs to *Ligurian* Amber.

Ligusticum, Lovage of *Lombardy*; an Herb.

Ligustrum, Privet or Prime-print; alſo white Withy-wind, or With-bind.

Like Arches, or **Arks**, (in the Projection of the Sphere) are parts of leſſer Circles, that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the correſponding Arches of great Ones.

Like Figures, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Like ſolid Figures, ſuch as are comprehended under Planets that are alike, and equal in Number.

Like Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2 *a* and 3 *a*, 6 *dd* and 4 *dd*, are like Quantities; but 2 *a* and 3 *aa*, and 6 *f* and 4 *fff* are unlike.

Like Signs, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative; but when one is Affirmative, and the other Negative; they are *unlike Signs*. Thus + 16 *c* and + 4 *c*, have like Signs; but + 12 *g* — 2 *g*, have unlike Signs.

Lilach or **Pipe-tree**, a kind of Plant.

Lilium, (*Lat.*) the Lilly, of which there are ſeveral Sorts.

Lilium Convallium, Lilly of the Valleys; the Flowers and Leaves of which are good in the Apoplexy, Falling-Sickneſs, Palſy, *&c.*

Lilium Paracelſi, (among Chymiſts) a Tincture of Antimony.

Limation, a filing or poliſhing: In *Surgery*, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body.

Limatura, Powder, or Duſt, that comes of filing.

Limatura Martis, (in *Chymiſtry*) the filing of Steel, us'd for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limax, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew-Snail, a Slug.

Limb, a Part of the Body: In *Mathematicks*, the outermoſt Border of an Aſtrolabe, or other Inſtrument, on which the Degrees, Figures, *&c.* are deſcrib'd; alſo the Circumference of the Original Circle in any Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane: In *Aſtronomy*, it is the utmoſt Border of the Diſk, or Body of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipſe.

Limbeck. See *Alembeck*.

Limber, ſupple, pliable.

Limbers or **Limber-holes**, (in a Ship) little Holes, about three or four Inches ſquare, which are cut out in all the Ground-timbers and Hooks, next to the Keel, to let Water paſs to the Well of the Pump.

Limbus, (*Lat.*) a Border, or Hem of a Garment; a Welt, Lace, or Purfle; a Fringe, or Selvidge: Alſo the Limb, or Edge of an Aſtrolabe, or other Mathematical Inſtrument.

Limbus Patrum, or **Limbo**, (according to the Notion of *Roman* Catholicks) a Place where the deceaſed Patriarchs, and other good Men, reſided till our Saviour's Coming, as alſo where thoſe abide, who die without Baptiſm.

Lime, a kind of Stone, of which Morter is made; alſo a ſort of ſmall Lemmon.

Lime-tree. See *Linden-tree*.

Lime-wort, an Herb.

To **Lime** or **Line**, to couple as a Dog does with a Bitch.

Limenarcha, (*Gr.*) a Warden of the Sea-Ports. See *Stationarii*.

Limer or **Lime-hound**, the ſame as Blood-hound, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar.

Limit, Bound, Boundary, Border.

Limit of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is its greateſt Heliocentrick Latitude.

To **Limit**, to ſet Limits, or Bounds to; to appoint or fix, to confine, to ſtint.

Limitation, a limiting, ſetting of Bounds, *&c.*

Limitation of an Aſſize, (in Common-Law) a certain Time ſet down by Statute, within which a Man muſt alledge himſelf or his Anceſtors to have been poſſeſſed of Lands, ſued for by a Writ of Aſſize.

Limited Problem, (in *Geom.*) a Problem that has but one only Solution, or which can be done but one Way; as *To make a Circle paſs thro' three given Points, not lying in a Right-line.*

Limmer, a mongrel Dog, engender'd between a Hound and a Maſtiff.

To **Limn**, to paint in Water-Colours.

Limonia, (*Gr.*) the Anemony, or Emony; a Flower.

Limonia Mala, Limons, or Lemmons; a Fruit that ſtrengthens the Stomach, and creates an Appetite.

Limoniates, the Emerald; a precious Stone.

Limonion or **Limonium**, Winter-green, or wild Beets; an Herb.

Limonade, a cooling Liquor, made of Lemmons Water, and Sugar.

† **Limoſity**, a being muddy; Muddineſs.

Limoſum Saxum, the Mud-ſtone; a kind of Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it is ſoon diſſolv'd into Dirt.

Limp, limber, ſupple.

To **Limp**, to halt, or go lame.

Limpid, pure, clear, tranſparent; as *Limpid Water*.

Limpin, the Shell-fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Muſcle.

Linamentum, (*Lat.*) Thread made of Flax, Linnen; alſo a Tent, or Lint for a Wound.

Linaria, Toads-flax, an Herb; the diſtilled Water of which is powerful for voiding Urine in a Dropſy,

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Dropſy, purges by Stool, and cures the Jaundice: Alſo the Linnet, or Flax-finch; a Bird.

Linch-pin or **Lins-pin**, an Iron-Pin that keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-tree of any ſort of Carriage.

Lincoln, a large and famous City, the chief of the County of the ſame Name.

Lincoln-College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Lincolns-Inn, one of the Inns of Court, for Students of the Law; heretofore the Houſe of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

Lincus, (*Lat.*) a licking, or ſucking down ſoftly: Alſo a Medicine to be licked or ſucked in by Degrees. See *Ecligma* and *Loche*.

Line, Part of a Writing: alſo the Twelfth Part of an Inch; alſo the Flax Plant. In *Geometry*, it is a Quantity ſtretch'd out in Length, but ſuppos'd to be void of Breadth and Depth, being made by the Motion of a Point from one Place to another.

Right Line or **Straight Line**, is a Line whoſe Points are equally plac'd between the two Extremes, or Ends; or it is the neareſt Diſtance between any two Points.

Crooked Line or **Curve**, is a Line, the Points of which are not equally plac'd between its two Extremes.

Line of Meaſures, (according to Mr. *Oughtred*) is the Diameter of the Primitive or Original Circle in the Projection of the Sphere *in Plano*, or that Line in which the Diameter of any Circle to be projected, does fall.

Line of Numbers or **Gunter's Line**, ſo call'd from its Inventor, is uſually plac'd on a Ruler, or on the Back of a Sector, which running parallel with it, ſhews the *Artificial Lines*; as they are commonly call'd.

In the Art of War, **Lines** ſignify the Poſture of an Army drawn up for Battel, ſo as its Front may be ſtretch'd out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being Flanked: Theſe Lines are three in Number, *viz.* 1. The Van, or advanc'd Guards; 2. The Main Body: 3. The Rear-Guard, or Reſerve.

In *Aſtronomy*, according to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, the **Line of the Anomaly of a Planet**, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the *Excentrick*, to the Center of the Planet.

Line of the Apogee of a Planet, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World thro' the Point of the Apogee, as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Apſes, is a Line paſſing thro' the Center of the World, and that of the Excentrick; whoſe two Ends are, one the Apogee, and the other the Perigee of the Planet.

Line Horizontal, is a Right-Line parallel to the *Horizon*.

Line of greateſt or **leaſt Longitude of a Planet**, is that Part of the Line of the *Apſes*, which reaches from the Center of the World, to the Apogee or Perigee of the Planet.

Line of Mean Longitude, is one drawn thro' the Center of the World at Right Angles to the Line of the Apſes, and its extreme Points are call'd the *Mean Longitudes*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World as far as to the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick, is a right-Line drawn from the Center of the Excentrick to the Center of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

Line of Real Motion of the Sun, is a Line drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the Sun, and produced or lengthen'd as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Nodes of a Planet, is a Right-line from the Planet of the Sun, being the common place of Interſection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit, with that of the Ecliptick.

Line Synodical, (with reſpect to ſome Appearances of the Moon) is a Right-line ſuppos'd to be drawn thro' the Centers of the Earth and Sun.

Line of the mean Syzygies, is a Right-line imagined to paſs thro' the Earth's Center, and the mean Place of the Sun.

Line of the Real or **True Syzygies**, a Right-line ſaid to be drawn thro' the Center of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

In *Dialling*, the **Equinoctial Line** is the common Place where the Equinoctial, and the Plane of the Dial, mutually interſect, or cut one another.

Lines Horary or **Hour-lines**, are the common Interſections of the Hour-Circles of the Sphere, with the Dial-Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Interſection of the Horizon, and the Dial-Plane.

Line Subſtylar, is that Line on which the Style or Cock of the Dial is ſet up, and repreſents ſuch an Hour-circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of that Dial.

In *Fortification*, a **Line** is that which is drawn from one Point to another, in making a Plan or Draught upon Paper: On the Ground in the Field, it is ſometimes taken for a Trench with a Breaſt-work; and ſometimes for a Row of *Gabions*, or Bags full of Earth, ſet out in length, to cover Men from the Enemies Fire.

Lines of Approach or **of Attack**, are the Ways of Trenches dug along in the Earth, towards a Town that is beſieged, in order to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

Line of the Baſe, is a Right-line which joyns the Points of the two neareſt Baſtions.

Line Capital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Gorge, to the Angle of the Baſtion.

Line of Circumvallation, a Line or Trench, with a Parapet or Breaſt-work made by the Beſiegers, quite round their Camp, within Cannon-ſhot of the Place, to oppoſe any Army that may come to relieve it, and to ſtop Deſerters.

Line Cogrital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Center, to that of the Baſtion.

Lines of Communication, are thoſe that run from one Work to another: But the *Line of Communication* more eſpecially ſo call'd, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation, or Contravallation, is encompaſs'd, ſo as to maintain a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and other Works.

Line of Contravallation, is a Trench with a Breaſt-work, which the Beſiegers make next the Place beſieged, to ſecure themſelves againſt the Sallies of the Garriſon; ſo that an Army that forms a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

Line of Defence, a ſtraight Line which ſhews the Courſe of a Bullet, eſpecially a Musket-ball, according to the Situation it ought to have, to defend the Face of the Baſtion.

Line of Defence Fichant or **Fired**, is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Courtin, to the flanked Angle of the oppoſite Baſtion, nevertheleſs without touching the Face of the Baſtion.

Line of Defence Razant, is that which is drawn from the point of the Baſtion along the Face, till it comes to the Courtin, which ſhews how much of the Courtin will clear or ſcour the Face: It is alſo call'd, *The Line of Defence Stringent* or *Flanking*.

Line forming the Flank, a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demi-Gorges of the Baſtion, to the Angle at the Flank.

Lines within Side, are the Moats or Trenches cut towards the Place beſieged, to prevent Sallies.

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Lines without Side, are Trenches towards the Field, to hinder the bringing of Succours to the Beſieged.

In *Perſpective*, **Line of the Front**, is any Right-Line parallel to a Terreſtrial Line.

Line Geometrical, is a Right-Line drawn after any Manner, on the Geometrical Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Section of the Horizontal Plane, and that of the Draught or Repreſentation; which alſo paſſes thro' the principal Point.

Line of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) a Ray ſtarting from ſome luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of ſome Surface, the Knowledge of which is chiefly neceſſary, for finding out the Greatneſs and Continuance of an Eclipſe.

Line Objective, (in *Perſpect.*) is the Line of an Object; from whence the Appearance is ſought for in the Draught or Picture.

Line of Station, the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes: Others mean by it, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane: Others take it for a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line that expreſſes the Height of the Eye.

Line Terreſtrial, is a Right-line in which the Geometrical Place, and that of the Picture or Draught, interſect or cut one another.

Line Vertical, is the common Interſection of the Vertical Plane, and of the Draught.

In *Philoſophy*, **Line of Direction of a Body in Motion**, is that Line according to which it moves or which directs and determines its Motion.

Line of Gravitation of an heavy Body, is a Line drawn thro' its Center of Gravity, and according to which it tends downward.

Line. See *Cordeau*.

To **Line**, to put a Lining to: In *Maſonry*, to Caſe a Wall, *&c.* with Stone. In *Fortification*, to ſurround and ſtrengthen a Rampart, Breaſt-work, or Moat, with a good Wall, or good Turf.

To **Line Hedges**, (in the Art of War) to plant Muſketeers along them under their Covert, in order to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or to defend themſelves from the Horſe.

Linea Alba, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the White-line being a Concourſe of the Tendons of the oblique Muſcles in the Lower-Belly; which meeting on both Sides, make a kind of Coat that covers the Belly, as if they were all but one Tendon.

Linea Apſidum, (in *Aſtron.*) the Line of the *Apſes*; which ſee.

Lineage, (*Fr.*) Race, Stock, Pedigree.

Lineal, that is, or goes in a Right-line; as, *A Succeſſion in a lineal Deſcent.* See *Deſcent*.

Lineament, the Feature or Proportion of the Face drawn out as it were in Lines.

Linear, belonging to a Line.

Linear Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch a Problem as can be ſolved Geometrically, by the Interſection or cutting of two Right-lines: It is alſo call'd a *Simple Problem*, and is capable but of one Solution.

Linear Numbers, are thoſe that have Relation to Length only: For Example, ſuch as repreſent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root.

Lined Moat, a Term in Fortification. See *Moat*.

Ling, a ſmall Shrub, otherwiſe call'd *Heath* or *Furz*: Alſo a ſort of Salt-fiſh, which is ſtrong and good Food.

Ling-wort, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Angelica*.

Linget, a little Tongue, or Thong.

To **Linger**, to be tedious, or long a doing; to languiſh, or droop.

Linger or **Linget**, a kind of Bird.

Lingots, (in *Chymiſtry*) Iron-moulds of ſeveral Figures into which melted Metals are uſually pour'd, in order to harden in any Shape whatſoever.

Lingua, (*Lat.*) the Tongue, a little but unruly Member: Alſo Tongue, Language, or Speech.

† **Linguacity**, a being full of Tongue, or much given to talk, Talkativeneſs.

Lingualis, a fleſhy Muſcle, which according to ſome *Anatomiſts*, takes its Riſe from the Root of the *Os Hyoides*, and runs forward to the Tip of the Tongue; but 'tis diſputable, whether it be a Muſcle or not.

Linguiſt, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Linguiaca, (*Lat.*) the Sole-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Shape reſembling a Tongue: Alſo the Herb Adders or Serpents-Tongue.

Liniment, an outward Medicine of a middle Conſiſtence between an Oil and an Ointment.

Linio, (in old Records) a Linch-pin, the Pin that faſtens a Wheel upon the Axle-tree.

Link, the Ring of a Chain, a Torch, a kind of Sauſage: Alſo a thin Plate of Metal to ſolder with.

To **Link**, to join or tie together.

Linnet, a Singing-bird, ſo call'd becauſe it feeds upon Line-ſeed.

Linſey Woolſey, a ſort of mixt Cloth, partly Linnen, partly Woollen; any Stuff made of Thread and Wooll.

Lins-pin. See *Linch-pin*.

Lint, fine Linnen ſcrap'd to Shreds, to be put into a Wound, or burnt for Tinder.

Lint-ſtock, a carved Stick, above half a Yard long, with a Cock at one End, to hold the Gunners-Match; and a ſharp Point at the other, to ſtick it upright in the Ground, or on the Deck of a Ship.

Lintel, the Head-piece, or upper Poſt of a Door or Window.

Linter, (*Lat.*) a little Boat, a Wherry. In *Anatomy*, the inner Rim of the Ear, the ſame as *Scapha*.

Linum Uſtum. See *Aſberſtine Cloth*.

Lion, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt, the moſt Courageous and Generous of all others; the Emblem of Strength and Valour.

Lion's-Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn*.

Lion's Mouth, **Lion's Paw**, **Lion's Tooth**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Lionel, a Lion's Whelp or young Lion: *Lioncels* is alſo a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

Lioncel, (*i.e.* little Lion) a proper Name of Men.

Lipara, (*Gr.*) a ſoft Plaiſter or Salve.

Lipatie, a kind of Lizard, or Fiſh: Alſo a certain Gem.

Lipodermus, a Diſeaſe, when the Skin that covers the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard, can't be drawn back.

Lipopſychia, a ſmall Swoon, being an imperfect *Syncope*; which ſee.

Lipothymia, a ſwooning, or fainting away.

Lippitudo, (*Lat.*) a wateriſh running of the Eyes, Bleat-eyedneſs, or Blood-ſhot: Alſo a dry Sorenes of the Eyes, without running, when they feel rough as if there were Sand in them.

Liptotes or **Litotes**, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when the force of the Words is not anſwerable to the greatneſs of the Matter; as, *Non ignara mali*, Virg. *i.e. Not ignorant of the Miſchief*; where is meant very knowing, or too well experienc'd in it.

Lipyria, a continual Fever, the outward Parts being cold, and the inward Parts burning.

Liquation or **Liquefaction**, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving or melting; particularly among Apothecaries, the melting of Roſin or Wax, with Oil or Fat over a gentle Fire.

To **Liquefy**, to make liquid, to diſſolve or melt; to grow, or become liquid.

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† **Liqueſcency**, an Aptneſs to melt, or grow ſoft.

Liquid, that has its Parts fluid and in Motion; moiſt, ſoft.

Liquid Ambra, a kind of Gum that diſtils from a Tree call'd *Ococol*, in *New-Spain*, a Province of *America*.

Liquids, (in *Grammar*) Five Letters, *viz. l, m, n, r, s*; ſo call'd from their being pronounced ſoft, and as it were melting in the Mouth: In *Philoſophy*, *Liquids* are ſuch Bodies as are endu'd with all the Properties of Fluidneſs, and have their ſmall Parts ſo figur'd and diſpoſed, that they ſtick to the Surface of thoſe Bodies which are dipt in them; which is commonly call'd *Wetting*.

Liquidity, a being liquid.

Liquiritia, (*Lat.*) Liquoriſh or Licoriſh, a ſweet Root, much us'd for Coughs, Conſumptions, Hoarſeneſs, Sharpneſs of Urine, &c.

Liquor or **Liquour**, any Thing that is Liquid; Drink, Juice, &c.

Liquor of fixed Nitre. See *Fixed Nitre*.

Liriconfancy or **Lily-Convally**, a ſort of Flower. See *Lilium Convallium*.

Liſbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Liſiere, (*Fr.*) the Liſt of Cloath or Stuff; the Border of a Country; Alſo a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame as *Berme* and *Foreland*; which ſee.

Liſpound, a foreign Weight containing 15, 16, and ſometimes 20 Pounds.

Liſt, a Scroll, Bill, or Roll, containing the Names or Number of Perſons, &c. Alſo the Border or Edge of Woollen Cloth. In Architecture, a ſtraight upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of Pillars juſt above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft or Body.

Liſt or **Liſts**, a Place enclos'd with Bars or Rails for Tournaments, Wreſtling, Races, and other Exerciſes.

To **Enter the Liſts**, to engage in Fight, or in Diſpute.

Liſtel, (in Architect.) a ſmall Band, or Rule in Mouldings; alſo the ſpace between the Channellings of Pillars.

Liſtleſs, careleſs, regardleſs, uneaſy.

Litany, (*Gr.*) a general Supplication, or Prayer; eſpecially one in the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*, appointed to be Said or Sung on certain Days.

Literal, (*Lat.*) that is according to the Letter; as, *A Literal Senſe* or *Meaning*.

Literal Algebra. See *Algebra*.

Literal Fault, (in Printing) a ſmall Fault that does not interrupt the Senſe, when a Letter is only tranſpos'd or turn'd, one Letter put for another, &c.

Literarum Obligatio. See *Deed*.

Literate, ſkill'd in Letters, Learned.

Literatura, as, *Ad literaturam ponere*, an Expreſſion in old *Latin* Records, to put out Children to School, or to breed them up to Learning; a Liberty which thoſe Parents who were ſervile Tenants could not take, without Conſent of the Lord of the Manor.

Literature, Knowledge in Letters, Learning.

Lithanthrax, (*Gr.*) ſtony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal.

Lithargyros, Litharge or Silver-glet, the frothy Droſs, or Scum that ariſes in the purifying of Silver with Lead.

Lithe, ſupple, or limber.

Lither, lazy, ſluggiſh.

Lithiaſis, (*Gr.*) the breeding the Stone in a Human Body, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Lithizontes, a kind of ordinary Carbuncle.

Lithocolla, (q. d. Stone-glue) the Cement with which Stones are join'd and faſten'd together.

Lithomancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-ſaying, by the caſting of Pebble-Stones.

Lithontribon, a Confection of the Apothecaries, ſo nam'd becauſe it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontripticks, Medicines that break the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys.

Lithoſpermum, the Herb Stone-crop, Gromwell, Graymill.

Lithoſtrata, Stone-Pavements of *Moſaick* Work, ſuch as were made by the Ancients of fine Pieces of Marble, or other ſmall Stones curiouſly join'd together, and as it were inchas'd in the Cement, repreſenting different Figures, by the Variety of their Colours and Ordering.

Lithotomia, a Quarry of Stones, or a *Maſon's* Work-houſe. In *Surgery*, the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Lithotomus, a Stone-cutter or Maſon: Alſo a Lithotomiſt, or Surgeon ſkilful in cutting out the Stone.

Litigation, a quarelling, or brawling; a Suit, or Pleading.

Litigious, that delights in going to Law, quarrelſom, full of Diſpute and Wrangling.

Litiſpendence, the Time during which a Law-ſuit is depending.

Litmoſe-blew, a kind of blue Colour us'd in Painting and Limning.

Litotes, (*Gr.*) Smalneſs, Simplicity, Meanneſs: In Rhetorick, a Figure when leſs is ſpoken than is intended; as when we ſay, *I cannot commend you*, implies a ſecret Reprehenſion, as if there were juſt Grounds of Diſpraiſe: Again, *I do not deſpiſe*, inſtead of, *I take delight in*, &c. See *Liptotes*.

Litten, as *Church-litten*; a Word us'd in *Wiltſhire* for a Church-yard.

Litter, the Brood of a Beaſt brought forth at once, as a Litter of Pigs, Puppies, &c. Alſo the Straw that is ſpread under Horſes, or other Cattel, to lye down upon: Alſo a ſort of Carriage like a large Sedan hung upon Staves, and born by Horſes or Mules.

Litterings, ſmall Sticks that keep the Web ſtretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Shore: as *Littoral Shells*, *i. e.* ſuch Shells as are always found near the Shores, and never far off in the main Sea.

Liturgy, (*Gr.*) Publick Service, a Form of Publick Prayers, the Common-Prayer, and other Ceremonies of the Church.

Live-long, a ſort of Herb.

Liver, one of the noble Parts of the Body, and the thickeſt of all the Bowels; its Office being to purify the Maſs of Blood by ſtraining.

Liver of Antimony, (among *Chymiſts*) Antimony open'd by Salt-petre and Fire, ſo as to make it half Glaſs, and give it a Liver-colour: It is us'd for the *Emetick Wine*; and is alſo given in Subſtance, to cauſe a ſtrong Vomit. See *Crocus Metallorum*.

Liver-wort, an Herb good for all Diſtempers of the Liver.

Liver or **Livre.** See *Livre*.

Liverings or **Livering-Pudding**, a ſort of Haggeſs, or Pudding made of Hogs or Calves Livers.

Livery, a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers, either with or without a Badge.

In a Law Senſe, **Livery** is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants that held of the King *in Capite*, or Knight-ſervice: Alſo a Writ which lay for the Heir to obtain the Seiſin or Poſſeſſion of his Lands at the King's Hands: But all Liveries and Wardſhips are now quite diſcharg'd, and taken away by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

The **Livery** or **Livery-men of a Company**, or **Corporation**, ſuch Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Livery of Hay and Oats, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horſes, &c.

Livery of Seiſin, (Law-Phraſe) a Delivery of Poſ-

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Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, or other Things, to one that has Right, or Probability of Right to them; which is Twofold, &c.

Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer or Giver takes the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivers the ſame to the Feoffee, or Perſon that receives the Grant in the Name of Seiſin of the Land: And,

Livery in Law, when the Feoffer ſays to the Feoffee, being in View of the Houſe or Land, *I give to you yonder Land, to you, and your Heirs, and therefore enter into the ſame, and take Poſſeſſion of it accordingly.*

Livery-Stables; publick Stables, where Horſes are kept, and let out to hire.

Livid, black and blue.

Livid Muſcle, one of the Muſcles that move the Thigh. See *Pectineus*.

Lividity, a being livid.

Livor, a kind of leaden or dead bluiſh Colour in any Part of the Body, caus'd by a Stroke or Blow: It is alſo figuratively taken for Envy, Malice or Spite.

Livre or **Liver**, a *French* Coin, worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling: The Livre of *Leghorn* in *Italy* is only of 9 *d.* Value.

Lixiviate or **Lixivious**, belonging to Lye; as *Lixiviate Salts*, *i. e.* the fixed Salts of Plants, which are drawn by calcining the Plant, and then making a Lye of the Aſhes and Water.

Lixivium, (*Lat.*) Lye made of Aſhes; alſo Salt diſſolved in Water. In *Chymiſtry*, a fixed *Alkali*; as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

Lizard, a little creeping Creature of a greeniſh Colour, much like our Evet, but bigger, which breeds in *Italy*, and other hot Countries.

Lizard-point, the utmoſt *South-Weſt* Point of the Lands End in *Cornwall*.

Loach or **Loche**, a ſmall and nimble Freſh-water Fiſh; the chief Bait for which is the ſmalleſt Sort of red Worm.

Load, a Burden, or Weight. *Loads* are alſo Trenches to drain fenny Places. See *Lode-Works*.

Load-ſtar, the *North*-Star, that guides Mariners.

Load-ſtone, (*q. d.* Leading-ſtone) ſo call'd, becauſe it guides and directs Sailers in their Voyages: It is of a ruſty dark Colour, and has a peculiar Virtue to draw Iron to it ſelf, whereby many admirable Secrets are diſcover'd. See *Magnet*.

Loam or **Lome**, Clay to graft withal, Morter made of Clay and Straw; alſo a ſort of Clay or Plaiſter, us'd by Chymiſts to ſtop up their Veſſels.

Loan, a thing lent; a lending of Money, eſpecially upon a publick Account.

Loary Law. See *Lorey*.

Lob, **Lobbe**, or **Lobling**, a *North* Sea-fiſh, of a huge Bulk; whence perhaps a great heavy ſluggiſh Fellow is call'd a *Lob*, *Looby*, or *Lob-Cock*.

Lob-worm, a ſort of Worm, us'd in Fiſhing for Trouts.

Lobby, a kind of Paſſage-room, or Gallery.

Lobes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſeveral Lappets or Diviſions of the Lungs or Liver: Among *Herbaliſts*, the Diviſions of the Bulk of Seeds, which uſually conſiſts of Two Parts, as is plainly to be ſeen in Beans.

Lobſter, a known Sea Shell-fiſh.

Lobuli Adipoſi. See *Sacculi Adipoſi*.

Lobus, a Lobe, or Lappet of the Liver, &c. Alſo a Kidney-bean.

Lobus Auris, the lower Part, or Tip of the Ear.

Local, belonging to a Place: In a Law-ſenſe, tied or joined to a Place; as *The Thing is local, and annexed to the Free-hold.*

Local Medicaments, thoſe Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part; as Plaiſters, Salves, Ointments, &c.

Local Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite Number of different Solutions: So that the Point which is to reſolve the Problem, may be indifferently taken within a certain Extent, *i. e.* any where in ſuch a Line, or within ſuch a Plane, Figure, &c. which is termed a *Geometrick Place*, and the Problem is ſaid to be a *Local* or *Indeterminated one*.

Locality, (in *Philoſ.*) the being of a Thing in a Place.

† **Location**, a ſetting, or letting out to hire.

Loch or **Lohoch**, (in *Phyſick*) a kind of thick Syrup, Electuary, or other Compoſition, which muſt not be ſwallow'd, but ſuffer'd to melt in the Mouth by Degrees, that it may take more Effect in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Lungs, and Throat: It is an *Arabick* Word, and ſignifies the ſame Thing with the *Latin* Term *Linctus*, *i. e.* licking up.

Loche Sanum, a particular ſort of *Loche*, or *Linctus*, good for the Lungs.

Lochia, (*Gr.*) thoſe Things that are voided by Women in Child-bed, after they are freed from the Child, and the Membranes, call'd *Secundine*, or After-birth.

Loci Chymici, Chymical Furnaces and Veſſels.

Loci Muliebres, Women's Privy-Parts.

Lock, an Inſtrument to make faſt a Door; alſo a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is ſtopt, and as it were locked up: Alſo the Name of an Hoſpital in *Southwark*, for Perſons under Cure for the Venereal Diſeaſe.

To **Lock**, to ſhut up with a Lock and Key: Among Drivers, to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

Lock-man, an Officer in the *Iſle of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor, or Deemſters, much like our Under-Sheriff.

Lock-ſpit, (in Fortif.) a ſmall Cut, or Trench open'd with the Spade, to mark out the firſt Lines of any Work that is to be made.

Locker, a Pigeon-hole: In Sea-Affairs, a kind of Cheſt or Box ranging along each Side of a Ship, to put Shot, or other Things in.

Locket, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels: Alſo that Part of a Sword-ſcabbard, where the Hook is faſten'd.

Locking-Wheel, a Term in Watch-work. See *Count-Wheel*.

Lockram, a coarſe ſort of Linnen-Cloth.

Lockron or **Lockler-gowlons**, a ſort of Flower.

Loco-motive, (*Lat.* in Philoſ.) as, *the Loco-motive Faculty*, *i. e.* that Faculty which cauſes moving from one Place to another.

Loculamentum, (*Lat.*) an Apartment, or Partition; a Box or Drawer to put any Thing in; a Locker for a Pigeon: Among *Herbaliſts*, a little diſtinct Cell or Partition within the common Seed-bag of a Plant or Flower; as thoſe of Poppies, &c. by which one Parcel of the Seeds is kept ſeparate from the other.

Locus, a Place, Room, or Stead.

Locus Apparens, (in *Aſtron.*) that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the Senſible Horizon: Alſo a Term in *Opticks*. See *Apparent Place of an Object*.

Locus Abſolutus or **Primarius**, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Part of the abſolute and immoveable Space, of extended Capacity to receive all Bodies, which a particular individual Body takes up.

Locus Relativus or **Secundarius**, is that apparent and ſenſible Place, in which we determine a Body to be plac'd, with reſpect to other adjoining or neighbouring Bodies.

Locus Partitus, (Law-Term) a Diviſion made between two Counties or Towns, to make Trial in which the Land, or Place in Queſtion lies.

Locuſta, the Locuſt, a miſchievous Inſect, that eats up and ſpoils all green Things: Alſo a Fiſh like a Lobſter, call'd a Long-Oiſter; or a Sea-Inſect that reſembles that Fiſh.

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Among *Herbaliſts*, **Locuſtæ**, are the Beards and hanging Seeds of Oats, and other Plants; ſo call'd from their Figure, ſomewhat reſembling that of a Cuſt.

Locution, way of Speaking, Phraſe, or Manner of Speech.

Locutorium, (in old Records) a withdrawing Room, or Parlour, in a Monaſtery, where the Friers meet for Diſcourſe, or Converſation.

Lode-ſhip, a kind of Fiſhing-Veſſel.

Load-ſtar and **Lode-ſtone**. See *Load-ſtar* and *Load-ſtone*.

Lode-works and **Streme-works**, certain Works in the Stannaries, or Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*: Of theſe the former are performed in the high Grounds, by ſinking deep Wells, call'd *Shafts*; and the latter are carry'd on in the lower Grounds, by digging Trenches, and turning the Courſe of Rivers.

Lodemanage, the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship from one Place to another.

Lodeſman, a Coaſt-Pilot, that guides Ships in and out of Harbours, and about the Coaſts.

Lodge, a little Room, Shed, or Hut.

To **Lodge**, To give or to take up a Lodging: Among *Foreſters*, a Buck is ſaid To lodge, when it goes to reſt.

Lodger, a Perſon that hires one Room, or more, in another's Houſe, to abide in for a certain Time.

A **Lodging**, a Room, an Apartment.

Lodgment, (in Military-Affairs) a Retrenchment dug for a Covert, or Shelter, when the Counterſcarp or ſome other Poſt is gain'd. It is alſo taken for the Place, where the Soldiers quarter among the Burghers or Townſmen, either in Barracks, Huts, or Tents; and ſometimes for an Incampment made by an Army.

Lodgement of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Beſiegers raiſe upon the Enemies Works in a dangerous Poſt, after they have taken them, to make good their Ground, and ſecure themſelves againſt the Fire of the Beſieged. This Lodgment conſiſts of Barrels, and Bags full of Earth, Palliſadoes, Wooll-packs, Faggots, or any other Materials, that are proper to cover the Men in the Place they have gain'd, and reſolve to keep.

Log, the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel: Alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure of 24 ſolid Inches, being the 72d Part of an *Epha*.

In Sea-Affairs, **Log** is a Piece of Board, or Wood about ſeven or eight Inches long, and of a Triangular Figure: It has as much Lead caſt into it at one End, as will ſerve to keep it always floating upright in the Water; and at the other End is faſten'd a Line call'd the *Log-line*.

Log-board, a Table divided into Five Columns, and containing an Account of the Ship's Way, meaſur'd by the Log, which is to be enter'd daily into the Log-book, or Traverſe-book.

Log-line or **Minute-line**, a ſmall long Line, tied to the *Log*, which has ſeveral Knots or Diviſions, that ought to be at the Diſtance of 50 Foot one from another, and is wound about a Reel, fix'd in the Gallery of the Ship for that Purpoſe. The Uſe of this Log and Line, is to make an Eſtimate, and keep an Account of the Way, or Courſe a Ship runs at Sea, by help of a Minute-glaſs. See *Knots*.

Log-wood or **Block-wood**, a ſort of Wood, otherwiſe call'd *Campechio*, from the Name of the Place whence it is brought, *viz.* a Town of *Yucatan*, a Province of New *Spain*, in *Northern America*. It is much us'd by *Dyers*, for making a ſad or dark Colour.

Logarithms, (*Gr.*) a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion, that anſwer to ſo many Numbers in Geometrical Progreſſion, ſet under or over againſt them; of which they are call'd the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subſtraction of them, anſwers to the Multiplication and Diviſion of the Numbers they anſwer to. They were firſt invented by the Lord *Napier*, a *Scotch* Baron, and afterwards compleated by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* Profeſſor of Geometry at *Oxford*.

Impure or **Defective Logarithm**, is the Logarithm of a Fraction.

Logarithmical or **Logarithmick**, belonging to the Artificial Numbers, call'd Logarithms.

Logarithmick Line, a Curve, or crooked Line, invented by M. *Pardie*, which perfectly diſcovers all the Myſteries of Logarithms, with ſeveral other admirable Properties and Uſes.

Logating, a ſort of unlawful Game, mention'd in *Stat.* 33. *H.* 8. and now diſus'd.

Logges, (old Word) Huts or Cottages for lodging the poorer Sort of People.

Logical, belonging to, or agreeable to the Rules of Logick.

Logical Diviſion. See *Diviſion Logical*.

Logician, one that ſtudies, or is ſkill'd in that Science.

Logick, the Art of Thinking, Reaſoning, or making a right Uſe of the Rational Faculty, which chiefly conſiſts in ſhewing how to make proper Remarks on the Operations of the Mind.

Logiſt, one ſkill'd in the *Logiſtick Science*, *i. e.* the Art of Reckoning, or caſting Account.

Logiſtæ or **Logiſts**, (among the *Athenians*) certain Officers, Ten in Number, to whom all ſuch as had ended their Magiſtracy, gave an Account within Thirty Days, of the Affairs of which they had the Management; They alſo kept an Account of the Monies, and of all Matters, relating to the Publick Revenue.

Logiſtica, a Part of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of computing, multiplying, dividing, *&c.* to the Degrees of Signs, Circles and Angles; as alſo to Days, Hours, Minutes, *&c.*

Logiſtica Numeralis. See *Algorithm*.

Logiſtica Speciosa, ſpecious or literal *Algebra*. See *Algebra*.

Logiſtical Arithmetick, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexageſimal Fractions, and us'd by Aſtronomers in their Calculations. It is now taken by ſome for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Diviſion is ſav'd.

Logiſtical Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms, fitted to Sexageſimal Fractions.

Logiſticks, the ſame as *Logiſtical Arithmetick*: but ſome apply the Term to ſignify the firſt general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subſtraction, *&c.*

Lonium, (in old Records) a Hovel or Out-houſe, ſtill call'd a Lodge in *Kent*.

Logographers, they that write Books of Account, or Pleas in the Law; Lawyers-Clerks.

Logomachy, a Verbal Contention, or Strife in Words.

Lohoch. See *Loche*.

Loith-fiſh, certain ſort of Fiſh; as Cod, Ling, Lob, *&c.* mention'd in *Stat.* 31. *E.* 3.

Loimography, (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe about, or Deſcription of Peſtilential or Infectious Diſeaſes.

Loimos, the Plague or Peſtilence; a catching Diſeaſe, that corrupts the Blood, and Animal Spirits.

To **Loiter**. See to *Loyter*.

Loligo, (*Lat.*) the Calimary Fiſh, whoſe Blood is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-Fiſh.

Lolium, Darnel or Cockle, a Weed growing amidſt Corn.

To **Loll**, to lean, or lye upon.

Lollards, certain Church-Reformers, that abounded in *England*, in the Time of K. *Edward* III. and

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Henry V. and were then reputed great Hereticks: They were ſo call'd from one *Walter Lollard*, a *German*, their firſt Leader, *A. D.* 1315. or as others ſay, from *Lolium, i. e.* Darnel, becauſe they were compar'd to that Weed which grows amidſt Wheat.

Lollards-Tower, a Place near St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, where the Lollards were impriſon'd.

Lollardy, the Doctrine, and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

Lombard or **Lombar**, a Bank for Uſury, or Pawns, from the *Longobardy* or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the hithermoſt Parts of *Italy*, heretofore call'd *Inſubria*, who were much given to Uſury: Whence Uſurers are termed *Lombardeers*, and *Lombard-ſtreet*, a noted Street in *London*, took its Name.

Lombar-Houſe, a Houſe in which ſeveral ſorts of Goods are ſtow'd, in order to be expos'd to Sale.

Lome. See *Loam*.

Lomentum, (*Lat.*) Bean-meal, or Bean-flower; alſo a kind of Painter's Colour.

Lonchites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, reſembling a Lance, or Spear: Its Head is of an Oval Figure; its Tail, or Stream of Rays, very long, thin, and pointed at the End.

Lonchitis, the Herb Spleen-wort, ſo call'd, becauſe the ſhape of its Seed reſembles a Spear.

London, one of the moſt large and ſtately Cities in the World, and the chief of the Kingdom of *England*, ſituated in the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*: It is ſo nam'd, either from *Lhun*, which in the *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies a Grove, or *Longh, i. e.* a Ship, and *Dinas* a City, ſo that it may ſeem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas, i. e.* a City full of Trees; or *Lhongdinas*, a City of Ships; from whence the *Latins* deriv'd the Word *Londinum*. It was alſo call'd *Auguſta Trinobantum*, and *Troja Nova*, or *New Troy*, as being ſuppos'd to be firſt founded by *Brutus*, who was deſcended from the *Trojan* Race; but it was afterwards repair'd by King *Lud*, and thence call'd *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's Town*.

London-Bridge, a Bridge, which for admirable Workmanſhip, Vaſtneſs of Foundation, and ſolid Houſes built on it, ſurpaſſes all others in *Europe*: It reaches 800 Foot in Length, 30 Foot in Breadth, and is 60 Foot high, having 19 Arches, the Space between each being 20 Foot, and a Draw-Bridge almoſt in the middle. This noble Pile of Building was begun by K. *Henry* II. and finiſh'd under K. *John*.

Londons-Pride or **London-Tufts**, a ſort of Flower.

A **Long**, a Muſical Note, or Meaſure of Time, containing two *Briefs*. See *Large*.

Long Accent, (in *Grammar*) an Accent, which ſhews, that the Voice is to ſtop upon the Vowel that has ſuch a Mark ſet over it, and it is thus expreſs'd (-)

Long-boat, (in Sea-Affairs) the ſtrongeſt and biggeſt of Boats that can be hoiſed up into the Ship; which ſerves for the Carriage of all weighty Things, as Goods, Victuals, Guns, *&c.* as alſo to weigh the Anchor, to land Men upon all Occaſions, *&c.*

Long-Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*; about which are Seventy Seven others, ſet up in a Circular Form; which the Country-People call the *Daughters of Long-Meg*.

Long-Primer, a ſort of Character, or Letter, in Uſe among Printers.

Long-wort or **Angelica**, an Herb.

Longanimity, (*Lat.* q. d. Length of Mind) Long-ſuffering, great Patience, or Forbearance.

Longano, **Longanon**, or **Longabo**, the Straight Gut in the Fundament.

Longevity, Length of Age, long Life.

Longimetry, the Art of Meaſuring Lengths or Diſtances, a Part of Geometry, which ſhews how to take the Diſtances of Steeples, Towers, Trees, *&c.* either one or many together.

Longinquity, Length of Place, Remoteneſs, great Diſtance; Length of Time, or Long Continuance.

Longiſſimus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh, otherwiſe call'd *Sartorius*.

Longiſſimus Pollicis. See *Flexor Tertii Internodii*.

Longitude, properly the Length of Time, Place, *&c.* In *Geography*, it is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the firſt general and fixed Meridian, and that of the Place enquired after: Or it is the Difference either Eaſt or Weſt, between the Meridians of any two Places, counted on the Equator; and uſually mark'd at the Top and Bottom of Maps, Charts, &c.

Longitude, (in Navigation) is likewiſe the Diſtance of a Ship or Place, Eaſt or Weſt, from another, counted in proper Degrees; but if in Leagues, or Miles, or Degrees of the Meridian, and not in thoſe peculiar to the Parallels of Latitude, it is commonly call'd *Departure*.

Longitude, (in the Heavens) is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contain'd between the firſt Degree of the Sign *Aries*, and that Circle which paſſes thro' the Center of any Star: So that its much the ſame as the Star's Place in the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the End of *Piſces*, by Circles paſſing thro' the Poles of the Zodiack, and each of its Degrees at oppoſite Places.

Longitude of the Sun or **Star from the next Equinoctial Point**, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes they are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them: which can never exceed 180 Degrees.

Longitude, (in *Dialling*) the Arch of the Equinoctial, comprehended between the Subſtylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; is termed, *The Planets Difference of Longitude*

Longitude of Motion, (in *Mechanicks*) the Meaſure of Motion, reckon'd according to the Line of Direction; being the Diſtance of Length, which the Center of any moving Body runs thro', as it moves on in a Right-line.

Mean Longitudes. See *Line of Mean Longitude*.

Longitudinal Suture, (in *Anat.*) the croſs Seam of the Scull, that goes from one Side to the other.

Longus Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Cubitus* or Elbow, which helps to ſtretch out the Arm forwards: Alſo a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards. **Longus**, is alſo a Muſcle of the *arſus*. See *Peroneus Primus*.

Longus Colli, a Muſcle of the Neck, which ariſes from the Fore-part of the five *Vertebræ*, or Turning-joynts of the Cheſt, and is let into the Forepart of all the *Vertebræ* of the Neck: This Muſcle acting with its Partner, bends the Neck-right forward.

Loof of a Ship, (among Sailers) is that Part of her aloft, which lies juſt before the Timbers call'd Cheſs-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Fore-caſtle.

To **Loof**, (uſually pronounc'd *Luff*) a Term us'd in conding, as *Loof up, i. e.* keep the Ship nearer to the Wind. To *Loof into a Harbour*, is to ſail into it cloſe by the Wind.

To **Spring a Loof**, is when a Ship that was going large before the Wind is brought cloſe, or as the Phraſe is, claps cloſe by the Wind. When a Ship ſails by a Wind, or on a Quarter-Wind, the Words of Direction to the Steerſ-man are, *Loof! Keep your Loof! Veer no more! Keep her to! Touch the Wind! Have a Care of the Lee-latch*. All which Words are near of the ſame Signification, and ſerve to bid the Man at Helm, keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof-hook, a Tackle with two Hooks; one of which is to hitch into the Crengle of the Main and Fore-ſail, and the other likewiſe to hitch into a Strap, or Pulley-rope, that is let into the Cheſs-tree, and ſo down the Sail; its Uſe being to ſuccour the Tackles in a large Sail.

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Loof-piece, the Guns that lye in the Ship's Loof.

Loof-Tackle, a ſmall ſort of Tackle which ſerves to lift all ſmall Weights in or out of a Ship.

Loom, the Frame a Weaver works upon.

Loom-gale, (*Sea-Term*) a freſh, or ſtiff Gale; the beſt fair Wind to ſail in, becauſe the Sea does not go high, and all the Sails may be born out.

Looming of a Ship, is her Proſpective or Shew: Hence it is ſaid, *Such a Ship Looms a great Sail, i.e.* She appears, or ſeems to be a great Ship; and ſo on the contrary.

Loon, an ill-ſhap'd Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant; it can ſcarce go, much leſs fly, and makes a Noiſe like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

Loop, an Ornament for a Button-hole: Alſo a ſmall Iron-ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

Loop-holes, little Holes in the Walls of a Caſtle or Fort to ſhoot thro': Alſo certain Holes uſually made in the Planks of a Ship call'd *Coamings*, that bear up the Hatches for Muskets to ſhoot out at.

Looſe the Sail. See *Let fall.*

Looſe-ſtrife, a ſort of Herb ſo nam'd, becauſe there goes a Tradition of it, That if held to Cattel, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwiſe call'd *Willow-Herb*, or *Willow-weed.*

Lootſman. See *Lodeſman.*

Loover, (*Fr.*) an open Place on the top of an Houſe, or Roof.

To Lop, to prune or cut off the Head branches of a Tree.

Loquacious, (*Lat.*) full of Talk, prating, tattling.

Loquacity, Talkativeneſs, a being given to too much babbling.

Loquela, (*Lat.*) Speech, Talk, Diſcourſe, Language. In old Law-Records, an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Reſpit, in a Court of Juſtice. *Loquela ſine die*, was a Reſpit in Law, or a Demurr to an indefinite Time.

Lord, a Word of Honour ſometimes attributed to thoſe who are Noble by Birth, or Creation; as *The Lords of Parliament*; ſometimes to thoſe that are ſo call'd by the Courteſy of *England*; as all the Sons of Dukes and Marqueſſes, and the eldeſt Sons of Earls: And ſometimes to Perſons Honourable by their Employment; as Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Chief Juſtice, &c.

Lord, (in a Law-ſenſe) is a Perſon that has a Fee, and conſequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor; and the Term is uſually diſtinguiſh'd into *Lord Paramount*, and *Lord Meſne.*

Lord Meſne, is he that is Owner of a Manor, and upon that account has Tenants holding of him in Fee, and by a Copy of the Court-Roll; nevertheleſs, at the ſame time he himſelf holds of a Superior Lord call'd *The Lord Paramount.*

Lord in Groſs, is he that is Lord having no Manor, as the King in Reſpect of his Crown: There is alſo a Caſe in which a private Perſon is Lord in Groſs; as when a Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, to hold of him, and dies, his Heir is ſaid to have but a Seignory or Lordſhip in Groſs.

Lord of the Geniture, (in *Aſtrol.*) is that Planet which has the greateſt Strength in the Figure of any Perſon's Geniture or Nativity, and ſo becomes principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Diſpoſition of Body, &c.

Lord of the Hour, a Planet governing each twelfth Part of the Day; as alſo of the Night ſeverally and reſpectively divided into Twelve Parts, which are call'd *Planetary Hours*, and *Unequal*, as being vary'd according to the length of the Day.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet which has moſt Marks of Fortitude or Strength, in a Revolutional Figure.

Lordant or **Lordane**, (*q. d.* Lord Dane) a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber; it being a Proverbial Word taken from the Tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Engliſh*, who were forc'd to toil and Till the Ground for them, while they ſat idle, and had the Benefit of all their Labour.

Lordoſis, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c.

Lords of the Treaſury. See *Treaſury.*

Lordſhip, the Title, or Juriſdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

Lore, (*Sax.*) Learning, or Skill.

Lorey or **Loary-Law**, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accounts in *France*; which ordains, That if a Combat or Duel be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Conſent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence; but if it be perform'd, the Party overcome forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Lorica, (*Lat.*) a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armor worn in old Times, and wrought over with many ſmall Iron-rings; Alſo the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to caſt off the Rain.

Lorication, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harneſſing: In *Maſonry*, the filling of Walls with Morter: In *Chymiſtry*, the covering of a Veſſel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is ſet over a naked Fire.

Lorimers or **Loriners**, a Company of Artificers in *London*, that make Bits, Spurs, and ſuch like ſmall Iron-ware; whoſe Name may well be deriv'd from the *Latin* Word *Lorum*, ſignifying a Thong or Bridle.

Loriot, (*Fr.*) a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a *Witwal.*

Loripes, (*Lat.*) that has his Feet as it were bound, Bow-legged, Bandy-legged, Crump-footed.

Loſenger, a Flatterer or Lier; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Lot, (*Heb.* wrapped or joyned together) *Haran's* Son, and *Abraham's* Brother, who was preſerv'd at the Deſtruction of *Sodom.*

Lot, a Portion of a Thing divided into ſeveral Parts, to be ſhar'd among ſeveral Perſons; alſo Fortune or Chance.

To pay Scot and Lot, to pay ſuch Charges and Pariſh-duties as Houſe-keepers are liable to.

Lot of Goods. See *Allotting of Goods*, and *Inch of Candle.*

Lot or **Loth**, the thirteenth Diſh of Lead, in the *Derbyſhire* Mines, which belongs to the King, by virtue of His Prerogative.

Lote-tree. See *Lotos.*

Lotherwit. See *Lairwite.*

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a waſhing: Among *Chymiſts*, *Apothecaries*, &c. it is taken for the waſhing or cleanſing of any Medicine in Water; as *The Lotion of Antimony*, *Magiſteries*, &c. Alſo a particular Remedy between a Fomentation and a Bath, which is made uſe of to waſh the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, or other diſtemper'd Part.

Lotium, Urine, Stale, Piſs.

Lotemetra, (*Gr.*) Bread made of the Seed of the Herb *Lotus*, being like Millet, and us'd by the ancient *Egyptians.*

Lotos or **Lotus**, the Lote-tree, the Leaves of which are broad, jagged, and full of Veins, the upper part Green, and the lower Whitiſh: Alſo the Herb Clover, or Melilot.

Lottery, a ſharing of Lots by Chance, when ſeveral Lots for Goods or Sums of Money are mixt with many more Blank Lots; which being drawn at a Venture, ſome get good ones, and many nothing at all.

Lovage, an Herb that is hot and dry in the third Degree.

Love, Affection, Kindneſs, Friendſhip, Paſſion. Alſo the Name of a certain Flower.

Love-Apple, a kind of Root in *Spain*, that inclines to a Violet-colour.

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Lobe-days, those Days, anciently so call'd, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended among Neighbours, for the mutual restoring of Love and Charity.

Lobe-Socome. See *Socome.*

Lobetd, or **Lawetd**, (old Word) a Lord.

Lough, an *Irish* Word for a Lake; also a Term in *Falconry.* See *Luff.*

Louis d'Or. See *Lewis d'Or.*

Lourcurdus, (an ancient *Latin* Deed) a Ram, or Bell-weather Sheep.

Lourdane. See *Lordane.*

Lourgulary, (in old Stat.) a casting any corrupt thing into the Water; a poisoning of the Water.

Louse-wort, a sort of Herb.

Lout, or **Lowt**, a clownish unmannerly Fellow.

Louvre, (*Fr. i.e.* the Work) a stately Palace in the City of *Paris*, so call'd by way of Eminency, being the chief Seat of the *French* Monarchs, built by *Francis* I. enlarg'd with a long noble Gallery by *Henry* IV. and since much improv'd by *Lewis* XIV.

Low-bell, (*q. d.* loud Bell) a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather-sheep: Also a Device to catch Birds.

Low-beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell; at the sight of which, Birds lighting on the Ground, become somewhat stupify'd, and are easily taken with a Net: It is deriv'd from the Word *Low*, which in *Saxon*, or old *English*, signifies a Flame of Fire.

Low-masted, a Ship is said to be Low-masted, or *Under-masted*, when her Mast is too small, or too short; so that she cannot bear so great a Sail, as to give her the true Way.

Lower Counter in a Ship. See *Counter.*

Lower Flank, or **Retired Flank**, a Term in *Fortification.* See *Flank.*

Lowings. See *Lunes.*

Lown, a stupid, dull, heavy-heel'd Fellow.

To **Low**, to frown, to look sowre or grim: Also to begin to be over-cast with Clouds.

Lowp, or **Lowarap**, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Lowt. See *Lout.*

Loxias, (*Gr.*) the Cross-beak, or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of *Germany*, and sometimes found in *England.*

Loxodromical, or **Loxodromick**, (in *Navigat.*) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Loxodromical Tables., such Tables as are made to find out the several Requisites, or resolve the Cases of Sailing, after the most true and expeditious manner.

Loxodromick Line, an oblique or crooked Line of a Ship's Way; or that which a Ship describes, when she does not go in a Right-line.

Loxodromicks, the Art or Method of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, when the Ship does not sail, either directly under the Equator, or under one and the same Meridian, but obliquely or a-cross them: Whence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse-Table of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes, by which a Sailor may practically find his Course, are also call'd *Loxodromicks.*

Loxodromy, such a Course in Sailing.

Loyal, (*Fr.*) observant of the Law; faithful, trusty, honest.

Loyalty, Fidelity or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

To **Loyter**, to tarry, or stand trifling; to spend Time idly.

Lozel, a lazy Lubber, a slothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little square Cake made of preserv'd Herbs, in shape of a Diamond-cut or Quarrel of Glass. In *Geometry*, it is the same as *Rhombus*, a kind of Parallelogram or Figure, compos'd of four equal and parallel Sides, whose two opposite Angles are Acute, and the other two Obtuse. In *Heraldry*, this Figure is made use of to contain the Coat-Armour of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows, upon account that the *Amazonian* Shield was of that Shape; or, as others say, because it is the Figure of the ancient Spindle.

Lubber, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House, a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

Lubricious, (*Lat.*) slippery, uncertain, unconclusive; as *A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument*, &c.

To **Lubricitate**, (in *Physick* and *Philos.*) to make slippery.

Lubricity, Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

Lucaria, a Feast kept by the *Romans*, *July* 18th, in Remembrance of their Escape into a great Wood, near the River *Allia*, after they were put to Flight by the *Gauls.*

Lucern, a *Russian* wild Beast, near the Bigness of a Wolf, which yields a very rich Furr, of Colour between Red and Brown, somewhat mailed like a Cat, and mixt with Black Spots.

Lucia, a Christian Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Lux*, *lucis*, signifying Light.

Lucid, shining, bright, light.

Lucida Cauda. See *Cauda lucida.*

Lucida Corona, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude or Size, in the *Northern* Garland; whose Longitude is 217 Deg. 50 Min. Latitude 44*d.* 23. M.

Lucida Hydra. See *Cor. Hydra.*

Lucida Lancis, a Star plac'd in Nine Degrees and Forty-five Minutes of the Sign *Scorpio.*

Lucida Lyra, a bright Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation call'd *Lyra*, or the Harp.

Lucifer, (*i.e.* Light-bearing) the Morning-Star, or Day-Star: The Planet *Venus* is so call'd, when it rises before the Sun; but when it sets after the Sun, it is nam'd *Hesperus*, or the Evening-Star: It is also taken for the Prince of the Air, or the Chief of Devils.

Luciferous, that brings Light; as *Luciferous Experiments*, a Term us'd by *Naturalists*, for such Experiments as serve to inform and inlighten the Mind, about some Truth or Speculation in Physick or Philosophy.

Luciola, Adder's-tongue, an Herb.

Lucius, the *Prænomen*, or first Name of several famous Men among the ancient *Romans*: Also the Pike or Jack, a Fresh-water Fish.

Lucrative, gainful, profitable.

Lucre, Gain, Profit, Advantage.

Luctation, a wrestling, striving, or struggling.

Lucubration, a studying, or working by Candle-light; a sitting up at Study.

Luculent, clear, evident, notable; as *A luculent Proof.*

Ludicrous, belonging to Sport, or Pastime; sportive, diverting, pleasant.

Lumification, a mocking, or deceiving.

Lues, (*Lat.*) Pestilence or Plague, a Murrain in Cattel; a common Destruction, or great Mortality, whether among Persons or Cattels.

Lues Deifica, or **Sacra**, the Falling-sickness.

Lues Hungarica, or **Pannonica**, a sort of Pestilence that is rife in *Hungary.*

Lues Venerea, or **Morbus Gallicus**, the *French* Pox, a malignant and infectious Distemper, that proceeds from venomous Matter, communicated by an impure *Coitus*, accompanied with falling off of the Hair, Spots, Scabs, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other dreadful Symptoms.

Luff, a Sea-Term, the same as *Loof*; which see.

Luff, or **Lough**, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell.

Lug, the Tip of the Ear: Also a Pole to measure Land with. See *Perch* and *Pole.*

Lug-wort, a sort of Herb.

Lugubrous, or **Lugubrious**, (*Lat.*) mournful, doleful.

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Luidor, or Louis d'Or, a *French* Coin. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Luke, (*Heb.* rising to him) a Physician of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who afterwards became one of the Four Evangelists.

Lukewarm, that is, between hot and cold; indifferent, careless.

Luma, (*Lat.*) a kind of Thorn that grows in Meadows and moist Places.

Lumbago, an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is sometimes so violent, that the Patient is forc'd to stand upright, not being able to sit down without great Pain.

Lumbar. See *Lombard*.

Lumbar, or Lumbary, belonging to the Loins.

Lumbares Arteriæ, (in *Anat.*) certain Arteries, which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins, and to the Marrow of the Back-bone.

Lumbaris Vena, a Vein that takes Rise from the descending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and is not always single, but often two or three on each Side; so that they are usually divided into the *Lumbaris Superior* and *Inferior*, and are bestow'd on the Muscles of the Loins.

Lumbical Muscles, (according to some *Anatomists*) are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, so call'd by reason of their Smalness and Shape, resembling Worms.

Lumbricales, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure, which is somewhat like the common Earth-worms, and otherwise call'd *Flexores Primi Internodii Digitorum*.

Lumbricalis Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toes, which springs from the inner Part of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel-bone; and is inserted to the inner Parts of each lesser Toe, side-ways next to the great Toe.

Lumbrici, Earth-worms; also Belly-worms, or Maw-worms, produc'd by Corruption in Human Bodies.

Lumbrici Aquatici, Summer-worms.

Lumbus, the Loin, Haunch, or Flank.

Luminare, (in old Records) a Lamp or Candle, set burning on the Altar of a Church or Chapel.

Luminaria, was also us'd by the *Western* Church, to express the Nativity of our blessed Saviour, commonly call'd *Christmass*.

Luminary, Light, a Body that gives Light, especially the Sun and Moon, so stil'd by way of Eminence, upon account of their extraordinary Brightness, and the great Proportion of Light that they afford.

Luminous, full of Light, bright.

Lump, Mass, whole Bulk; also a kind of Sea-fish, so call'd from its shapeless Mass.

Lumpish, heavy, dull.

Luna, (*Lat.*) the Moon, the lowest, or next to the Earth of the Seven Planets, stil'd Femenine and Nocturnal by *Astrologers*; for that borrowing her Light from the Sun, she excels in Passive Qualities, and Moisture: Among *Chymists*, *Luna* is taken for Silver Metal; and in *Heraldry*, the Silver or White Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

Luna Cornea, or Lunæ Cornua, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, or a strong Brine of common Salt and Water on Crystals of Silver, prepar'd by dissolving that Metal in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre.

Lunacy, Madness, Frenzy, or Sickness, that happens at certain Times, according to the Course of the Moon.

Lunary, or Lunary, belonging to that Planet.

Lunar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Moon*.

Lunar Months, are either Illuminative, Periodical, or Synodical; which see in their proper Places.

Lunar Years. See *Years*.

Lunaria, the Herb Lunary, or Moon-wort; an Ointment of which, apply'd to the Parts about the Reins, cures the Bloody Flux.

Lunatick, smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad; the Increase and Decrease of which Malady is attributed to the Influence of the Moon.

Lunation, (in *Astron.*) the Synodical Month, reckon'd from one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun to another; the Space of Time from one New Moon to another.

Lundies, a Silver Penny, which at first weigh'd about three times as much as a Penny now does, and was so call'd, because it was to be coin'd only in *London*, and not at the Country-Mints.

Lunes, or Lowings, (in *Falconry*) Leashes, or long Lines to call in Hawks.

Lunes, or Lunulæ, (in *Geom.*) Figures in Shape of a Crescent, or Half-moon, made by the Arches of two Circles that intersect, or cut one another.

Lunette, (*Fr.*) a Glass to help the Sight; a Pair of Spectacles: In *Fortification*, a small Work generally rais'd before the Curtain in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. See *Counter-gard* and *Envelope*.

Lungis, a slim Slow-back, a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungs, a Part of the Body, which is the Instrument of Respiration, for drawing in and letting out Breath, and also serves to form the Voice.

Lung-wort, an Herb, good for all Diseases of the Lungs.

Lunt, a Match to fire Guns with.

Lunulæ. See *Lunes*.

Lupanatrix, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bawd, an Harlot, or Strumpet.

Lupercalia, certain Feasts celebrated by the *Romans*, *Febr.* 15. and consecrated to the God *Pan*; which were so call'd from *Lupa* the She-Wolf, which gave *Romulus* Suck.

Lupia, a kind of Swelling, about the Bigness of a small Bean.

Lupines, a sort of flat Pulse, almost like a small Bean, of an harsh and bitter Taste.

Lupinum Caput gerere, (an old *Latin* Law-Phrase) to be out-lawed, so as to have one's Head expos'd as it were like a Wolf's, with a Reward to him that shall bring it.

Lupulus, Hops, a Plant which provokes Urine, expels Gravel, and is good in the Jaundice.

Lupus, the Wolf, a wild Beast; the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish; also a Canker in the Thighs, and Legs: Also a *Southern* Constellation, consisting of two Stars.

Lupus Marinus, the Wolf-fish, or Sea-Wolf, a Creature living both in Water and Land, of the Bigness of a Bear; whose Skin is so hard, that it can scarce be pierced with a Sword.

Lurcher, one that lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting-Dog.

Lure, (in *Falconry*) a Device of Leather in shape of two Wings, stuck with Feathers, and baited with a Piece of Flesh, to call back a Hawk at a considerable Distance.

To Lure, to bring a Hawk to the Lure; also to allure or decoy, to trepan.

Lurid, pale, wan, black and blue.

To Lurk, to lie hid.

Luscinia (*Lat.*) the Nightingale, a Singing-Bird.

Lusheborough, or Lushburgh, a sort of base Coin, stampt beyond Sea, like *English* Money, in the Time of King *Edward* III. which was forbidden to be brought over wittingly, under the Penalty of incurring the Punishment due to Treason.

Lushious, over-sweet, cloying.

A Lusk, a Slug, or slothful Fellow; a Hum-drum.

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Luſt, unlawful Paſſion, or Deſire, Wantonneſs, Leachery: Among Seamen, a Ship is ſaid *To have a Luſt to one Side or other*, when upon Account of her Mould and Make, or otherwiſe by the ſhooting of her Ballaſt, or of the unequal ſtowing of Things in her Hold, ſhe has an Inclination in her ſwimming to heel or lean to one Side more than another.

Luſt-woor, a kind of Herb.

Luſter, or Luſtre, Brightneſs, Gloſs.

Luſtral, as *Luſtral Water*, , a ſort of Holy Water, us'd by the Prieſts among the ancient *Romans*, to purify the People.

Luſtration, a going about on every Side to view; alſo a purging by Sacrifice.

Luſtrici Dies, the Days on which the *Romans* us'd to give their Children the Name of the Family; which for Boys was on the Ninth after their Birth, and the Eighth for Girls.

Luſtring, or Lute-ſtring, *(Fr.)* a ſort of Silk that has a Gloſs ſet on it.

Luſtrum, *(Lat.)* the Purgation or cleanſing of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifice every Fifth Year; alſo the Space of five Years, or rather fifty Months, at the end of which, from time to time, the People were number'd, and the City purified.

Luraniſt, one skilful in playing on the Lute; a Lute-Maſter.

Luration, *(Lat.)* a luting or ſtopping up of Chymical Veſſels cloſe with Loam or Plaiſter.

Lute, a Muſical Inſtrument: Among *Chymiſts*, a compound Paſte, made of Sand, Clay, Potter's-Earth, Droſs of Iron, *&c.* which ſerves for the building of ſome ſorts of Furnaces, or elſe to join together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, or to coat over Glaſſes, and earthen Veſſels, in order to preſerve them in a vehement Fire.

To Lute, to cover or ſtop up with ſuch Loam or Clay.

Lute-ſtring. See *Luſtring*.

Lutea, *(Lat.)* Looſe-ſtrife, an Herb that grows in watery and fenny Places.

Luteola, a little Flower like a Violet, Dyer's-weed; alſo a Bird call'd a Siskin Yellow-hamber or Yowling.

Luteous, full of Clay, clayie.

Lutheraniſm, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Martin Luther*, who being at firſt an *Auguſtine* Friar, forſook the Church of *Rome*, wrote againſt the Errors of it, and began the Reformation, *A. D.* 1115.

Lutherans, they that follow the Tenets of *Luther*.

Lutra, *(Lat.)* the Otter, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water.

Lutum, Dirt, Mud, Clay, Loam, eſpecially that call'd *Lute* by the *Chymiſts*, with which their Veſſels are dawb'd over to endure the Fire.

Luxated (in Surgery) disjointed, put out of joint, or looſen'd.

Luxation, a putting out of joint, a looſening of the Tendons or Ligaments, ſo that the Bones do not continue firm in their Natural Situation: Or when a Bone goes abſolutely out of its own Cavity into another Place.

Luxator Externus, the Name of a Muſcle. See *Externus Auris*.

Luxuriancy, Abundance; as *Luxuriancy of Words*.

Luxuriant, growing rank, running out exceedingly; as *luxuriant Plants*, *a luxuriant way of ſpeaking*.

To Luxuriate, to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

Luxurious, that lives in Luxury; waſteful, wanton, riotous, extravagant in Diet or Garb; given to Exceſs, or Debauchery.

Luxuriouſneſs, or Luxury, all Superfluity and Exceſs in carnal Pleaſures, ſumptuous Fare or Building; Senſuality, Riotouſneſs, Profuſeneſs.

Luzern. See *Lucern*.

Lycanthe, *(Gr.)* a Quinſey that deſtroys Wolves.

Lycanthropy, a kind of melancholy Frenzy, which cauſes thoſe that are ſeiz'd with it, to think themſelves turn'd into Wolves, howling in Woods and Deſart Places.

Lycaon, a Tyrant of *Arcadia*, who (according to the Fable) was Thunder-ſtruck by *Jupiter*, and chang'd into a Wolf! Alſo an *Indian* Wolf with a Main like a Horſe.

Lyceum, a famous Place near *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught Philoſophy to his Diſciples.

Lychnis, a kind of Roſe, ſo call'd from its bright Colour.

Lychnis Agria, the Herb Calves-ſnout.

Lychnites, a ſort of white Marble; alſo a Gemm that ſhines beſt by Candle-light.

Lyciſce, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch; a Shepherd's Dog, a Wolf-Dog.

Lycium, a Medicine of a binding Quality, made of the Trunk or Roots of the Shrub *pyxiacantha*, or Box-thorn, otherwiſe call'd *Lycium*, becauſe it grows plentifully in *Lycia*, a Country of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Lycoctonium, Wolfs-bane, an Herb.

Lycoides, a ſort of Madneſs, like that of Wolves.

Lycophthalmus, a precious Stone, like a Wolf's Eye.

Lycopodium, Wolf's-claw, an Herb.

Lycopſis, Garden-Buglos, or the Herb call'd Hound's-Tongue.

Lycos, the Wolf, a wild Beaſt: Alſo the leaſt kind of Spider.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydectes*, and Brother of *Eunomus*, King of *Sparta*, a famous Lawgiver, who eſtabliſh'd the Commonwealth of the *Lacedæmonians* with the beſt Laws in *Greece*.

Lydia, a proper Name of Women, from a Country ſo call'd in the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Lydian Mood, a ſort of Harmony which was us'd in ſolemn grave Muſick; the Deſcant or Compoſition being of ſlow Time, ſuited to Sacred Hymns or Anthems.

Lydius Lapis, the Touch-ſtone with which Gold is try'd.

To Lye under the Sea, or To be laid under the Sea, a Phraſe us'd by Mariners, when the Ship lies a-hull, with the Helm made faſt a-lee; ſo as the Sea breaks upon her Bow and Broad-ſide.

Lyef-feld, or Lef Silver, *(Sax.)* a ſmall Fine or Piece of Money anciently paid by the Tenant to the Lord of the Manor for Leave to plow or ſow, *&c.* See *Danger*.

Lyer, a Teller of Lies or Untruths.

The Lyer, (in a Ship) He that is firſt taken with a Lye every *Monday* Morning, is ſo proclaim'd at the Main-Maſt, *A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer*: He ſerves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak-head and Chains, and holds his Place for a Week.

Lygmodes, *(Gr.)* a Fever accompanied with the Hickups.

Lygmos, *(Gr.)* the Hicket, or Hickup, a Convulſive Commotion of the Nerves in the Throat.

Lymph, Water: In *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, a clear Humour, conſiſting of the Nervous Juice and of Blood; which being continually ſeparated by the Glandules, is at laſt diſcharg'd into the Blood again by Veſſels peculiar to it. 'Tis alſo ſometimes taken for that watery Matter which iſſues from Sinews that are prick'd, and other Wounds.

Lymphatici, Perſons that are quite diſtracted, ſtark-mad, or frighted out of their Wits; as thoſe that have ſeen Spirits or Fairies in the Water.

Lymphatick Veſſels, or Lymphatick Veins, (in *Anat.*) certain Veins that receive the *Lympha* from the *Conglobated Glandules*, and diſcharge themſelves either into the Blood-Veins, or into the Receptacle of the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Lympheductæ, the ſame as *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Lymphuria, (in old Records) a Lime-pit.

Lynceus; *(Gr.)* one of the *Argonauts*, reported to be ſo quick-ſighted, that he could ſee thro' Stone-Walls and Trees, alſo under Ground, even to the very Deep it ſelf; and that becauſe he firſt found out Mines in the Bowels of the Earth: Whence a ſharp-ſighted Man is proverbially call'd a *Lynceus*.

Lyncher, (in *Husbandry*) a Line of Greenſward that ſerves as a Boundary, to ſeparate plough'd Land in Common Fields.

Lyncis Lapis, *(Lat.)* a round Stone in ſhape of a Pyramid, and of divers Colours; which is of good Uſe in Diſeaſes of the Reins.

Lyncurium, *(Gr.)* a precious Stone, ſaid to be bred of the congeal'd Urine of the Beaſt *Lynx*; alſo a ſort of Amber.

Lynx, a wild Beaſt of the Nature of a Wolf, that has many Spots all over its Body, and is very quick-ſighted; alſo the Hickets, a Diſtemper the ſame as *Lygmos*.

Lyppria. See *Lypiria*.

Lyra, the Lyre or Harp, a Muſical Inſtrument, of which there are two ſorts, one ſtrung with Guts, and the other with Wire ſtrings: Alſo a Conſtellation or Company of 13 Stars, which the Poets feign'd to be *Arion*'s Harp: Alſo the Rochet, a Sea-fiſh, call'd in *Cornwall* the Red *Cournard*.

Lyra Viol, a ſort of Viol.

Lyrick, belonging to the Harp; as *Lyrick Poeſy*.

Lyrick Verſes, or Songs; ſuch as are ſet to the Lyre or Harp; whence the common Expreſſion of *Playing Lero-way*, which is corruptly us'd for *Lyra-way*.

Lyriſt, an Harper, one that plays on, or ſings to the Harp.

Lyron, an Herb with veined Leaves like Plantain.

Lyſimachia, or Lyſimachium, Looſe-ſtrife, Willow-herb, or Water-willow.

Lolimarchus, a kind of precious Stone, with Veins of Gold in it.

Lpſis, a looſening or releaſing. Amongſt *Phyſicians*, a Weakneſs of the Body by any Illneſs: In *Architecture*, a looſening, chinking, or gaping of a Wall.

Lpſſa, or Lyrra, Madneſs, properly of a Dog; alſo a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm.

M A

Mabel, a proper Name of Women from the *Latin* Word *Amabilis*, *i. e.* amiable or lovely.

Mac, an *Iriſh* Word, ſignifying as much as Son in *Engliſh*, *Ap* in *Welſh*, and *Fitz* in old *French*.

Macaleb, or Baſtard-Coral, a kind of Shrub, whoſe Berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for Bracelets.

Macaronick Poem, a ſort of Burleſque Poetry, in which the proper Words of a Language are made to end in *Latin* Terminations.

Macaroons, *(Ital.)* Lumps of boiled Paſte ſtrew'd over with Sugar or Spice, a Diſh much in Vogue among the *Italians*: But here they are a ſort of Sweet-meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, Roſe-water, Muſk, *&c.*

Maccabees, the Title of two Apocryphal Books, that contain an Hiſtory of the memorable Actions of *Judas Maccabæus*, and others of that Family.

Mace, a ſort of Spice, being the middle Huſk of the Nutmeg, and much of the ſame Virtue: Alſo a Club: Alſo a known Enſign of Honour, carry'd before a Magiſtrate, or great Officer.

Mace-greſs, or Mace-grieſs, (in old Law Records) thoſe that buy and ſell ſtollen Fleſh.

Macerana, or Macherana, the Fleſh-Market, or Shambles.

To Macerate, to mortify, bring low, or weaken; to ſteep or ſoak.

Maceration, the Act of macerating, mortifying, *&c.* Alſo a ſort of Infuſion, when certain hard Bodies are ſoak'd in Water, or ſome other Liquor.

Maches, or Maſches, a kind of Corn-Sallet.

Machiabellian, belonging to *Machiavel*, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*; whence the Word is commonly us'd for ſubtil, crafty, well verſed in State-Policy.

Machina Boyliana, Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-Pump, ſo call'd from its noble Inventer.

Machin Verſatiles, (*Lat. i. e.* Turning Engines) certain ſtrange Inventions among the *Romans* to change Scenes, make Flights in the Air, and for other ſurprizing Artifices.

To Machinate, to contrive or deviſe, to plot or hatch.

Machination, a contriving, or plotting; a Device or Plot.

Machinator, a Plotter, Deviſer, or Contriver.

Machine, any Engine or Contrivance, made of ſeveral Parts, ſet together by Mechanical Art; as Wheels, Springs, *&c.* to raiſe or ſtop the Motion of Bodies, for many Uſes in Architecture, War, Water-works, *&c.*

Machiniſt, an Inventor, or Manager of Engines.

Macilent, lean, thin, lank.

Maris, *(Lat.)* the Spice call'd *Mace*; which ſee.

Mackenbop, or Makimbop, a kind of Spurge, with a knotty Root, that grows naturally in *Ireland*; and which being but carry'd about one, cauſes the Party to go often to Stool.

Mackrel, a kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from its great Number of Spots; and which is in Seaſon in the Months of *May* and *June*.

Macroquer, a ſort of Apple, peculiar to our Plantations in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Macrocoſm, *(Gr.)* the whole Univerſe, or greater World, in Contradiction to *Microcoſm*, or the Leſſer World, which is the Body of Man.

Macrology, a Rhetorical Figure, when more Words are us'd than are juſt requiſite; alſo a tedious multiplying of Words beyond what is neceſſary.

Macronoſia, a long Sickneſs.

Macropiper, long Pepper.

Macula, *(Lat.)* a Spot, or Stain.

Macula Heptica, a Spot of a brown, or of a ſad yellow Colour, about an Hand's Breadth broad, which chiefly ſeizes on the Breaſt, Back, and Groin: Sometimes it covers the whole Body, and is attended with a ſlight Roughneſs of the Skin, that lets fall Scales, or a ſort of Dandriff, which do not ſtick together, but are ſpread about here and there; ſometimes diſappearing, and ſometimes breaking out again.

Macula Matricalis, a Spot of a browniſh Colour, with which a young Child is born,

Maculæ Solares. See *Spots in the Skin*.

Macula Volatica, a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it come to any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Noſtrils, Ears, *&c.* it proves mortal, eſpecially to Children.

Maculation, a ſtaining, or defiling with Spots

Maculature, or Macle, a waſte Sheet of printed Paper.

Mad, a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

Mad-nep, or Mad-woꝛt, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Madame, a Title of Honour uſually given to Women of Quality; as Princeſſes, Dutcheſſes, Ladies, and others; but grown a little too common of late.

Madaroſis, (*Gr.*) a Baldneſs of the Head.

Madder, a Plant, the Root of which being of a red Colour, is us'd in the dying of Wooll, *&c.*

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moiſtening, or wetting.

Mademoiſelle, a Title given in *France*, to the Wives and Daughters of bare Gentlemen.

Madning-money, old *Roman* Coins, ſometimes found about *Dunſtable*, and ſo call'd by the Country-People, perhaps from *Magintum*, an ancient Name of that Town, mention'd in the Emperor *Antoninus*'s Itinerary.

Madock, an old *Britiſh* Name, from *Mad*, *i. e.* good.

Madon, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Vine.

Madrid, the chief City of *Spain*, and one of the Royal Seats.

Madzier, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a thick Plank, armed with Iron Plates, and made uſe of to cover the Mouth of a Petard, when 'tis charg'd and apply'd with it to Gates, or other Places that are to be broke, or torn up.

Madziers, are alſo certain flat Beams, fix'd at the Bottom of a Moat, to ſupport a Wall: Alſo long Planks cover'd with Tin, and loaded with Earth, to ſecure the Pioneers in their Works from the Enemies Fire.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* Air, or Song to be ſet to Muſick, conſiſting only of a ſingle Rank of Verſes, and therein differing from the *Canzonet*, which is made up of ſeveral *Strophe*'s, or Ranks of Verſes, returning in the ſame Order and Number.

Mæander, (*Gr.*) a River of *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Courſe, ſome ſay to the Number of 600; whence a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty is figuratively call'd a *Mæander*: Alſo a Fret-work in arch'd Roofs.

Mæna, the Cackrel-fiſh; ſome take it for a kind of Herring, or Pilchard, of which the Ancients made a Pickle.

To Maffle, to utter one's Words confuſedly; to ſtammer, or ſtutter.

Magazine, (*Fr.*) a Warehouſe, or Storehouſe, eſpecially for Arms and Ammunition of War.

Magbote, or Mægbote, (*Sax.*) a Recompence anciently made in Money for the killing of one's Kinſman.

Magdalen, (*Heb.* magnified or exalted) the Sirname of *Mary*, one of thoſe devout Women that attended on our Bleſſed Saviour; and ſince taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Magdalen-College, a College in *Oxford*, built with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *Will. Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Alſo a College in *Cambridge*, formerly an Hall for Monks, but turn'd into a College by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the Beginning of K. *Henry* 8's Reign.

Magdaleon, a Roll of Plaiſter made up in Shape of a Cylinder.

Magellan's Clouds, two ſmall Clouds of the Colour of the *Via Lactea*, or Milky-way, not far diſtant from the *South* Pole.

Magellan's Straights, a famous narrow Sea beſet with Iſlands, and high Cliffs or Mountains; where the Weather is exceſſive Cold, with Snow and Froſt. It is ſo call'd from *Ferdinand Magellanes*, or *Magalhanes*, a *Portugueſe* Nobleman, by whom it was firſt diſcovered, *A. D.* 1520. as alſo the *Southern* Part of *America*, which is likewiſe nam'd *Terra Magellanica*.

Maggiordomo, or Major-domo, (*Ital.*) the Maſter or Steward of a Great Man's Houſe.

Magical, or Magick, belonging to the Art of Magick.

Magical Lanthorn. See *Lanthorn*.

Magician, one that profeſſeth *Magick*, which was the ſame with the *Perſians* as *Philoſophy* among the *Greeks*, i. e. the Study of the more ſecret and myſterious Arts: Whence the Three Wiſe Men in the *Eaſt*, that came to adore the Saviour of the World, were call'd *Magi*; but the Word is now commonly taken in a bad Senſe, for a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjurer.

Magick, or Diabolical Magick, the Black Art, a dealing with Familiar Spirits, Conjuring, Sorcery, Witchcraft.

Natural Magick, or Natural Philoſophy, an innocent and uſeful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of Actives to Paſſives, ſo as to make many excellent Diſcoveries: But this Study being corrupted by the *Arabians*, and fill'd with many

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ny ſuperſtitious Vanities, the Word began to be taken in an ill Senſe.

Magick Square, is when ſeveral Numbers, in Arithmetical Proportion, are diſpos'd into ſuch parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly or ſide-long, ſhall be all equal.

Magiſter, *(Lat.)* a Maſter. In our ancient Records, we find this Title often given to Perſons that had attain'd to ſome Degree of Eminency in Learning, eſpecially in any of the Liberal Arts and Sciences; and in old Time, thoſe who are now call'd Doctors, were ſtyl'd *Magiſtri*.

Magiſter Equitum, (among the *Romans*) was a General of the Horſe, or the Dictator's Lieutenant: And *Magiſter Peditum*, General of the Infantry, or Body of Foot Soldiers.

Magiſter Militum utriuſque Militiæ, a Generaliſſimo, or chief General of the whole Army: This laſt Officer is ſaid to have been firſt appointed by the Emperor *Conſtantine* the Great, when he took away the Command of the Armies from the *Præfecti Prætorio*.

Magiſter Scrinii Diſpoſitionum, an Officer who gave the Emperor an Account of the Sentences and Judgments paſs'd by the Judges of the reſpective Places, after he had examin'd them, to know whether they had judg'd aright, or not.

Magiſter Scrinii Epiſtolarum, the Secretary which wrote the Emperor's Letters, and had Thirty four Officers under him, that were call'd *Epiſtolares*.

Magiſter Scrinii Libellorum, Maſter of the Requeſts, who preſented to the Prince the Requeſts and Petitions of particular Perſons, and receiv'd his Anſwer, which was reduc'd to Writing by his Clerks, who were Thirty four in Number, and ſtil'd *Libellenſes*.

Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ, a principal Secretary of State, an Officer of the Empire, to whom the Prince gave a Golden Girdle at his Creation. His Buſineſs was, to return the Anſwers made by the Emperor to the Petitions or Requeſts that were preferr'd to him, and afterwards to enlarge upon them, in the Letters Patent or Briefs that were granted: He had under him other Officers, who were call'd *Scriniarii Memoriæ*, or *Memoriales*.

Magiſter Scripturæ, a Farmer of Cuſtoms, or Receiver of Publick Revenues; or a Clerk of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Magiſterial, Maſter-like; imperious, domineering, haughty.

Magiſtery, Maſter-ſhip; eſpecially the Office of the Great Maſter of *Maltha*. Among *Chymiſts*, it is a Preparation of a mixt Body, ſo as to change it by means of ſome Addition, into a Body of a different kind; as when Iron or Copper is turn'd into Cryſtals of *Mars* or *Venus*.

Magiſtery, is alſo taken for a very fine Powder, made by diſſolving and precipitating the Matter; as *Magiſtery of Biſmuth, Lead*, &c. And ſometimes it's us'd for a *Reſine*, or Reſinous Extract: Thus the Reſines of Jalap, Scammony, &c. are call'd *Magiſteries*.

Magiſtery of Tartar. See *Tartar Vitriolate*.

Magiſtracy, the Office and Dignity of a Magiſtrate, or chief Ruler.

Magiſtralia Medicamenta, *(Lat.)* ſuch Medicines as are uſually preſcrib'd by Phyſicians, for ſeveral Purpoſes.

Magiſtrate, an Officer of Juſtice, or of Civil Government; as a Judge, the Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate, a Juſtice of the Peace, &c.

Magma, (*Gr.*) Dregs that are left after the ſtraining of Juices, or other Liquors; the Refuſe or Droſs of a Thing.

Magna Arteria, the great Artery. See *Aorta*.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter.

Magna Aſſiſa Eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſummon four lawful Knights before the Juſtices of the Aſſize, there upon their Oaths to chuſe Twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, to paſs upon the Great Aſſize, between the *A.* Plaintiff, and *B.* Defendant, &c.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter, containing a conſiderable Number of Laws, ordain'd in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* III. and confirm'd by *Edward* I. being the moſt ancient of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magna Precaria, a great or general Reap-day; upon which, according to an old Cuſtom, the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, formerly us'd to ſummon his Tenants to do 199 Days Work for him; every Tenant that has a Chimney, being oblig'd to ſend a Man.

Magnanimity, greatneſs of Spirit, notable Courage, or Generoſity.

Magnanimous, that is of a great Spirit, or Courage; generous, brave.

Magnes Microcoſmicus. See *Unguentum Armarium*.

Magneſia Opalina, (in *Chymiſtry*) a kind of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony; but of a more Opaline, or redder Colour than the common one.

Magnet, or **Load-ſtone**, a Mineral Stone found in moſt Mines, eſpecially in thoſe of Copper and Iron, of the Nature of which it partakes. Among other admirable Virtues, it has a Property of drawing Iron to it ſelf, and of pointing towards the Poles of the World; which it alſo enables a Needle to do, when touch'd upon it, and poiſed. It is ſo call'd from *Magneſia*, a Province of *Lydia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, where good Store of it was heretofore found.

Magnetical, or **Magnetick**, belonging to the Magnet.

Magnetical Amplitude, (in *Navigat.*) an Arch of the Horizon, contain'd between the Sun at its Riſing or Setting, and the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* Point of the Compaſs: Or it is the different Riſing or Setting of the Sun, from the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Points of the Compaſs.

Magnetical Azimuth, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Sun's Azimuth Circle, and the Magnetical Meridian: Or it is the apparent Diſtance of the Sun, from the *North* or *South* Point of the Compaſs.

Magnetical Meridian. See *Meridian*.

Magnetiſm, or **Magnetical Attraction**, the Faculty of drawing Iron, &c. as the Load-ſtone does.

Magnificat, *(Lat.)* the Song of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; ſo call'd, becauſe it begins with theſe Words, *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*, *i. e.* My Soul doth magnify the Lord, &c.

Magnificence, a largeneſs of Soul, in conceiving and managing great Things; State, Greatneſs, Generoſity, Gallantry, Statelineſs, Coſtlineſs.

Magnificent, that lives in great State; ſtately, noble, great, fine, coſtly, lofty.

Magnifici, a Title given to the Regents, or Governors of Univerſities in *Germany*.

Magnifico, a Nobleman of *Venice*; a Great Man.

To **Magnify**, to commend or praiſe highly, to cry up; to amplify or inlarge in Word. *Microſcopes* are alſo ſaid to *magnify Objects*, *i. e.* to make them appear bigger than they really are.

† **Magniloquence**, a lofty and high Strain, or manner of Speaking.

Magnitude, Greatneſs, Bigneſs, Largeneſs; eſpecially with reſpect to the Dimenſions of the Heavenly Bodies; as, *A Star of the firſt Magnitude*: It is alſo the proper Subject of *Geometry*, and is defin'd to be a continued Quantity, or Extenſion, conſiſting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

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Commenſurable Magnitudes. See *Commenſurable*.

Magnus Pes. See *Crus*.

Magpoare, a ſort of Herb.

Mahomet, or **Muhammed**, (*Arab.* Praiſed) an *Arabian* Impoſtor; who pretending himſelf a great Prophet, with the Help of one *Sergius*, an Apoſtate Monk, and of a Renegado *Jew*, fram'd a new Religion, ſuitable to the Carnal Diſpoſitions of degenerate Mankind, *A. C.* 625. By which means he gain'd many Proſelytes, and founded the *Saracen* Empire. There were alſo of this Name Four Emperors of the *Turks*.

Mahometan, or **Mahumetan**, one that follows the Doctrine of *Mahomet*.

Mahometiſm, or **Mahumetiſm**, the Religion contriv'd by that great Impoſtor.

Mahone, a *Turkiſh* Ship of great Burden, ſomewhat like a Galleaſs.

Maia, one of the Seven Stars call'd *Pleiades*: Alſo a kind of Sea Crab-fiſh.

Maid, or **Maiden**, a Virgin, a young Woman: *Maid* is alſo a ſort of Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd Thornback.

Maid Marrion, or **Maid Morion**, a Boy dreſs'd up in Girl's Cloaths, to dance the Moriſco, or Morris-dance.

Maiden-hair, and **Maiden-lips**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Maiden-rents, a Noble, or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth* in *Radnor-ſhire*, upon the Marriage of a Daughter.

Maieſtical, or **Maieſtick**, (*Lat.*) full of Majeſty, noble, ſtately, high, lofty.

Maieſty, an Air or Mein that is venerable and full of Authority; Stateline ſs, Greatneſs, Nobleneſs, Loftineſs: Alſo a Title of Honour uſually given to Sovereign Princes.

Maihem, or **Mahim**, (*Fr.*) Maim, Wound, Hurt. In Common Law, it is defined to be a Hurt receiv'd in a Man's Body, by which he loſes the Uſe of any Member, that is or might be a Defence to him in Battel.

Mail, a little Iron-ring for Armour: Alſo a kind of Portmantle, Sack, or Trunk to travel with, or the Poſt that carries a Packet of Letters; as *Three Mails from* Holland *are wanting*: Alſo a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

Coat of Mail, a ſort of defenſive Armour for the Body, wrought in Mails or Rings, as it were link'd together, and made Piſtol-proof at leaſt.

Maile, an ancient baſe Coin of *France*, worth half a *Denier*: Alſo an *Engliſh* Silver Halfpenny in the Time of King *Henry* V. The Word taken in a larger Senſe, did not only ſignify Money, but alſo a Proportion of Grain, &c. paid as a Rent or Fine. See *Black-maile*.

Mailed, full of Specks, or ſpeckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Patridges, &c. or as the Furrs of ſome wild Beaſts are.

To **Maim**, to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound. See *Maihem*.

Main, principal, chief: The *Main*, the Middle of the Sea or Land: *Main* is alſo the long Hair hanging down on a Horſe's Neck.

Main-Amber, a Stone near *Penſans* in *Cornwall*, of a prodigious Bigneſs; yet ſo plac'd, that one might move it with a Finger; but it was thrown down in the Time of the Civil Wars.

Main Battel. See *Battel*.

Main Capſtan. See *Capſtan*.

Main Guard. See *Guard*.

Main-comb, an Inſtrument to dreſs a Horſe's Main.

Main-Pamper, a kind of Baſket that ſerves for carrying Grapes to the Preſs.

Main-Maſt, (of a Ship) that Maſt, or large round Piece of Timber, which is raiſed up, and ſtands upright in the Waſte, or midſt of the Ship; its length being uſually 2 ½ of the Length of the Mid-ſhip Beam.

Main-Sail, or **Main-Courſe**, the Sail belonging to the Main-maſt.

Main-Top-maſt, a Maſt that is one half of the Length of the Main-maſt; and the *Main Top-gallant-maſt* is half the Length of the Main Top-maſt.

Main-Yard, the Yard that belongs to the Main-maſt; which is uſually ⅗ of the Length of the Ship's Keel.

Mainport, a ſmall Duty paid in ſome Places by the Pariſhioners to their Parſon, in recompence of certain Tithes.

Mainour, or **Meinour**, a Law-Word to expreſs the Thing that a Thief takes away, or ſteals; as *To be taken with the Mainour*, *i. e.* to be taken with the Thing ſtolen about him.

Mainpernable, that may be ſet at Liberty upon Bail; bailable.

Mainpernors, are thoſe to whom a Perſon is deliver'd out of Cuſtody or Priſon, and they become Sureties for him, either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

Mainprize, (from the *French* Words *Main*, *i. e.* a Hand, and *pris*, taken) ſignifies in Common-Law, the receiving a Man into Friendly Cuſtody, that otherwiſe is or might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given for his Forth-coming, at a Day appointed.

Mainſworn, (*North*-Country Word) Forſworn, or Perjur'd.

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled; alſo an old Word for many, ſeveral.

To **Maintain**, (*Fr.*) to uphold or bear up, to defend or preſerve, to give a Livelihood to; to keep in Repair, or in good Condition; to affirm, or hold.

Maintainable, that may be maintained.

Maintainer, Defender, Upholder, Preſerver: In Commom Law, *Maintainer* is one that ſupports, or ſeconds a Cauſe depending in Suit between others, either by laying out Money, or making Friends for either Party.

Maintenance, Defence, Protection, Support; alſo Food, Living, Things neceſſary for Life: In a Law-ſenſe, an unjuſt or wrongful upholding of a Cauſe or Perſon; alſo the Name of the Writ that lies againſt a Man for that Offence.

Major, (*Lat.*) greater, bigger; as *The Major Part*. In *Logick*, the firſt Part of a Syllogiſm is call'd *the Major*, or the Propoſition, and the ſecond, *the Minor*, or the Aſſumption.

In an Army, there are ſeveral ſorts of **Majors**, all conſiderable Officers, *viz.*

Major-General, an Officer who is the next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant General; ſo that after having receiv'd Orders from the former, he delivers them out to the Majors of Brigades, with whom he reſolves what Troops are to mount the Guards, to go out upon Parties, to make Detachments, to be ſent on Convoys, &c.

Major of a Brigade, an Officer, either of Horſe or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the Major General, gives them to the Major of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment, (of Horſe, Dragoons, or Foot) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to draw up, and exerciſe it, to look to its Quarters, &c. He is the only Officer among the Foot, that is mounted on Horſeback in Time of Service, to ride up and down every where with Speed, as occaſion requires.

Town-Major, the third Officer in a Garriſon, and next to the Deputy-Governor: He ought to be well ſkill'd in Fortification, and to take particular Care of the Guards, Rounds, Patrolls, and Sentinels.

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Major-domo. See *Maggiordomo.*

Majorana, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marjoram, good in cold Diſeaſes of the Head, and to make Sneezing-Powder.

Majority, a Perſon's being of Age: Alſo the greater Part or Number; as, *The Majority* of Votes.

Majus Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in ſome Cuſtomary Manors, in order to a Trial of Right to Land, *&c.*

Maiſon-Dieu, (*i. e.* Houſe of God) a *French* Word for an Hoſpital, or Alms-houſe.

Maitre, (*Fr.*) Maſter, Teacher, Commander: Alſo a Trooper.

Maiz, a ſort of *Indian* Wheat, bearing an Ear 15 or 18 Inches long, upon a Stalk 7 or 8 Foot high: An excellent Sea-food, and moſt proper for long Voyages, in regard it will keep extraordinarily, and is very Nouriſhing: They that eat it are never troubled with Stoppages; it preſerves the Complexion, and a Decoction of it may be us'd in all manner of Acute Diſeaſes.

To Make, (in Common-Law) ſignifies to execute or perform; as, *To make his Law,* is to perform that Law which he has formerly bound himſelf to, *i. e.* to clear himſelf of an Action brought againſt him, by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: *To make Cuſtoms or Services,* is nothing elſe but to perform them.

To Make one's Beard, an old Phraſe for to deceive, or beguile.

To Make faſt, (in Sea-Language) to bind or tie; as, *Make faſt the Robbins,* i. e. tie thoſe Ropes to the Yards. See *Robbins.*

Make-bate, one that cauſes or promotes Quarrels: Alſo the Name of an Herb.

Make-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) an old ſtanch Hawk, which being us'd to fly, will eaſily inſtruct a young One.

Mala, (*Lat.*) the Ball of the Cheek, the Cheek it ſelf, the Cheek-bone: In old Records, a Mail, or Port-mail; a Bag to carry Letters, Writings, *&c.*

Malæ Os. See *Zygoma.*

Malache, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Mallows; an Herb.

Malachi, (*Heb.* my Meſſenger) one of the leſſer Prophets, whoſe Writings conclude the Volume of the Old Teſtament.

Malachia, (*Gr.*) a Tree in *Bactria* of the Bigneſs of an Olive-Tree, that yields the Gum call'd *Bdellium.*

Malachites or **Molochites,** a kind of precious Stone half tranſparent, of a dark green Colour, like the Herb Mallows.

Malacia, a Calm, when the Sea is quiet and ſtill, without the leaſt Breath of Wind: Alſo a queaſineſs, or queamiſhneſs of Stomach; the Longing of a Woman with Child; the Green-ſickneſs, when young Women covet to eat Chalk, Charcoal, Oatmeal, and the like Traſh: Alſo a Tenderneſs of Body.

Malactica, Medicines that ſoften the Parts of the Body, with a moderate Heat and Moiſture, by diſſolving ſome Swellings, and diſperſing others.

Mal-Adminiſtration, (*Lat.*) Miſdemeanor in a Publick Employment.

Malady, (*Fr.*) a Diſeaſe, Sickneſs, or Indiſpoſition.

Malaga or **Malago-ſack,** a ſort of Wine brought from *Malaga,* a Seaport of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*

Malagma, (*Gr.*) a Fomentation or Pulteſs, with which Impoſtumes are ſoften'd and ripen'd: Alſo the ſame as *Malactica*; which ſee.

Malanders, a Diſeaſe in the Fore-Legs of an Horſe; from the *Italian* Word *Malandare, i. e.* To go ill.

Malapert, impudent, ſaucy.

Malaration, (*Gr.* among Apothecaries) the working of Pills, and eſpecially Plaiſters, with other things, with the Hand; a Peſtle, or other Inſtrument.

Male-content, (*Lat.*) diſcontented, diſſatisfied, ill-ſatisfied.

Male-contents, diſcontented People; eſpecially, ſuch as are diſſatisfied with their Sovereign Prince, and endeavour a Change of Government.

Malediction, Imprecation or Curſe: In ancient Deeds, a Curſe which was uſually annex'd to Grants of Land made to Churches, and Religious Houſes, to deter thoſe that ſhould go about to alienate, or apply them to other Uſes.

Malefactor, an Evil-doer, an Offender.

† **Malefice,** an evil Deed, Diſpleaſure, or ſhrewd Turn.

Maleficence, Miſchievouſneſs.

Malefick, that cauſes Evil or Miſchief; miſchievous; a Term generally apply'd by *Aſtrologers* to the Planet *Saturn* and *Mars,* upon account of the ill Effects attributed to them.

Maletent or **Maltolte,** a Toll of Forty Shillings, formerly paid for every Sack of Wooll; from the *French* Word *Maltote,* a *Tax,* Impoſt, or Exaction upon the People.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) Ill-will, Hatred, Spight.

Malevolent, that bears Ill-will, or Spight, ill-natured; that has an ill Aſpect or Influence: Thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are ſaid to be malevolent Planets.

Mal-feaſance, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a doing of Evil.

Malice, an Inclination to do Miſchief or Hurt to others; Ill-will, Grudge, or Spite.

Malicious, full of Malice, delighting in Miſchief, ſpiteful.

Malign, bent to Miſchief, miſchievous; as *A malign Influence.*

To **Malign,** to envy; as *To malign one's Happineſs.*

Malignancy, malignant Nature or Quality, as, *The Malignancy of a Fever.*

Malignant, hurtful, miſchievous, bad.

Malignant Diſeaſe, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature ſeems to incline; as, *Apeſtilential Fever,* &c.

Malignant Tumours. See *Tumours.*

A **Malignant,** an ill-affected Perſon.

Malignity, Miſchievouſneſs, Ill-will, Grudge; as, *He had a great Malignity in his Breaſt.*

Malkin. See *Maulkin.*

Mall or **Pall-mall,** a certain Play with a wooden Ball, in a kind of Alley made ſmooth, and boarded on each Side, where the Ball is to be ſtruck with great Force and Skill, ſo as to run thro' an Iron-Arch at each End call'd, *The Paſs.* The Inſtrument with which the Ball is ſtruck is alſo termed a *Mall,* and the Place where the Gameſters play.

Mall-ſtick. See *Meſtick.*

To **Mall.** See, to *Maul.*

Mallard, a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

Malleable, that may be hammer'd out, and ſpreads being beaten, without breaking or cracking; a Quality which belongs to Gold in the higheſt Degree.

Malleoli, (*Lat.*) among the *Romans*) were certain Devices made of combuſtible Matter; which being clos'd at the End, were ſhot out of a Bow, to ſet Fire on any warlike Engines or Ships on which they lighted; they were otherwiſe called *Pyroboli.*

Malleolus, a little Hammer: Among Herbaliſts, a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it ſelf but the Year before.

Malleolus or **Malleus Pedis,** a Bone of the Foot, which is twofold, *viz. External* and *Internal*; ſo that they both ſerve to make up the Ankle.

Mallet, a kind of wooden Hammer us'd by Carpenters, Joiners, *&c.*

Malleus, a Mallet, or Hammer: In *Anatomy,* one of the Four ſmall Bones of the Ear.

Mallows, an Herb of ſoftening or looſening Quality.

Malmſey,

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Malvesy, a sort of luscious Wine, brought first from *Arvisium*, a Promontory of the Island of *Chio*, now call'd *Malvasia*.

Malabathrum, an *Indian* Leaf that swims on the Top of Pools, and of which a sweet Ointment is made; also the Ointment it self.

Malacotoon or **Melicotony**, a kind of Peach.

Malogranatum or **Granatum**, (*Lat.*) the Pomegranate Fruit: In Anatomy, the Cartilage or Grissle, otherwise call'd *Xiphoides*, or Sword-like.

Malope, (*Gr.*) the larger sort of Mallows.

Malt, Barley ground and soak'd, in order to make Drink.

Malt-mulna, (in old Records) a Quern, or Malt-mill.

Malt-shot, a certain Duty anciently paid for making Malt.

Maltha, (*Gr.*) Pitch and Wax melted; also a kind of Terrace made of quick Lime and Hog's-grease.

Malthacoce, a Medicine soften'd with Wax.

Maltster, one that sells or deals in Malt.

Malva, (*Lat.*) common Mallows, an Herb that mollifies, eases Pain, loosens the Belly, and allays Sharpness of Urine.

Malvady, a *Spanish* Coin, of which about 13 make one Farthing *English* Money, and 372 one Ryal or 6 *d.*

Malvaviscum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marsh-Mallows.

Malvezilles, (*Fr.* in old Records) Misdemeanours, or malicious Practices.

Malveis Procurers, (old Law-Term) such as Use to pack Juries.

Malvoisin, (*i. e.* ill Neighbour) the Name of an ancient warlike Engine, to cast Stones, &c. for battering of Walls.

Malversation, Prevarication or Misdemeanor in any Employment, Office or Commission; as Breach of Trust, Extortion, &c.

Malum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit; also Evil, Calamity, Mischief, Disease.

Malum Mortuum, the dead Disease, a sort of Scab, so call'd, because it makes the Body appear Black and Mortify'd: It chiefly annoys the Hips and Legs, and rises up in crusty Pimples, but does not send out Matter, nor put the Patient to pain.

Malum Terræ, the Herb Birth-wort, so call'd because its Fruit is like an Apple.

Malus, the Apple-tree.

Malus Armeniaca, the Apricock-tree. The Oil of Apricock-kernels is good for Inflammations and Swellings of the Piles, &c.

Malus Persica, the Peach-tree; the Fruit of which has a sweet and pleasant Smell, and refreshes the Spirits.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horse-back, and were the chief military Support of the last Empire of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

Mamin-tree, a Tree that grows in the Woods of *Jamaica*, which affords a pleasant Liquor, often drunk by the Inhabitants: It is otherwise call'd, *The Planter's Toddy-tree*.

Mamma, (*Lat.*) a Breast, Pap, or Teat, the Dugs of Cattel: The inner Parts are call'd *Ubera*, by Grammarians, and the outward Bunchy Parts *Mammæ*.

Mammary Vessels, (in *Anat.*) the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the Muscles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breasts.

Mammiform Processus, two Processes, or Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Scull.

Mammilla, a little Breast, Tet, or Dug.

Mammillaris Arteria or **Mammaria**, an Artery which supplies the Breasts, and issues out of the *Subclavian* Branch of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery.

Mammillares Processus, certain Bones in the Temples, whose Shape resembles the Teats in Cows Udders.

Mammock, a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap, from the *British* Word *Man*, *i. e.* little.

Mammon, the God of Wealth: The Name in the *Syriack* Tongue signifies Riches or Gain, and is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Hamon*, *i. e.* Plenty; having (M) Hemantick added at the Beginning.

Mammonist, one that is altogether bent upon gaining worldly Pelf; a covetous Worldling.

Mammooda, a kind of *East-Indian* Coin, worth about one Shilling *English* Money.

Man, a Creature endu'd with Reason, as oppos'd to brute Beasts, or distinguish'd from a Woman.

Man of War, a Ship of War.

To **Man a Hawk**, (in Falconry) to make her tame, gentle, and tractable.

To **Man a Ship, Garrison**, or **Town**, is to supply them with a competent Number of Men.

Man the Capstan, an Expression us'd by Sailers, when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan. *Man well the Top*, the Terms of Command, when Men are order'd to go up into the Top of a Ship, or Boat. *Man the Ship-side*, and *Man the Ladder*, when any Person of Note is at the Ship's Side, ready to come Aboard, or to be help'd in.

Man-slayer, he that kills a Man; a Murderer.

Man-slaughter, (in Common-Law) is the unlawful killing of a Man, upon some sudden Rencounter or Quarrel, without foregoing Malice; in which respect it differs from Murder, and from Chance-Medley, because it imports a present Intent to kill. This Offence is Felony, but admitted to the Benefit of the Clergy for the first Time.

Man-theof. See *Mannus*.

To **Manacle a Malefactor**, to bind him with Manacles, or Hand-fetters.

Manage, (*Fr.*) a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House, a Place for riding the great Horse; also the managing of a Family, or of a Concern.

To **Manage**, to order or handle, to govern or rule, to husband; to mind, or take special Care of.

Management, managing, or ordering, Conduct, or Discretion in Orders, &c.

Managery, the same as Management; as, *The Managery of Trade*.

Managium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mansion-House, or Dwelling-Place.

Manasseh, (*Heb.* not forgotten) the elder Son of *Joseph*; also the Son of *Hezekiah*, and a King of *Judah*. See *Ephraim*.

Manati, a Fish of the Whale-kind that breeds about the Island of *Hispaniola*, and of so large a Size, that it can scarce be drawn by an Yoke of Oxen.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a Compensation or Recompence made in Money, for the killing of a Man. See *Magbote*.

Manca, a square Piece of Gold, anciently valued at Thirty Pence.

Manceps, a Farmer of the Publick Revenues, an Undertaker of any Publick Work, that gives Security for its Performance. In the *Roman* Law, a Proprietor or Owner, who sells an Estate, with a Promise of keeping the Party harmless; also one that buys an Estate by Out-cry.

Manch of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or Seven Pounds Ten Shillings: Of Gold, 100 Shekels, or Seventy-five Pounds Sterling.

Manche, (*Fr.*) a Sleeve: In Heraldry, the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat; born in many Gentlemen's Escutcheons, as in that of the Earl of *Huntingdon*; in those of the *Coniers*, &c.

Manche-present, (old Word) a Bride.

Manchet or **Manchet-Bread**, the finest and smallest sort of Wheaten Bread.

Manchineel

Manchineel-Tree, a Tree that grows wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which is as round as a Ball.

Mancipate, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) to diveſt one's ſelf of any Poſſeſſion, and to inveſt another with it: to ſell, make over, or give up his Right and Title in a Thing to another.

Mancipatio, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another; an ancient Manner of ſelling before Witneſſes, in which divers Formalities were us'd for Aſſurance of the Bargain and Sale.

Mancipium or **Mancupium**, a peculiar Right of Propriety or perpetual Poſſeſſion, with reſpect to certain Lands ſituate in *Italy*, which took place only among ſuch as were privileged to be *Roman* Citizens.

Manciple, a Caterer, or one that buys the common Proviſions in a College at the Univerſities, or in an Hoſpital: The Steward of the Temple was alſo anciently call'd by that Name.

Mancuſa, a kind of Coin valu'd at about Thirty of the ancient Pence, each of which contain'd Three Pence of our Money: Others ſay a *Mancuſa* of Gold was equal to a Mark of Silver, *i. e.* Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence: It was ſo call'd *q. d. Manucuſa*, *i. e.* ſtamp'd or coin'd with the Hand.

Mandamus, (*Lat. i. e.* we command, or charge) the Name of a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, for the finding of an Office after the Death of one that was the King's Tenant: There is alſo another *Mandamus* granted upon a Motion out of the King's Bench; another to the Biſhop, for admitting an Executor to prove a Will, or grant an Adminiſtration; and another to command Corporations to reſtore Aldermen and others to Office, out of which they are unjuſtly put.

Mandamus, was alſo a Charge to the Sheriff to take into the King's Hands all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow, that againſt her Oath formerly given, marry'd without his Majeſty's Conſent. There is alſo another *Mandamus*, ſent by the King or Queen to the Heads of a College, or to the Maſter and Wardens of a Company, for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into their Society.

Mandatary, one to whom a Commandment or Charge is given; alſo one that comes into a Benefice by *Mandamus*.

Mandate, a Command, Charge, or Order. In a Law-Senſe, a Judicial Command of the King, or his Juſtices, to have any Thing done for the Diſpatch of Juſtice.

Mandati Dies. See *Mandy-Thurſday*.

De Mandato Panes, (in old *Latin* Records) Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Mandibula, (in Anat.) the Mandible or Jaw, either Upper or Lower: The Upper conſiſts of Twelve Bones, on each Side Six; but the Lower at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

Mandibular Muſcles, the Muſcles that belong to the Lower Jaw.

Mandilion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Soldiers-Garment, a looſe Caſſock, a great Coat.

Mandorin, the Title of a great Lord or Governour among the *Chineſe Tartars*.

Mandrake, a kind of Plant ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Mandra*, *i. e.* a Cave; becauſe it grows near Dens, and in ſhady Places: It bears a Yellow Fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples*; It is alſo call'd *Anthropomorphos*, becauſe its divided Root ſomewhat reſembles the Thighs and Legs of a Man.

Manducation, a chewing, or eating.

Mandy-Thurſday, the *Thurſday* next before *Eaſter*, ſo call'd as it were *Dies Mandati*, *i. e.* the Day of the Mandate or Command, upon Account of the Charge which our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour gave his Diſciples, concerning the Obſervation of his Supper. On that Day the Kings and Queens of *England* have long practis'd the Cuſtom of waſhing the Feet of poor Men, in Number equal to the Years of their Reign, and giving them a Dole of Money, Cloth, Shoes, and Stockings, in Imitation of Chriſt, who the Night before he ordain'd the Bleſſed Sacrament, waſh'd his Diſciples Feet, telling them they muſt do the like one to to another.

Maneleta, a kind of Weed growing amidſt Corn, call'd *Guld*: Whence the Law of *Maneleta* ordain'd by *Kenneth* King of *Scots*, which was, That if any Man ſuffer'd his Land to be over-run with Weeds, he ſhould forfeit an Ox.

Manentes, an old *Latin* Law Word for *Tenentes*, or Tenants.

Manes, the Spirits, or Ghoſts, or Souls of the Dead.

Manch, a Sum of Money among the ancient *Jews*, containing in Gold 100 Shekels, or 75 Pounds: In Silver 60 Shekels, or 7 Pounds and 10 Shillings.

Manganeſe, a kind of Stone, like the Magnet or Load-ſtone, us'd in making Glaſs.

Mangcorn, **Mancorn**, or **Mungcorn**, (in old Records) mix'd Corn, Maſlin.

Mange, a kind of Scab on Dogs, Cats, &c.

Manger, a ſort of Trough for Horſes and other Cattel to feed in. In a Ship a Place made with Planks upon the Deck, about one Foot and a half in Height, to catch and receive the Sea Water that beats in at the Holes call'd *Hawſes*, in a Streſs of Weather.

To **Mangle**, to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

Mango, an *Eaſt-India* Fruit, of the Bigneſs of an Apple; which being pickled is eat as a Sallet, eſpecially with roaſt Mutton, and creates an Appetite.

Mangon or **Mangonel**, (in *Chaucer*, and other ancient Writers) a warlike Engine for the caſting of Stones.

Mania, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Madneſs, by which the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment are impaired, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Fever.

Maniack, belonging to, or troubled with that Diſtemper.

Manica Hippocratis. See *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

Manichees, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, There was a fatal Neceſſity of Sin; which Tenet was firſt broach'd by one *Manes* a *Perſian*.

Manifeſt, (*Lat.*) apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A **Manifeſt**, (in Traffick) a Draught of a Maſter of a Ship's Cargo, ſhewing what is due to him for Freight from every Perſon, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong.

To **Manifeſt**, to make manifeſt, to reveal; to declare or publiſh.

Manifeſtation, a manifeſting, making manifeſt, &c.

Manifeſto, a Declaration of ſome Prince, or State about Publick Affairs, printed and publiſhed, to ſhew the Reaſons upon which they ground their Claims, Pretenſions, &c.

Maniglions or **Dolphins**, (in Gunnery) two Handles on the Back of the Piece, after the *German* Way of Caſting; which are plac'd near the Trunnions, to mount and diſmount it with greater Eaſe.

Maniple, a Fannel, or kind of Ornament like a Scarf, which *Roman* Maſs-Prieſts wear about their Left Wriſt.

Manipulares, the Soldiers of a *Roman* Maniple or Band.

Manipulus, or **Maniple**, (among the *Romans*) a Troop or Company of Soldiers: The ſmall Maniple was a Band or File of Ten Soldiers; and the great Maniple conſiſted of 100 Men, or as ſome ſay, of 256. The Word properly ſignifies an Handful of Herbs or

o Hay, which they ty'd to the End of a Pole for a Cognizance or Flag, before they took the Eagles for their Arms.

Among Phyſicians, in their Preſcription, **Manipulus** is taken for a kind of Meaſure, *viz.* as much as can be held in one's Hand; meant for the moſt Part of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, *&c.*

Manna, a certain delicious Food, which GOD caus'd to fall from Heaven, to ſupport the *Iſraelites* in their Journey to the Land of *Canaan*; It is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Manah*, *i. e.* to diſtribute.

There is alſo a kind of ſweet white Liquor that drops of it ſelf, or is let out by cutting from the Branches and Leaves of Aſh-trees in *Calabria*, a Province of *Italy*, and about the Town of *Brianſon* in *France*, during the Dog-days, and a little before; and this Juice being afterwards thicken'd, and dry'd in the Sun, is call'd *Manna*; which is moſt us'd for a gentle Purge, *&c.*

Chymichal Manna, a Subſtance diſtill'd from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

Mannaly or **Mannati**, a ſtrange Fiſh about *Jamaica* in the *Weſt-Indies*, reſembling a Cow, for ſhe brings forth her young ones alive, and nouriſhes them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Graſs in the Fields; but living for the moſt Part in the Water.

Manner, Faſhion, Way, Sort, Kind, Condition, Cuſtom. In Painting and Carving, it is taken for the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way, that the Artiſt has gain'd, either in the Management of his Hand or Pencil, or in the due Obſervance of the Rules of Art. Alſo when we would expreſs our Approbation of any one's particular Way of Singing, or Playing on a Muſical Inſtrument; we ſay, *He has a very good Manner.*

Manners, good or bad Conditions, Rules for Converſation, Behaviour, *&c.*

Manning, a Day's Work of a Man; in ſome ancient Deeds there is a Reſerve of ſo much Rent, and ſo many *Mannings*.

Manning of the Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when a Ship is to ſhew abroad all her Men.

Mannopera, (old *Latin* Law-Word) ſtollen Goods taken in the Hand of a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

Mannus, a Nag, or ambling Nag, a Gennet; in ſome old Records, a Pad, or Saddle-Horſe. In King *Alfred*'s Laws, we find *Man-theof* for an Horſe-ſtealer.

Manor, (in Common Law) was a noble Sort of Fee, granted partly to Tenants for certain Services, and partly reſerv'd for the Uſe of the Lord's Family, with Juriſdiction over his Tenants for their Farms: The whole Fee was termed a *Lordſhip*, and of old a *Barony*: But the Word Manor is now taken for the Rule and Government which a Man has, over thoſe that hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

Manor in Groſs, the Right and Intereſt of a Court-Baron, with the Perquiſites belonging thereto; which may be veſted in one Perſon, whilſt another, or others, have every Foot of the Land.

Manqueller, (old Word) a Man-ſlayer, or Murderer.

Manſio, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) was a Place appointed for the Lodging of the Prince, or Soldiers, in their Journey.

Manſion, an Abiding or Dwelling-Place: Alſo a Manor-Houſe, or the Lord's chief Dwelling-Houſe within his Fee, otherwiſe call'd *The Capital Meſſuage*. Alſo the Seat of the Bleſſed in Heaven.

Manſlaughter. See *Man-ſlaughter*.

Manſoni Muſculi, (in Anat.) the Muſcles of the Jaw.

† **Manſuetude**, Tractableneſs, Gentleneſs, Meekneſs, Tenderneſs of Nature.

Manſum Capitale, (in old Records) the chief Manſion, Manor-Houſe, or Court of the Lord.

Manſura or **Maſura**, (in Doomſday-Book, *&c.*) the Manſions, Habitations, or Dwelling-Places of the Country-People.

Manſus, anciently ſignify'd a Farm: *Manſus* or *Manſum* is alſo ſometimes confounded with *Meſſuagium*, a Meſſuage, or Dwelling-Houſe.

Manſus Presbyteri, the Manſion, or Place of Reſidence for the Pariſh-Prieſt; the Parſonage, or Vicarage-Houſe.

Mantea or **Mantile**, a Mantle, Cloak, or long Robe.

Mantelet, (*Fr.*) a ſhort Purple Mantle, which the Biſhops of *France* wear over their Rochet upon ſome Occaſions.

In Fortification, **Mantelet** is a kind of moveable Pent-houſe, made of ſeveral thick Planks join'd together, cas'd with Tin, and fix'd upon little Wheels; ſo that the Pioneers in a Siege, may roll it before them, to ſhelter themſelves from the Enemies ſmall Shot: There are alſo other Sorts of *Mantelets* cover'd on the Top, which the Miners make uſe of to approach the Walls of a Town or Caſtle.

Manticora, (*Gr.*) an *Indian* Beaſt, that has the Face of a Man, and the Body of a Lion; it alſo has Three Rows of ſharp Teeth, and preys much upon Man's Fleſh.

Mantis, a Prophet, a Diviner of Things to come: Alſo an Inſect call'd, *The praying Locuſt*.

Mantle, a kind of Cloak, or long Robe. The *Royal Mantle* is a rich Robe of State, embroider'd and lin'd with Ermins, faſten'd upon the Right Shoulder, and hanging back upon the Left: It trails upon the Ground behind and before, and is worn by the King or Queen upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Mantle or **Mantile**, (in *Heraldry*) that Repreſentation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flouriſhing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms, proceeding from the Wreath and Helm, and deſcending on each Side of the Eſcutcheon.

To **Mantle**, to flower or ſmile, as freſh Drink does: Alſo a Term in *Falconry*; as, *The Hawk mantles*, *i.e.* ſpreads her Wings after her Legs.

Mantle-tree, a Piece of Timber laid a-croſs the Head of a Chimney.

Mantlet. See *Mantelet*.

Mantoe or **Mantua-Gown**, (*Fr.*) a looſe upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, inſtead of a ſtraight-body'd Gown.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or performed by the Hand; as, *A manual Operation*, a *Sign manual*, *i. e.* the Signing of a Deed, or Writing, under Hand and Seal. See *Manuel*.

A **Manual** or **Manuel**, a ſmall Book that may be eaſily carry'd in one's Hand; a Pocket-Book.

Manualia Beneficia, (in old *Latin* Records) the daily Diſtributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, allotted the Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their preſent Subſiſtence.

Manualis Obedientia, ſworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath.

Manualiſt, a Handicrafts-Man, or Artificer.

Manubiæ, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were the Spoils of War, or the Money made of the Booty taken by the Enemy.

Manucaptio, (*Lat.*) a taking by the Hand: In a Law-ſenſe, a Writ that lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suſpicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or other Perſon, having Power to Let to Mainprize.

Manucaptors, they that ſtand as Surety or Bail for others.

Manucodiata, the Bird of Paradiſe.

Manuduction,

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Manuduction, a guiding or leading by the Hand.

Manuel, (in Common Law) that is employed, or us'd by the Hand, that affords preſent Profit; as, *A Thing in the manuel Occupation of one*, *i. e.* actually made uſe of by him.

Manufacture, (*i. e.* Handy-work) any ſort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands, of Things that are naturally produc'd; as Woollen or Linnen-Cloth, Bayz, Serge, Hats, &c. Alſo a Work-houſe, or Place where ſuch Works are carry'd on.

Manufactured, worked, or made after ſuch a Manner.

Manufacturer, one that has undertaken a Manufacture.

Manumiſſion, an infranchiſing, a making free a Slave or Bondman, which in former Time was perform'd with divers Ceremonies before a Magiſtrate; ſome were alſo manumitted by Charter.

Manumiſſion Expreſſed, is when the Lord makes a Deed to his Villain, to franchiſe him by the Word *Manumittere*: Upon ſuch an Occaſion in old Time, the Lord in the Preſence of other Perſons, took the Bondman by the Head, ſaying, *I will that this Man be free*; and then ſhov'd him forward out of his Hands.

Manumiſſion imply'd, is when the Lord makes an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Bondman, at a certain Day; or ſues him when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Land to him by Leaſe, &c.

To **Manumit**, to make free a Bondman, to give him his Liberty, or admit him to Freedom.

Manupaſtus, (a *Latin* Law-Term) a Domeſtick, or Houſhold-Servant.

Manupes, a Foot of full and lawful Meaſure.

Manure, Dung, Marl, &c. us'd for fattening the Soil.

To **Manure**, to fatten or to till the Ground, to work, and labour the Earth with the Hand.

Manus, (*Lat.*) a Hand. In a Law-ſenſe, the Word was anciently us'd for an Oath, and for the Perſon that took it; a Compurgator: Thus in old Records we often find this Phraſe, *Tertia, quarta aut decima Manu jurare*, *i. e.* the Party was to bring ſo many to ſwear with him, That they believ'd what he vouch'd to be true; if he ſwore alone, 'twas ſaid to be *propria Manu*.

Manus Chriſti, (*i. e.* Chriſt's Hand) refined Sugar boil'd with Roſe-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon; a ſort of Cordial for very weak Perſons.

Manus mediæ & infimæ Homines, (an Expreſſion in ancient Deeds) Men of a mean Condition, of the loweſt Rank or Degree.

Manuſcript, a Book or Copy written with the Hand, as oppos'd to a Printed Copy.

Manutenentia, a Writ us'd in the Caſe of Maintenance. See *Maintenance*.

Manwoyth, the Price or Value of a Man's Life, or Head; every Man of old being rated at a certain Price, according to his Quality; which Price was paid to the Lord, in Satisfaction for killing him.

Many-feet, a Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd *Pourcontrel*.

Map, (in *Geogr.*) a Repreſentation of the Globe of the Earth, or of ſome of its Parts, upon a Plan or plain Superficies: And it is either General or Particular.

A **General Map**, is that of the whole Earth, deſcribing the ſeveral Countries, Iſlands, Seas, Rivers, with the Situation of Cities, Hills, Woods, &c. therein contain'd, and the Circles of the Globe.

Particular Maps, are either greater or leſſer; the former being thoſe of the Four Parts of the World, *viz. Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*: The other are thoſe of particular Kingdoms and Countries; as *England*, *France*, *Spain*, &c. and upon theſe are mark'd not only particular Places, but alſo certain Circles, and a Scale of Miles.

Mapach, the *American* Fox, the ſame as *Rattoon* which ſee.

Maple, a ſort of Tree, the Wood of which is much us'd by *Turners*.

Maquey, or **Mayquey**, an admirable Tree in *New-Spain*, in the *Weſt-Indies*; which yields Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuff, and Timber, for Buildings.

Mara, (in old *Latin* Records) a Meer, or Lake; a Pool, or Pond; a Marſh or Bog.

Maraſmodes, (*Gr.*) a Fever which at laſt ends in a Conſumption.

Maraſmus, a conſuming Fever, in which the Body waſtes away by Degrees.

Marathites, Wine wherein Fennel has been infus'd.

Marathrum, Garden-Fennel; an Herb.

Maravedis, a kind of *Spaniſh* Coin, of very ſmall Value; Thirty-four of them amounting but to a Ryal, which is about Sixpence of our Money.

Marble, a ſort of Stone, beautiful when poliſh'd, but hard to cut; much us'd in the adorning of Palaces, and great Houſes.

To **Marble**, to paint or ſtain marble-like; as, *To warble Paper*.

Marcaſite, a kind of Mineral Stone hard and brittle, partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with; ſome call it a Fire-Stone.

Marcgrave, a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, *i. e.* Frontiers of a Country; whence the Titles of *Marqueſs*, and *Lords Marchers*, among us, ſeem to be deriv'd.

March, the Third Month in the Year, ſo call'd from its being dedicated to the God *Mars*: It was heretofore the firſt Month among the *Romans*, and is ſtill ſo in ſome Eccleſiaſtical Computations; the Date of the Year of our Lord beginning on the 25th Day of it.

Marchant. See *Merchant*.

Marches, the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*; ſo termed either from the *German* Word *March*, which ſignifies a Frontier or Border; or elſe from the *French* Word *Marque*, *i. e.* a Sign, or Mark of Diſtinction.

Marchers or **Lords Marchers**, Noblemen, who in Times paſt, inhabited and ſecur'd the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*, ruling as if they were petty Kings, with their private Laws, which were aboliſh'd by *Stat.* 27. *H.* 8.

Marchet, a certain Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*; which was, That the Lord of the Manor ſhould have the firſt Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Juriſdiction: But this Law was repeal'd by *Malcolm* III. and has been ſince chang'd into a Fine; which ſtill continues in *Scotland*, in ſeveral Parts of *England*, and in the Iſle of *Guernſey*.

Alſo in the County of *Caermarthen*, and Manor of *Denever*, it is the Cuſtom, That every Tenant, at the Marriage of his Daughter, pays Ten Shillings to the Lord; which in the *Britiſh* Language is call'd *Gwor-Merched*.

Marchiare, (in old *Latin* Records) to adjoin, or border upon.

Marchioneſs, a Marqueſs's Lady.

Marchpane, a delicious Paſte made of Piſtacho-Nuts, Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c.

Marcionites, a ſort of ancient Hereticks, ſo call'd from their Ring-leader *Marcion*, a Stoick, who deny'd Chriſt to be the Son of God.

Marcor, (*Lat.*) Rottenneſs, Drowſineſs: Alſo a Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Maraſmus*.

Marcus, the Prænomen, or firſt proper Name of many eminent *Romans*, as well Generals and great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men.

Mareſchal de Bataille, (*Fr.*) a military Officer

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in *France*, that once had a diſtinct Command; but his Duty being only part of the Major-General's, is now perform'd by him.

Mareſchal de Camp, the ſame with our Major-General, an Officer next in Poſt to the Lieutenant-General.

Mareſtum, (old *Latin* Law-word) Marſh-Ground, over-flow'd by the Sea, or great Rivers.

Marforio, one of the famous Statues in *Rome*, ſet up oppoſite to that of *Paſquin*, on which generally are fix'd the Anſwers to the Satyrical Queſtions faſten'd upon the Latter. See *Paſquin*.

Marga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth call'd Marl, chalky, fat Clay, good to dung the Ground.

Margaret, (*Gr. i. e.* Pearl) a proper Name of Women.

Margaris, a ſort of Dates reſembling Pearls.

Margarita, Pearl, a Gem that grows in a Shell-fiſh; eſpecially in the *Perſian* Gulph, and other *Eaſtern* Seas.

Margarites, a ſort of Herb.

Margaritifera Cochlea or **Mater Perlarum**, the Pearl-Oiſter, or Mother of Pearl.

Margery, a Chriſtian Name of Women: Some take it to be the ſame with *Margaret*; and others derive it from *Marjoram*, a kind of ſweet Herb.

Margin or **Margent**, (*Lat.*) properly the Brink or Bank of any Water; it is now taken for the blank Space about the Edges of a Page, in a written or printed Book.

Marginal, belonging to, or ſet in the Margin.

Marigets, a ſort of Violets, call'd alſo *Marian* Violets, as ſome ſay from *Maria*, the Name of a Woman who firſt diſcover'd them.

Marigold, a Flower of a Golden or Yellow Colour.

Marinade, (*Fr.* in Cookery) pickled Meat, either of Fleſh or Fiſh.

Marinaries, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mariner or Seaman. *Marinariorum Capitaneus*, was the Admiral or Warden of the Ports; the word Admiral not coming into Uſe, till the latter End of K. *Edward* I's Reign.

To **Marinate Fiſh**, (in *Cookery*) to fry them in Sallet-oil, and then put them in Pickle; the Term is taken from their being ſo fitted for a Sea-Voyage.

Marine, belonging to, or ſerving at Sea; as *The marine Regiments*.

Marine Charts. See *Charts Hydrographick*.

The Marine, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as *The Officers of the Marine*.

Marine Barometer. See *Barometer*.

Mario, (*Lat.*) a long Fiſh in the River *Danube*, like a Sea-Hog, but bigger.

Mariola, (in ancient Writers) a Shrine, or Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Mariozam or **Sweet Mariozam**, an Herb good to comfort the Brain and Nerves.

Maripetum, (*Lat.*) a Creature in *Japan*, of the Bigneſs of a Dog, with ſhort Legs, which is very good Food: 'Tis ſo call'd, as they ſay, becauſe when grown old, it goes into the Sea of its own accord, and is there chang'd into a Fiſh.

Mariſca, a great unſavoury Fig; a Fig which opens ſo, that the Seeds may be ſeen: Alſo the Hemorrhoids or Piles; a Swelling or Bliſter in the Fundament.

Mariſcum or **Mariſcus**, a kind of Bulruſh, of which Mats and Fiſhing-Nets were anciently made: In Doomſday-book, it is often taken for a marſhy, or fenny Ground.

Maritagio amiſſo per defaltam, a Writ for the Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

Maritagio Forisfacto. See *Forfeiture of Marriage*.

Maritagium, an old *Latin* Law-Term, which not only ſignify'd the lawful joining together of a Man and Wife, but alſo the Intereſt or Right of beſtowing a Ward, or a Widow in Marriage: Alſo Lands given in Marriage; alſo the Dower or Marriage-Portion, which the Huſband receives with his Wife.

Maritagium habere, to have the free Diſpoſal of an Heireſs in Marriage; a Favour granted by the Kings of *England*, whilſt they had the keeping of all Wards under Age.

Marital, belonging to an Huſband.

Maritim, belonging to the Sea; alſo bordering on the Sea, or ſituated on the Sea-coaſts.

Maritima Angliæ, (old Law-Term) the Profits ariſing to the King from the Sea; which were anciently collected by Sheriffs, but afterwards granted to the Admiral.

Mark, Sign, or Token, Proof, Print: Alſo a White, or Aim to ſhoot at.

Mark, a Silver-coin, anciently valu'd at Thirty Pence, and now taken for the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence. A *Mark of Gold*, in old Time, was the Quantity of Eight Ounces, and was equal to Sixteen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence of our preſent Money: *Mark* is alſo a *Scotch* Coin, worth 13 ⅓ *d. Engliſh*.

Mark of Goods, a diſtinguiſhing Mark, whereby every Merchant or Trader knows his own Goods; which is expreſs'd either by Letters of the Alphabet, or Numbers, and ſometimes by other particular Characters.

To **Mark**, to ſet a Mark on a Thing, in order to know it again; to take notice, to mind.

Mark-Penny, a Penny formerly paid by every Inhabitant, at *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, who had Pipes or Gutters laid out of their Houſes, into the Street.

Mark-weight, a foreign Weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two ſuch Marks, or 16 Ounces.

Market, the Place where Goods, and all Proviſions are ſet to Sale: Alſo the Liberty or Privilege, whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the Market, an Officer in every County, whoſe Buſineſs is, to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, according to the King's Standard in the *Exchequer*; and to ſee that all Meaſures in every Place be anſwerable to them.

Market-geld or **Marget-geld**, Toll of the Market.

Marketable, fit to be utter'd, or ſold in the Market.

Marl, a kind of fat Earth, which is caſt upon Land, to make it more fruitful.

Marlerium or **Marletum**, (in old Records) a Marl-pit.

Marline, (a Sea-Term) a ſmall Line made of untwiſted Hemp, and well tarred, to keep the Ends of Ropes from *farcing* or ravelling, or any Tackle, as Pendants, Garnet, &c.

Marline-Spike, a ſmall Piece of Iron to faſten Ropes together, or to open the Bolt-rope, when the Sail is ſew'd in it; being only a kind of ſmall Fidel; which ſee.

To **Marling a Sail**, is to make a Sail faſt with Marline put thro' the Eye-let Holes, when it is ript out of the Bolt-rope, and cannot be ſow'd in again.

Marmaduke, (*Germ.* a mighty Duke or Captain) a proper Name of Men.

Marmalet or **Marmelade**, a kind of Confection made of Quinces, or other Fruit, from the *Portugueſe* Word *Marmelo*, *i. e.* a Quince.

Marmaritis or **Marmoratia**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank-urſin, or Bears-breech.

Marmor, the Marble-ſtone.

Marmorata Aurium, Ear-Wax.

Marmoſet, a Sort of black Monkey, having a ſhaggy Neck: Alſo an odd kind of Groteſk-figure in a Building.

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Marmotto, a Mountain-Rat.

Maronean Wine, a kind of extraordinary ſtrong Wine.

Maronites, a ſort of Chriſtians living on Mount *Libanus*, that receiv'd the *Roman* Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement* VIII. They were a Branch of the *Jacobites*, and had a Patriarch of their own, who was always nam'd *Peter*.

Marque, in ancient Statutes, ſignifies Repriſal. See *Letters of Mart* and *Marque*.

Marquels or **Marquis**, a Nobleman, next in Dignity after a Duke, and before an Earl; from the *German* Word *March*, *i. e.* a Boundary, becauſe originally they had the Government of Marches or Frontier Countries. A Marquis is created by girding on a Sword and Mantle of State, with a Cap of Honour, and a Coronet, and the Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Marquetry, *(Fr.)* a kind of checker'd inlaid Work, made of Wood of divers Sorts or Colours, in the Shape of Knots, Flowers, or other Devices.

Marquiſate or **Marquiſedom**, the Territory or Juriſdiction of a Marqueſs.

To **Marr**, to ſpoil, to corrupt.

Marriage, a Civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are join'd together, for mutual Society and Help, the lawful begetting of Children, *&c.*

Marriageable, that is of Age, fit to marry.

Marrow, a ſoft fat Subſtance cover'd with a Membrane or thin Skin, and contain'd in the hollow of the Bones. See *Medulla*.

Marrubium, *(Lat.)* the Herb Hore-hound: The Juice of white Hore-hound mixt with Honey is good for a Cough and Conſumption, and the Powder of it kills Worms.

Marrubium Nigrum, ſtinking Hore-hound.

Mars, the Heathen God of War and Armies: Alſo one of the Seven Planets, call'd the Leſſer Infortunate by Aſtrologers, upon account of its ſcorching and over-drying Qualities: Among Chymiſts, *Mars* is taken for Iron or Steel; and in Heraldry, it ſignifies the Red Colour in the Coat-Armour of Sovereign Princes.

Marſh, a Fen, or boggy Ground.

Marſh-Mallows, a ſort of Herb.

Marſhal, was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe, from the *German* Words **Mar**, *i. e.* a Horſe, and **Scalch**, a Ruler; but amongſt us, there are ſeveral conſiderable Officers of that Name; as the Marſhals belonging to Courts at Law, Marſhals of the Juſtices in *Eyre*, &c.

The **Lord** or **Earl Marſhal of England**, a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms; as alſo of Contracts relating to Deeds of Arms, *&c.* which cannot be determin'd by Common Law: He may alſo ſit in Judgment in the *Marſhalſea-Court*, againſt Malefactors offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

Marſhal of the Ceremonies, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is in all Things, to receive Commands from the Maſter of the Ceremonies, or his Aſſiſtants, for the King's Service; and to act or do nothing whatever without the Maſter's Order.

Marſhal of the Exchequer, to whom the Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtors, during the Term-Time: He alſo aſſigns Sheriffs, Eſcheators, and Collectors their Auditors, before whom they are to account.

Marſhal of the King's Bench, the Keeper of the Priſon of the King's Bench in *Southwark*, who has the Cuſtody of all Priſoners that are committed thither.

Marſhal of the King's Hall, an Officer whoſe Employment is, when the Tables are prepar'd, to call out thoſe of the Houſhold and Strangers according to their Quality, to place them after a decent Manner, *&c.*

Marſhal of the King's Houſe, whoſe Office is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the King's Palace; as alſo Suits between thoſe of the Houſhold; to puniſh Offenders within the Verge of the Court, *&c.*

Clerk Marſhal of the King's Houſe, an Officer that attends the Marſhal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

Knight Marſhal, another Officer of the King's Houſe. See *Knight*.

Marſhals, are alſo Military Officers; as the *Camp-Marſhal* or *Major-General*, who is next to the Lieutenant-General: He takes care of encamping the Army, and rides before to view the Ground, where they are to lodge.

There are alſo **Marſhals** in every Regiment and Company, whoſe Office is to look to Priſoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders, *&c.* And **Marſhals at Sea**, who puniſh Offences committed there, and ſee Juſtice Executed; as Ducking at the Yard-arms, Haling under the Keel, ſetting in the Bilboes, *&c.*

Marſhals at Arms. See *Purſuivants*.

Marſhal of France, an Officer of great Honour and Power in that Kingdom, created by the Delivery of a Battoon, mark'd with Flower-de-luces. Theſe Marſhals command the King's Armies above all Perſons that are not Princes of the Blood, and are alſo the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

To **Marſhal**, to put in due Order or Rank, to draw up according to the Rules of the Art of War

Marſhalling, (in Heraldry) is the proper joyning of ſeveral Coats of Arms in one and the ſame Eſcutcheon, with their reſpective Ornaments and Appurtenances.

Marſhal's Court. See *Court of Chivalry*.

Marſhalſea or **Marſhalley**, the Seat or Court of the Marſhal, for the Priſon in *Southwark*; perhaps ſo call'd, becauſe the Marſhal of the King's or Queen's Houſe us'd to ſit there in Judgment, or keep his Priſon.

Marſupialis or **Burſalis**, *(in Anat.)* a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from the doubling of its Tendons, which reſembles a Purſe: It ariſes from the *Os Ilium*, *Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the upper Part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muſcle is otherwiſe call'd *Obturator Internus*, and when it acts, the Thigh-bone is thereby turn'd outwards.

Mart, a great Fair.

Mart-Town, a large Town eminent for ſome great Fair, to which People of ſeveral Nations reſort, upon Account of Commerce and Trade; as that of *Franckfort* upon the River *Main* in *Germany*.

Martagon, ſort of Lilly.

Marten or **Martern**, a little Creature like a Ferret, that yields a rich Furr, and whoſe Dung ſmells like Muſk.

Martern-cub, a Martern of the firſt Year.

Martial, (from *Mars* the God of War) warlike, valiant; alſo belonging to War: In *Aſtrology*, born under the Planet *Mars*. In *Chymiſtry* and Natural Philoſophy, Partitles are ſaid *To be Martial*, when they partake of the Nature of Iron or Steel.

Martial-Law, that Law which depends upon the King's Will and Pleaſure, or his Lieutenant's; in time of actual War, extending only to Soldiers and Mariners, where the King's Army is on Foot; and being alſo under particular Reſtrictions.

Martialiſt, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

Martin, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin*, *Martius*, *i. e.* Warlike.

Martin or **Martinet**, a kind of Swallow; a Bird whoſe Legs are ſo ſhort, that it cannot raiſe it ſelf from the Ground.

Martingale, a thong of Leather faſten'd at one end to the Girts under the Belly of a Horſe, and at the other end to the Muſs-roll, to hinder him from rearing.

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Martlemas, or **Martinmas**, the Festival of St. *Martin*, kept on the 11th Day of *November*.

Martlemas-Beef, Beef salted and smoak'd at that Season.

Martlet, a swift little Martin, a Bird: In *Heraldry*, a Pidgeon, with its Feet erased or torn off; it is also the Mark of Distinction in an Escutcheon, for the fourth Brother, or Family.

Martnets, (Sea-Term) small Lines, which being fasten'd to the Leetch of a Sail, come down by the Mast to the Decks: Their Use is to bring that part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-arm, close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To **Top the Martnets**, is to hale them up.

Legs of the Martnets, are small Ropes put thro' the Bolt-ropes in the Leetch of the Sail, having a small Eye into which the Martnets are made fast with two Hitches, and the End let into the standing Part of the Martnets.

Martyr, (*Gr. i. e.* a Witness) one that suffers Pains, Torments, and Death it self, in defence of the Christian Religion, and in Testimony of the Truth of the Gospel.

Martyria, (*i. e.* Testimony) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker confirms something by his own Experience.

Martyrology, a Discourse, or Book treating of the Lives and Sufferings of Martyrs: Also a Register formerly kept in Religious Houses, in which were set down the Donations of Benefactors, and the Days of their Death, &c.

Marvel of Peru, a kind of Night-shade brought out of *America*, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is also call'd, *The World's Wonder*.

Mary, (*Heb.* bitter, or very sad) a Christian Name of Women. See *Miriam*.

Mascarade, or **Masquerade**, a Company of Persons, having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing to divert themselves; especially on some Festival: Whence one that is fantastically dress'd, as if he intended to disguise himself, is said *To walk in Masquerade*.

Mascle, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a kind of short Lozenge that is voided, or has a Hole in the middle, representing the Mash of a Net; as, *He bears Gules a Chevron Ermin, between three Mascles Argent*.

Masculine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Male-kind, belonging to the Male; as, *The Masculine Gender*, a Term in *Grammar*: Also manly, couragious, lofty.

Masculine Planets, or **Signs**, (in *Astrol.*) are those which excel in Active Qualities, *i. e.* Heat and Coldness; as those that surpass in Passive Qualities, *i. e.* Moisture and Driness, are *Feminine*: Thus *Venus*, and the Moon, are counted Feminine, and the rest Masculine, except *Mercury*, who is a kind of Hermophradite. Of Signs, *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*, are Masculine, and the other Six Feminine.

Mash, mixture, or mingling; among *Farriers*, a Drench for a Horse: Also ground Corn, boil'd in Water for Cattel to eat.

Mask, a Device made of black Velvet, which Women clap before their Faces when they would not be known; figuratively a Pretence or Cloak, as *Hypocrites hide their wicked Intentions, under the Mask of Devotion*.

Maslin. See *Meslin*.

Mason (*Fr.*) a Workman that builds with Stone.

Masonry, Masons-work, Stone-work.

Massora, or **Massora**, the Criticisms of *Jewish* Doctors, on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible, taking notice of the various Readings; shewing how often, and in what Form every Word is met with throughout the Scripture, and even counting all the Verses, Words, and Letters of it.

Mass, a huge heap, or Pile of any thing; a Lump. All the Blood in a Human Body is ordinarily called, *The Mass of Blood*; and every Physical Composition of Powders, or other Ingredients, wrought into one Substance with Liquor, as *Pills*, &c. is likewise termed a *Mass*. In Natural *Philosophy*, it is taken to express the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The Popish Mass, Part of the *Liturgy* or Church-Service, among *Roman* Catholicks.

Mass Offerings. See *Oblations*.

Mass-Priest, every Secular Priest, as distinguished from the Regulars, was anciently call'd a Mass-Priest, who was to officiate in the Mass, or ordinary Service of the Church: Afterwards, the Word came to be restrain'd to those mercenary Creatures, who were kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

Massacre, a cruel Butchery and Slaughter, made on People that are not in a Condition to defend themselves.

To **Massacre**, to murder, or butcher after a barbarous manner; properly to kill with a Mace, or Club.

Masseteres, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) short, thick, and tendinous Muscles of the Lower Jaw; which, with the Help of the Temporal Muscles, they move to the Right Side, Left Side, and forward.

Massive, or **Massy**, solid, weighty.

Massorets, a sort of *Jews*, who made it their Business to correct false-written Words of the Holy Scriptures, noting them with this Character o; (for they made a Scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margin.

Mast of Amber, the Quantity of Two Pounds and a half Weight.

Mast of a Forest, the Fruit of wild Trees, call'd *Glandiferous*, or *Mast-bearing*; as Oak, Chesnut, Beech, &c.

Mast of a Ship, one of those round Pieces of Timber that are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast; being chiefly four in Number, *viz.* the *Fore-mast*, *Main-mast*, *Missen-mast*, with their Top-masts and Top-gallant Masts, and the *Bolt-sprit*, whereto the *Bonaventure-Missen* is added in some great Ships; all which see in their proper Places.

To **Spend a Mast**, a Sea-Phrase us'd when the Mast is broke by foul Weather.

To **Spring a Mast**, is when it is crack'd in any Part.

Master, Governor, Head, Teacher; one skill'd in any Art or Mystery: Also a Title belonging to some Places; as, *Master of the Jewel-House*, *Master of the Wardrobe*, *Master of the Ordnance*, &c. All great Officers that have the chief Care and Oversight of the King's or Queen's Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordnance, &c.

Master of Assay, (in the Mint) an Officer whose Business it is to weigh the Silver, and see whether it be according to the Standard.

Master of the Armoury, one that has the Management and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury, with Power of placing or displacing all inferior Officers belonging to it.

Master of Arts, the Second Degree taken by Students at the Universities.

Master de Camp, a Colonel of Horse, so call'd in *France* and *Spain*, where the Title of *Colonel* is only given to those that Command Regiments of Foot and Dragoons.

Master de Camp General, a Military Officer in *France*, who is the Second General Officer over all the Regiments of Light-Horse, and next to the Colonel-General.

Master of the Ceremonies, an Officer at Court, whose Business is to introduce all Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, Agents, Deputies, or other Persons commission'd from Foreign Princes or States; as also to attend all Foreign Princes and Strangers of Quality without Character, during their Abode in this Kingdom.

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Masters of the Chancery, are Assistants to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in Matters of Judgment: Of these there are some Ordinary, and others Extraordinary; the former are Twelve in Number, the chief of them being the Master of the *Rolls*; and the latter are appointed to act in all the Country, Ten Miles from *London*, taking Affidavits, Recognizances, Acknowledgments of Deeds, *&c.*

Master of the Faculties, an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licenses and Dispensations. See *Faculty*.

Master Gunner of England, one who is to teach and instruct all that desire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*; and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which binds him not to serve any Prince or State without Leave; nor to teach the Art to any, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Master of the Horse, he that has the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; an Office of high Esteem, always bestow'd upon some Person of Honour, and great Merit: There is also a Master of the Horse in a Nobleman's Family.

Master of the King's Household, an Officer of great Antiquity and Authority, under the Lord Steward of the King's Household, who was anciently call'd, *Grand Master of the Household.*

Master of the Jewel-House, an Officer in the King's Household, who is allow'd *Bouge of Court*, *i. e.* Diet for himself, and other inferior Officers, call'd, *Clerks of the Jewel-House*, and a particular Lodging in Court: He has Charge of all Plate us'd for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer attending the Court, as also of all Plate in the *Tower* of *London*, of Chains, loose Jewels, *&c.*

Master of the Mint, an Officer now call'd, *The Warden of the Mint*, whose Business is to receive in, and take care of the Gold, Silver, and Bullion, to be coined; and to over-see all the other Officers.

Master-Worker of the Mint, he that receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and takes it from them again when it is made.

Master of the King's Musters, or **Muster-Master General**, an Officer in Royal Armies, for maintaining the Forces compleat, well Armed, and Trained; as also for Prevention of Frauds, that may waste the King's Treasure, having the Over-sight of all the Captains, and their respective Companies.

Master of the Ordnance, a great Officer, to whose Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master of the Posts, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all such throughout *England*, as provided Post-Horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messages, *&c.* and took care to pay them their Wages: But now by Stat. 12. *Car.* II. one general Letter-Office, or Post Office, is settled in *London*; and the Master of it established by the King's Letters Patent.

Master of the Revels. See *Revels*.

Master of the Requests, the chief Judge of the Court of Requests; which is now quite taken away. See *Court of Requests*.

Master of the Rolls, formerly call'd *Clerk of the Rolls*, is an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the High Court of *Chancery*; so that he hears Causes there, and gives Orders in his Absence: He has also at his Disposal, the Offices of the *Six Clerks*, Clerks of the petty Bag, Examiners of the Court, and Clerks of the Chapel. This Office seems to take Name from the safe keeping of the Rolls of all Patents and Grants that pass the Great Seal, and of all Records of the Court of *Chancery*.

Master of a Ship, a chief Officer, whose Place and Duty is, to take the general Management of the Ship's Way at Sea, into his Charge or Care, to frame all such Courses, as may safest and soonest bring her to her designed Harbours, or Places of Rendezvous; and to give the necessary Orders to the Seamen, for steering, trimming, sailing, watching, *&c.*

Master of the Temple. See *Templars*.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court, appointed by the King, to whose Custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Wardrobe, a great Officer at Court, who has the Custody and Charge of all the former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, kept in the Tower of *London*, and of all the Royal Hangings, Bedding, *&c.* He has also the Charge, and delivering out of all Velvet and Scarlet Liveries to any of the Queen's Servants. This Officer formerly had his Dwelling-House, call'd, *The Wardrobe*, near *Puddlwharf*, in *London*.

To **Master**, to make one's self Master of, to get the better of, to keep under.

Master-Note, in Musick. See *Measure-Note*.

Master-piece, a most exact Piece of Workmanship in any Art or Faculty.

Master-wort, an Herb with Leaves somewhat like Angelica; but that they grow lower, and on lesser Stalks: The Root of it is good against Cold Diseases of the Stomach, provokes Sweat; and being held between the Teeth, it draws Rheum exceedingly.

Masterless, that has no Master; head-strong, stubborn.

Masterly, Master-like; as, *To sing masterly.*

Mastership, the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

Mastery, Power, Authority, Command.

Mastication, (*Lat.*) the Act of chewing, by which the Meat being broken into small Pieces with the Teeth, and mix'd with the Spittle, is prepar'd to be more easily swallow'd and digested in the Stomach.

Masticatory, a Medicine to be chewed, or to provoke Spitting.

Mastiche, (*Gr.*) Mastick, a clear and sweet Gum, issuing out of the Mastick or Lentisk-Tree. It is temperate in Heat, and of a dry and binding Quality; so that it strengthens the Stomach, stays Vomiting, stops Issues of Blood, *&c.*

Masticot, or **Massicot**, (*Ital.*) a kind of a Yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

Mastinus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mastiff, a great Dog, or Cur.

Mastoidei, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the same with *Mammillares*; such Processes any where as are shap'd like the Teats of a Cow's Udder: Also certain Muscles that bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breast bone, and ending in the *Mammiformi*, or Dug-like Processes.

Mastos, a Breast, Pap, or Dug: Also an Herb good for Distempers of the Breast.

Mastruca, a kind of Winter-garment, or Furr-coat, made of Wolves or Deer-skin, worn by the *Scythians*, and other *Northern* People.

Masura, (in Doomsday-Book) an old decayed House, or Wall; the Ruins of a Building.

Masura Terræ, a Quantity of Ground, containing about four *Oxgangs*; which see.

Mat. See *Mats*.

Matachin, or **Matassin**, a kind of antick *French* Dance.

Match, an Agreement for several Persons to meet; a Party to be marry'd; an Equal: Among *Hunters*, a Wolf at Rutting-time, is said *To go to Match*, or *to Mate*.

In Military Affairs, **Match** is a sort of Rope made on purpose, which being once lighted at the end, burns on by degrees and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left. It is us'd for the firing

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firing of Matchlock Muskets, and all Sorts of great Guns; for setting Fire to the Trains of Mines, &c.

To **Match**, to be like, to pair, or couple; to marry.

Matchable, that may be matched, or equalized.

Matchless, that has not his Match; incomparable, excellent.

Mate, a Companion or Assistant; a Word much in Use among Seamen; as *The Master's Mate*, *the Surgeon's Mate*, &c.

Mate or **Check-mate**, (at Chess-play) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape.

To **Mate**, (*Sax.*) to amaze or astonish, to daunt, dash, or put out of Countenance; to match, or equal.

Mater, (*Lat.*) a Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child: Also the same as *Matrix*, the Mother or Womb.

Mater dura, or **Menin⁓ Crassa**, (in Anat.) a Membrane or Skin, that sticks close to the Scull on the in side in some Places, and mediately covers the Brain, and the *Cerebellum*, or lesser Brain; having Four Cavities, or hollow Parts, which supply the Place of Veins.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. See *Margaritifera Concha*.

Mater Pia or **Menin⁓ Tenuis**, a Skin which immediately cloaths the Brain and *Cerebellum*. It is extremely full of Blood-Vessels; and design'd, as some think, to keep in the Spirits there bred, and to prevent their flying away. These Skins are call'd *Matres*, *i. e.* Mothers, by the *Arabians*, as if all the other Membranes of the Body took their Rise from, or were propagated by them.

Mater Metallorum, (*i. e.* the Mother of Metals) a Term us'd by *Chymists* for Quicksilver.

Materia Medica, whatever is us'd in the Art of Physick, for the preventing or curing of Diseases; whether prepar'd for Plants, Living-Creatures, Minerals, &c. according to the Galenical or Chymical Method.

Material, consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Weight or Concern; principal, main.

Materials, Tools, or Stuff proper for Workmanship.

Materiality, a being material, the Subsistence of Matter.

Maternal, belonging to a Mother, motherly; as *Maternal Tenderness*, *maternal Care*, &c.

Maternity, Motherhood, the Quality of a Mother.

Math. See *After-math*.

Mathematical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Mathematicks.

Mathematical Composition. See *Composition Mathematical*.

Mathematical Horizon, the same with the *True Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

Mathematician, one that is skill'd in the Mathematical Arts.

Mathematicks, originally signifies any kind of Discipline or Learning; but the Word is now generally taken for certain noble Sciences, taught by true Demonstration, and exercis'd about Quantity, *i. e.* whatever is capable of being number'd or measur'd, which is compris'd under Numbers, Lines, Superficies, and Solids: These Sciences are distinguish'd into Pure and Mixt, Speculative and Practical.

Pure or **Simple Mathematicks**, are Arithmetick and Geometry; which only treat of Number and Magnitude, consider'd abstractedly from all kind of Matter; to these also may be referr'd *mechanical Motion*, likewise consider'd separately, and as capable of different Degrees of Swiftness.

Mixt Mathematicks, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or sensible Objects; as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*, *Dialling*, *Surveying*, *Gauging*, &c.

Speculative Mathematicks, only imply the simple Idea or Knowledge of the Matters propos'd, with the bare Contemplation of Truth or Falsehood, with respect to them.

Practical Mathematicks, shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform somewhat propos'd that may tend to the Benefit and Advantage of Mankind.

Mathildis. See *Maud*.

Mathurius, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent* III. for the Redemption of Christian Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

Matracium, (*Lat.* in Chymistry) a little Bag, in which is put calcined Tartar, and the like; having Holes prick'd in it here and there, to let out the Liquor.

Matras or **Bolt-head**, a long straight-neck'd Glass-vessel, often us'd by Chymists in Distillations; which when fitted to the Nose of an Alembeck, or Still, is call'd *a Receiver*; and when one of these is by its Neck well luted, or join'd to the Neck of another, they term it a *Double-Vessel*.

Matricalia, (*Lat.*) Medicines proper for Diseases of the *Matrix*, or Womb.

Matricaria, Mother-wort, White-wort, or Feverfew; an Herb much us'd in those Diseases; a Decoction of it drives out the After-birth, cures Mother-fits, Fevers, &c.

Matrice or **Matrix**, the Mother, or Womb.

Matrices, certain Moulds or Forms, in which Printing-Letters, or Characters, are cast by the Letter-founder.

Matricide, the Murderer of his Mother; or the Act of him that kills his Mother.

Matricula, (*Lat.*) a Register, Roll, or List, in which the Names of Persons are enter'd: In the ancient Church, there was *Matricula Clericorum*, *i. e.* a List, or Catalogue of the Officiating Clergy; and *Matricula Pauperum*, which was an Account of the Poor to be relieved.

Matricular, belonging to such a Register; as *A matricular Book*, *i. e.* a Book, in which the Names of young Scholars newly admitted into the University, are usually enter'd.

To **Matriculate**, to set down in the Matricular Book.

Matriculation, the Act of Matriculating, or Registring the Names of Students in a College.

Matrimonial, belonging to Matrimony; as *matrimonial Articles*, the *matrimonial Vow*, &c.

Matrimony, Wedlock, Marriage.

Matrix, the Matrice or Mother; that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceiv'd: Also the Pith in Trees or Herbs; the same that Herbalists otherwise call *Cor*; which see.

Matrix Ecclesia, the Mother-Church, either a Cathedral, with respect to the Parochial Churches, within the same Dioceses; or a Parish-Church, with reference to the Chapels depending on it.

Matron, a prudent and vertuous motherly Woman, that keeps her Family under good Discipline and Government, to whose Care young Virgins may be safely committed: Also one of the grave Women that have the Over-sight of Children in an Hospital. Among the *Romans*, the Word was also taken for a Lady, or Woman of Quality.

Matronalia, the Matrons Feasts, appointed by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman* Ladies; during which the Men sent Presents to the Women, as they did again to the Men, at the *Saturnalia*.

Mats, (in Sea-Affairs) broad thick Clouts of Sinnet, or Rope-yarns and Thrums, beat flat, and weaved together, to save the Yards from galling against the Masts; as also to keep the Clews of the Sails from galling.

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Mat-weed, an Herb, ſo call'd from the frequent Uſe of it in making Mats and Frails; it is otherwiſe call'd *Feather-graſs* and *Spaniſh Rush*.

Matta, a certain Idol, viſited every Year by many Thouſands of *Indians*, who out of a ſuperſtitious Devotion cut off Part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Mattathias. See *Matthias*.

Matted, covered with Mats; the Hair is ſaid *To be matted*, when intangled or clung together, for want of combing: Alſo a Term apply'd to Herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together; as *Matted Pinks*, &c.

Matter, the Stuff any Thing is made or conſiſts of: Cauſe or Occaſion, Thing or Buſineſs; alſo that which runs out of a Sore.

In Natural Philoſophy, **Matter** or **Body** is a diviſible and paſſive Subſtance, extending into Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs; being capable of putting on all manner of Forms, as alſo of moving according to all manner of Directions, and Degrees of Swiftneſs.

Matter in Deed, (a Law-Phraſe) is nothing elſe but a Truth that may be prov'd, tho' not by Record; and *Matter of Record*, is that which is prov'd by ſome Record.

Nude Matter, is a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be prov'd only by Witneſſes, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal.

Matthew, (*Heb.* Reward) the Name of one of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts, who was otherwiſe call'd *Levi*, now a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

Matthias, (*i. e.* the Gift or the Lord) the Name of an Apoſtle, who was choſen to ſupply the Place of *Judas Iſcariot*.

Mattins, (*Lat.*) Morning-Prayer, in the Publick Service of the Church of *England*; alſo one of the Canonical Hours of Prayer in the *Roman* Church.

Mattock, a Tool with which Huſbandmen grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c. by ſome call'd a Grub-Ax, or Rooting-Ax.

Mattreſs, (*Fr.*) a kind of Quilt fill'd with Cotton, or Wool; a Flock-bed.

Maturation, the Action of growing Ripe, or the Tendency of Fruits towards Ripeneſs. In Surgery, the Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours: Among *Chymiſts*, it is taken for Digeſtion, Circulation, &c.

Mature, ripe, perfect, that is in its Perfection; as *To grow mature*. It is alſo us'd in a Figurative Senſe; as *Mature Deliberation*, *Such a Deſign is not mature for Execution*, &c.

Maturity, Ripeneſs of Fruit, or Years; the Condition of that which is brought to full Perfection.

Matutine, belonging to the Morning. Among Aſtrologers, Six of the Planets are ſaid *to be Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon at Sun-riſing, and *Veſpertine*, when they ſet after the Sun: The Three upper Planets are counted ſtrongeſt when *Oriental* and Matutine; as the Three Lower, when *Occidental* and Veſpertine.

Maud or **Mathildis**, a Chriſtian Name of Women, from the *German* Words *Maecht*, a Maid, and *Helde* or *Hilde*, a Lady, that is to ſay, a Maid of Honour; a Princeſs.

† To **Maudle**, to beſot, or put out of Order, as drinking ſtrong Liquors does in a Morning.

Maudlin, maudled, half drunk, tipſy: Alſo a Contraction of *Magdalen*, a proper Name of Women.

Maudlin or **Sweet Maudlin**, an Herb ſomewhat like Tanſey in Shape; but having the ſame Virtues as Ale-coſt, or Ground-Ivy.

Maugre, (*Fr.*) whether one will or no, or in ſpight of.

Mavis, a Singing-Bird; being a kind of Thruſh or Thruſſel.

To **Maul** or **Mall**, to bang, or beat ſoundly.

Maul-ſtick, the Stick upon which a Painter leans his Hand, when he is at Work.

Maulkin or **Maukin**, a kind of Beeſom to make clean an Oven with, otherwiſe call'd a Scovel; an Oven-Mop: Alſo a Scare-crow to fright away Birds.

Maum, a ſoft brittle Stone, ſo call'd by the Inhabitants in ſome Parts of *Oxfordſhire*: The Word *Maum* or *Moum* is alſo ſtill us'd in *Northumberland* for ſoft and mellow.

Maunche. See *Manche*.

Maund, a great Baſket, or Hamper of Books, or other Merchandize, containing Eight Bales, each of a Hundred Pounds weight, or Two Fats: Alſo a ſort of Hand-baſket with two Lids, to carry on one's Arm.

To **Maunder**, to grumble, mutter or growl.

Maundy-Thurſday. See *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Maurice or **Morris**, a proper Name of Men.

Mauſoleum, a famous Tomb that Queen *Artemiſia*, built for her Huſband *Mauſolus*, King of *Caria*, and call'd according to his Name; which in ancient Time paſs'd for one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Whence any ſtately Monument or Sepulchre may be ſo termed.

Mauther, a Word us'd in *Norfolk* for a little Girl.

Mavisette, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mavis, or Thruſh; a Bird.

Maw-worms, certain Worms in a Horſe's Body, being of a reddiſh Colour like Earth-Worms, and about the Length of one's Finger.

Mawkiſh, ſick at Stomach, ſqueamiſh.

Mawke, as *A great Mawke, i. e.* a dirty naſty Slut.

Maxilla Superior, (*Lat.* in Anat.) the upper Cheek-bone or Jaw-bone, conſiſting of Twelve Bones, Six on each Side; whereto ſome add a Thirteenth call'd *Vomer*; which ſee.

Maxilla Inferior, the Lower Jawbone, which is moveable, and wherein the Under Teeth are ſet.

Maxillar or **Maxillary**, belonging to the Jawbone.

Maxim, (in any Art or Science) is a Propoſition or Principle generally received, grounded upon Reaſon, and not to be denied, which is alſo call'd an Axiom: *Maxims in Law*, are Concluſions of Reaſon, and univerſal Propoſitions, ſo perfect and ſure, that they may not be oppoſed or diſputed.

Maximilian, the Name of Two Emperors of *Germany*, compounded of thoſe Two famous *Roman* Generals, *viz. Q. Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*.

Maximis & Minimis or **Methodus de Maximis & Minimis**, that Method which Mathematicians make uſe of for the reſolving of a Problem, which require the greateſt or leaſt Quantity attainable in that Caſe.

May, the Fifth and moſt pleaſant Month of the Year, ſo call'd by *Romulus*, in reſpect of his Senators and Noblemen, ſtiled *Majores*; as the following Month was nam'd *Junes*, in Honour of the *Juniores*, who ſerv'd him in the Wars: Others will have its Name deriv'd from *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*, to whom Sacrifices were offer'd in that Month.

May-bug, a kind of Inſect.

May-bush, an Herb.

May-fly, an Inſect ſo call'd, becauſe it is bred in the Month of *May* of the Water-cricket, which creeping out of the River, turns to a Fly: It uſually lies under Stones near the Banks, and is a good Bait for ſome Sort of Fiſh.

May-games, certain Sports on the firſt Day of *May*, which took riſe from a like Cuſtom among the ancient *Romans*, who perform'd them in Honour of *Maia* or *Flora*, the Goddeſs of Flowers.

May-

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May-Lilly, or **Lilyconfancy**, a Flower. See *Lilium Convallium*.

May-weed, an Herb like Camomile, but of a ſtinking Smell, and ulcerating Quality; but that without Scent, and with a double Flower, is counted a Rarity.

Mayhem. See *Maihem*.

To **Maul Hawks**, (in *Falconry*) to pinnion their Wings.

Mayor, the Chief Magiſtrate of a City, or Corporation; the ſame as *Meyr* among the ancient *Britains*, deriv'd from the *Britiſh* Word *Miret*, which ſignifies, To keep and preſerve, and not from the *Latin Major*, *i. e.* Greater. King *Richard* I. chang'd the Bailiff of *London* into a Mayor.

Mayoralty, the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

Mayoreſs, a Mayor's Wife.

Maza, (*Gr.*) a Diſh made of Water and Oil, or Milk mingled with Flower, which poor People anciently uſed inſtead of Bread; Haſty-pudding, Flummery.

Mazarine-blue, a kind of deep blue Colour.

Mazarine, the Name of a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France*, during the Minority of the late *French* King, *Lewis* XIV.

Mazarine, or **a la Mazarine**, (in *Cookery*) a particular Manner of dreſſing ſeveral ſorts of Fowl, eſpecially Pigeons and Chickens.

Mazarines, a kind of little Diſhes to be ſet in the middle of a larger Diſh for the ſetting out of Ragoos, or Fricaſſies; alſo a ſort of ſmall Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats.

Maze, Aſtoniſhment, Perplexity.

Maze, (in a Garden) a Place artificially made with many Turnings and Windings.

Mazer, a broad ſtanding Cup, or drinking-bowl.

Mazzaroth, a *Chaldee* Word, ſignifying the Zodiack.

† **Meacock**, an effeminate Fellow; or one that is over-fond of his Wife.

Mead, a pleaſant Drink made of Honey, and Water; alſo a Poetical Word for Meadow.

Meadow, or **Meadow-ground**, a Land that yields good ſtore of Graſs, for Hay or Paſture; a green Field.

Meadow-Parſnep, a ſort of Plant.

Meadow-ſweet, or **Mead-ſweet**, an Herb growing in Meadows, with crumpled Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the Elm: It ſtays all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, and Vomitings, and makes the Heart light.

Meager, (*Fr.*) lean, poor in Fleſh, thin, ſcraggy, mere Skin and Bone: Figuratively a Style or Subject is ſaid to be *meager*, *i. e.* barren or dry.

Meak, an Inſtrument to mow or hack Peaſe, Brake, *&c.*

Meal-rents, certain Rents heretofore given in Meal to make Food for the Lord's Hounds, by ſome Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*, which are ſtill ſo call'd, altho' now paid in Money.

Meals, or **Males**, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coaſts of *Norfolk*: Whence *Ingom-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in *Lincolnſhire*.

Mealy-mouthed, that is afraid to declare his Mind; over-baſhful.

Mealy-Tree, or **Wild-Time**, a ſort of Plant.

Mean, low, poor, pitiful, indifferent.

Mean, the middle between two Extremes, either in Time or Dignity. In a Law-ſenſe, the *Interim*, or middle Time; as his *Action was mean betwixt the Diſſeiſin made to him and his Recovery*. There is alſo a Lord *Mean* or *Meſne*. See *Meſne*.

Mean, or **Mean Part**, (in *Muſick*) is the Tenor, or middle Part.

Mean Axis, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Axis*.

Mean Diameter, (in *Gauging*) is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung, in any Cloſe Caſk.

Mean and Extreme Proportion. See *Extreme and Mean Proportion*.

Mean Motion, or **Mean Longitude of the Sun**, (in *Aſtron.*) according to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, is an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the *Line of the Sun's mean Motion*; which ſee.

Mean Proportional, (in *Geom.*) when in three Quantities there is the ſame Proportion of the Firſt to the Second, as of that Second to a Third; the Second is call'd a *Mean Proportional*; as in 2, 4, 8, there is the ſame Proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8; and 4 is the Mean Proportional. In *Arithmetick Muſick*, the Second of any three Proportionals is termed the Mean.

To **Mean**, to intend or reſolve, to deſign or purpoſe, to ſignify, to underſtand.

Means, Methods, Ways, or Devices, which one endeavours to attain an End or do a Thing: Alſo the Wealth or Eſtate that any Man is poſſeſs'd of.

Continual Means, (in *Arithmet.*) when one Root or firſt Number is multiply'd by it ſelf, and the following Numbers likewiſe by themſelves, the Numbers taken between 1 and the Number laſt produc'd, are call'd *Continual Means*. Thus 2 being given for the Root, and multiplied by it ſelf, has 4 for the Product; which being again multiply'd by it ſelf, produces 16, and 16 in like manner ſquared, produces 256: In this Caſe, 2, 4, and 16, are continual Means between 1 and 256.

Mear, a Balk or Furrow in a Field, to part one Man's Land from another; alſo a marſhy Ground. See *Meer*.

Mear-ſtones, Stones ſet up for Land-Marks, or Boundaries in open Fields.

Mearl, a Black-bird.

Meaſe, (a Law-Term) a Meſſuage or Dwelling-Houſe; in ſome Places corruptly call'd a Miſe or Miſ-place.

Meaſe, or **Meſe**, a Meaſure of Herrings, containing Five Hundred.

Meaſles. See *Meazles*.

Meaſon-due, (*i. e.* Houſe of God) a Word us'd in ſeveral Statutes for a Monaſtery, Religious Houſe, or Hoſpital.

Meaſurable, that may be meaſured, moderate.

Meaſure, that which ſerves to make known the Greatneſs, Extent, and Quantity of any Thing. In *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, it is ſaid of a certain Number or Quantity, which being ſeveral times repeated, equals another bigger to which it has Relation; as 4 is the Meaſure of 20 taken five times.

In *Philoſophy*, Time is the **Meaſure** of Motion; but in *Mechanicks*, Motion is the *Meaſure* of Time: In *Muſick*, Meaſure is a Space of Time, ſet out by a conſtant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, down and up ſucceſſively; which is ſometimes ſwifter, ſometimes ſlower, according to the Nature of the Muſick.

Meaſure-Note, **Maſter-Note**, or **Time-Note**, the Semebreve, a Muſical Note, ſo call'd, becauſe it is of a certain determinate Meaſure, or Length of Time by it ſelf; and all the other Notes are meaſur'd by, or adjuſted to its Value.

Meaſure of Time, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Matter much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artiſt has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates; for the computing of which Space of Time there are different Methods laid down, and Tables made by ſeveral Authors, who treat of that Subject.

Meaſurer of Cloth. See *Alnager*.

Meaſures, Ways, Means, Purpoſes, or Deſigns; as, *He broke all my Meaſures*.

Meaſuring-

Measuring-Money, a certain Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, beſides Alnage.

Meath, as, *I give you Meath of the buying*, *i. e.* full Power to buy; a Phraſe us'd in *Lincolnſhire*.

Meatus, *(Lat.)* a Movement, or Courſe; a Paſſage, or Way; alſo the Pores of the Body.

Meatus Auditorius, *(in Anat.)* the Auditory Paſſage, which begins from the Hollow, and winds toward the inner Part of the Ear, being cloath'd with a thin Skin, as far as the Brim of the *Tympanum*, or Drum.

Meatus Urinarius, the Urinary Paſſage, by which the Urine is convey'd from the Bladder.

Meazled, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

Meazles, or **Measles**, a Diſeaſe ſomewhat like the Small-Pox, ſometimes occaſioned in Children by the Foulneſs of the Mother's Blood.

Mecca, the chief City of *Arabia Felix*, noted for the Sepulchre of the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

Mechanical, or **Mechanick**, belonging to the Mechanicks: Alſo pitiful, baſe, mean; in regard that the Mechanick Arts or Handicrafts are inferior to the Liberal and more Noble Sciences.

Mechanical Philoſophy, the ſame as the *Corpuſcular*, which explains the Phænomena or Appearances of Nature, from Mechanical Principles, *i. e.* from the Motion, Reſt, Figure, Size, *&c.* of the ſmall Particles of Matter: And theſe Principles are often call'd *Mechanical Cauſes*, and *Mechanical Affections of Matter*.

Mechanical Solution of a Problem, *(in Mathem.)* is either when the Propoſition or Queſtion is reſolv'd by repeated Trials, or when the Lines made uſe of to that Purpoſe, are not truly Geometrical.

Mechanick Powers, or **Principles**, are commonly reckon'd Six, *viz.* the Balance, the Leaver, the Pulleys, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel; to ſome of which the Force of all Mechanick Inventions muſt be reduc'd.

A **Mechanick**, a Handycrafts-man, or Tradeſman.

The **Mechanicks**, the Science of Motion, or that Part of the Mathematicks, which ſhews the Effects of *Powers*, or moving Forces, and applies them to Machines or Engines, demonſtrating the Laws of Motion, *&c.* 'Tis alſo commonly taken for thoſe Handy-crafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requiſite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

Mechoacan, an *Indian* Root like Jalap, but white in Colour, and of great Efficacy in the Dropſy; for it draws away Water and Phlegm, and alſo ſtregthens the Liver, and other inward Parts.

Mecænas, a *Roman* Knight, deſcended from the Kings of *Etruria*, and Favourite of the Emperor *Auguſtus*. He was the Patron of the Learned Men of his Time, and had a ſingular Kindneſs for *Virgil* and *Horace*: Whence all Benefactors to Learning, and Friends to Scholars, are at this Day call'd *Mecænas's*.

Mecon, *(Gr.)* Poppey, a Flower, of which the Powder, the diſtilled Water, the Conſerve, and eſpecially the Syrup, are much us'd in Phyſick.

Meconis, a kind of Lettice.

Meconites, a precious Stone, like Poppey.

Meconium, an Opiate, or the thicken'd Juice of Poppeys. Alſo the Ordure of a young Child, which ſticks to the Entrails after the Birth, ſo call'd from its Colour, reſembling that of Poppy-Juice.

Meconologia, a Diſcourſe, Deſcription, or Treatiſe of Poppey.

Medal, a Piece of Metal like Money, ſtampt upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion, to preſerve the Memory of ſome Illuſtrious Perſon, or of ſome notable Victory, or other Publick Benefit to a Nation.

Medallion, a large Medal.

Medela, *(Lat.)* a Medicine, or Remedy; a Cure, or Method of curing.

Mederia, (in old Records) a Mead-Houſe, or Place where Mead or Metheglin was made.

Medewife, *(Sax.)* a Woman of Merit, or Worth: Whence our Word *Midwife*.

Medfee, a Bribe, or Reward; alſo Compenſation given in Exchange, where the things exchanged are not of equal Value.

Medial Alligation. See *Alligation Medial*.

Median Vein, (in *Anat.*) the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Baſilick*; which may be ſafely open'd, becauſe there is neither Nerve nor Artery under it.

Mediaſtina, *(Lat.)* a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which uſually ariſing from the Trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow Vein, goes to the *Mediaſtinum*, and *Thymus*.

Mediaſtinum, the double Skin, or folding of the *Pleura*, which proceeds from the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints of the Back, and divides the whole Breaſt from the Throat to the Midriff into two hollow Boſoms.

To **Mediate**, to procure by one's Means; as, *To mediate a Peace*.

Mediation, an interceding, making Suit, or intreating in any one's Behalf. In *Arithmetick*, Diviſion by 2, or taking the half of any Number or Quantity; it is otherwiſe call'd *Bipartition* and *Biſſection*, with reſpect to Lines.

Mediator, a Manager between two Parties, an Interceſſor; one that endeavours to reconcile Perſons at Variance, or undertakes Buſineſs betwixt them.

Mediators of Queſtions, ſix Perſons empower'd by Stat. 2. *Ann.* 27. *E.* 3. who upon any Queſtion or Debate riſen among Merchants, about any unmarketable Wooll, or undue Packing, were to ſettle the ſame before the Mayor and Officers of the Staple.

Mediatrix, a Woman that mediates.

Medica, *(Lat.)* the Pomecitron-tree: Alſo a kind of Clover-graſs, very good for Cattel, which being once ſown, laſts Ten Years; *Spaniſh* Trefoil, or three-leaved Graſs of *Spain*.

Medicable, that may be healed, or cured.

Medicament, a Medicine or Phyſical Compoſition, whereby Diſeaſes are ſubdu'd, and Health reſtor'd.

Medicamental, the ſame as *Medicinal*.

Medicaſter, a peddling Phyſician; a Quack.

Medicated, as *Medicated Meats* or *Drinks*, *i. e.* ſuch as have medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medicina, *(Lat.)* Phyſick; an Art, according to *Galen*, to preſerve preſent Health, and reſtore that which is loſt; or, as *Hippocrates* defines it, an adding of that which is wanting, and a taking away what is ſuperfluous.

Medicinable, or **Medicinal**, belonging to Phyſick; Phyſical.

Medicinal Days. See *Critical Days*, & *Vacui Dies*.

Medicine, the Art of Phyſick; alſo a Phyſical Remedy, a Purge.

Medick-fodder, or **Spaniſh Trefoil**, an Herb. See *Medica* and *Sainfoin*.

Medicus, *(Lat.)* a Phyſician, one well ſkill'd in the Art and Practice of Phyſick, in the curing of Diſeaſes and Wounds; for of old Phyſicians practis'd Surgery.

Medietas Linguæ, *(Lat.* Law-Term) a Jury impannell'd upon any Cauſe, where a Stranger is Party; one half of it conſiſting of Denizens, and the other of Foreigners.

Mediety, the Moiety, or half a Thing.

Medimnus Medimnum, a Meaſure among the *Greeks*, containing ſix *Roman Buſhels*, which is about fifty *Engliſh* Quarts.

Medio Acquittando, a Judicial Writ, to diſtrain a

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Superior Lord, for the acquitting of a Mean Lord, which he formerly acknowledg'd in Court not to belong to him.

Mediocrity, a Mean or Middle between two Extremes, Moderation; as *Reason and Justice require the Observance of a true Mediocrity between Clemency and Severity.*

To **Meditate**, *(Lat.)* to reflect, muse, ponder, or think upon; to consider.

Meditative, given to Meditation; thoughtful.

Meditation, thinking upon, pausing, or musing, deep Consideration.

Mediterranean, shut up between the Lands; Inland; as. *A Mediterranean Province.*

The **Mediterranean**, or **Midland-Sea**, so call'd, because it lies between the Three great Continents of the Old World, *viz. Europe* on the *North*, *Asia* on the *East*, and *Africa* on the *South.*

Meditrinalia, *(Lat.)* Feasts kept by the *Romans*, *September* 30. in Honour of *Meditrina*, a certain Goddess of *Physick*; because they then began to drink new Wines mingled with the old, and that serv'd them instead of Physick.

Meditullium, the middle of any thing. In *Anatomy*, the spungy Substance betwixt the two Plates of the Scull.

Medium, mean, or middle State; as, *There is no Medium between Peace and War:* Also an Expedient, Way, or Device.

In Natural *Philosophy*, **Medium** signifies that peculiar Constitution, or Frame of any Space, through which Bodies move: Thus the Air is the Medium in which all Meteors are bred, and move, and by means of which all living Creatures on the Land can breath and live; but Water is the *Medium* in which Fishes have their Life and Motion. See *Resistance of the Medium.*

Medium Cœli, the Mid-heaven, the Tenth House, or Angle of the *South*, in an Astrological Figure, in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Height they can have, and consequently dart Rays more direct, and of greater Efficacy.

Medium Tempus, an old Law-word, signifying the mean Profits.

Medius Venter, *(in Anat.)* the middle Venter, the Chest, or Hollow of the Breast, in which the Heart and Lungs are contain'd. See *Thorax.*

Medlar, a Tree whose Fruit, when rotten-ripe, is grateful to the Stomach; and is best after Meals, to close up the Mouth of it; yet Medlars being much eaten, breed Melancholy.

Medlefe, (old Law-word) Quarrel, Scuffling, or Brawling.

Medley, a Mixture of odd Things.

Medrinacles, a kind of course Canvas, otherwise call'd *Poledavies.*

Medsyppe, (in old Records) a Harvest-supper, or Entertainment, given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of Harvest.

Medulla, *(Lat.)* Marrow in the Bones. Among *Mineralists*, it is taken for that softish Part which is found in some Stones: In Trees or Herbs, the Pith or Heart, otherwise call'd *Cor.*

Medulla Cerebri, the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the out-side with the Barky Substance, which is of a more dark or Ashy Colour; the Seat of the Imagination, and the Place where the Distribution of the Animal Spirits is perform'd.

Medulla Oblongata, that part of the Brain which is the beginning of the Spinal Marrow: It is about three or four Inches in length within the Scull; and then descending to the *Os Sacrum*, it sends out Ten Pair of Nerves to the Chest, Lower-Belly, and Limbs.

Medulla Ossium, the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance laid up in the hollow or porous Parts of the Bones: It is kept in a particular Membrane or Skin, and is void of all Sense; being red in the greater Cavities, and white in the less; as also soft, juicy in spungy Bones.

Medulla Spinalis, the Spinal Marrow is the Continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata*, without the Scull, which goes down the middle of the Back, thro' all the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joints, and ends at the Bone call'd *Os Sacrum*: It sends out thirty Pair of Nerves on each side, to the Limbs, the great Cavities, and other Parts of the Body; and if there be any Stoppage, it causes the Palsey on that side.

Medullar, or **Medullary**, belonging to the Marrow.

Medullary Oil, the finer and more subtil Part of the Marrow, which serves to preserve the Temper of the Bones from being too brittle, and to make the Joints supple.

Medula's Head, the Name of a Constellation. See *Algol.*

Meed, (old Word) Reward, Merit.

Meek, mild, humble.

Meen, or **Mien**, *(Fr.)* the Countenance of a Person, especially the Air of his Face; Looks, Out-side, Garb.

Meer, *(Lat.)* downright, arrant: In Common-Law, it is sometimes us'd for *meer Right*; also a Limit, or Bound.

Meer-stone, a Stone set up for a Boundary.

Meer, or **Mear**, a Ditch, a Pool, or Standing-water; a low marshy Ground.

Meers, *(Sax.)* Meadows.

Meeter, Rhime, Verse, or Measure.

Megalesia, or **Ludi Megalenses**, *(Lat.)* certain Games celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, *April* 5. in Honour of *Cybele*, the Great Goddess, or Grandmother of the Gods.

Megalosplanchnus, *(Gr.)* one that has great swelling Bowels.

Megrim, a Distemper, which causes great Pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head; a *Head-ach* that comes by Fits.

Meiny, *(Fr.* old Law-word) as, *The King's Meiny, i. e.* his Family, or Houshold Servants.

Meiosis, *(Gr.)* Diminution, or Lessening. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein for Disparagement, a slighter Term is made use of than the Matter requires; as when a great Wound is call'd a Scratch, a flat Fall, a Foil, *&c.*

Mel, *(Lat.)* Honey.

Mela, a Surgeon's Instrument to probe Ulcers, to draw a Stone out of the Yard, *&c.*

Melænaetos, or **Melanaetos**, *(Gr.)* the black Eagle, the least, but the best sort of Eagles.

Melampodium, black Hellebore, an Herb.

Melamppyrum, Cow-wheat, or Horse-flower; a Weed hurtful to Corn, full of Branches, and having Seed like Fenigreek.

Melanagogues, Medicines that drive away black Choler, or that chiefly purge Choler.

Melancholick, troubled with, or subject to Melancholy.

Melancholist, a Person given up to Melancholy; as, *An inspired Melancholist*, or deep Fanatick.

Melancholy, pensive, sad, sullen, dumpish; also sad, or that causes Melancholy.

Melancholy, a kind of Frenzy, Dotage, or Sadness, without any evident Cause: A Disease which proceeds from the over-flowing of black Choler, or a Degeneracy of the Animal Spirits.

Melanchorypus, a Bird with black Feathers on the Head; a Fig-pecker.

Melanurus, the largest sort of Tunny; a Sea-fish.

Melanopyrum, the black Pith of an Oak, or Heart of Oak: Also an Herb with a white Flower, growing

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ing amidst Corn, and in Meadows: Also a kind of Pickle made of the Tunny-fish.

Melanion, the black Violet, a Flower.

Melanopiper, black Pepper; a sort of Spice.

Melanolmegma, black Soap.

Melanthemon, the Herb Camomile.

Melanthium, or **Melalpermon**, the Herb Gith, Coriander of *Rome*, Pepper-wort.

Melanurus, the Black-tail, a kind of Perch or Ruff, a Fish; it is also taken for a Sea-bream: Also a Serpent in *Africa*, less than a Viper, but more deadly, having two black Strokes upon the Tail; whence it has its Name, the rest of the Body being white.

Melapium, the Pearmane, a sort of Apple.

Melchior, a proper Name of Men, particularly of a great Heretick, the Ring-leader of a Sect, call'd *Melchiorites*.

Melchisedech, (*Heb.* King of Righteousness) a Priest and King of *Salem*, to whom *Abraham* at his Return from the Victory over the Five Kings, gave the Tenth of his Spoils.

Melchisedechians, a Sect of Hereticks that held *Melchisedech* to be the Holy Ghost.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and so call'd from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* Tongue signifies a King, because they us'd to follow the Emperor's Injunctions in Matters of Religion.

Melefeot, (*Sax.*) the Reward or Recompence given to one that made the Discovery of any Breach of Penal Laws; the Informer's Fee.

Meleagris, (*Gr.*) the Guiney or Turkey-hen; a Fowl: Also the Flower call'd *Fritillary*.

Meles, or **Melis**, the Badger, Gray, or Brock; a wild Beast.

Melia, the Ash-tree.

Melicerta, or **Melicertis**, a round Swelling that contains within its own Coat Matter like Honey; yielding, if press'd, but quickly returning again. It is also call'd *Hydrarthrus* and *Hydrops Articularis*.

Melicet, a Fish otherwise call'd a Keeling.

Melichros, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Yellow Colour like Honey.

Melicrysos, an *Indian* Stone of the Jacinth-kind.

Melicotony, or **Melocotoon**, a sort of yellow Peach.

Melicratum, a Drink made of Honey and Rain-water boil'd together; a kind of Mead.

Melilot, an Herb with round Leaves, and slender Branches: It ripens Sores, softens and eases Pain, being commonly us'd for those Purposes, in Plaisters and Poultices.

Melimeli, Syrup of Quinces preserv'd in Honey.

Melimelum, a kind of sweet Apple that is soon mellow; an Honey-apple, Pome-Paradise: It may also be taken for the Quince-apple, made into Marmalet.

Melisse, the Herb Balm-mint.

Melinum, an Oil or Ointment made of the Blossoms of Apples or Quinces; also the Herb Balm-gentle.

Meliorated, (*Lat.*) bettered, made better.

Melioration, a making better, an improving.

Meliphyllum, or **Melissophyllum**, (*Gr.*) Balm, or Balm-gentle, an Herb that Bees are mightily taken with: It is reckon'd among the Cordial Herbs, removes melancholy, and chears the Heart.

Melisent, (*Lat. i. e.* Honey-sweet) a Christian Name of some Women.

Melitema, (*Gr.*) a sort of Physick-Cake work'd up with Honey, and other Ingredients.

Melites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an Orange, or Quince.

Melitites, a Drink made of Honey and Wine; a kind of Metheglin.

Melius Inquirendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Escheator, for a second Enquiry of what Land and Tenements a Man dy'd possessed, when there is any Suspicion of Partiality, in an Enquiry made upon the Writ, call'd *Diem clausit extremum*, after the Death of the King's Tenant.

Melizomum, (*Gr.*) a Decoction, or Broth made of Honey.

Melleous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like Honey.

† **Mellifick**, that makes Honey.

Mellifluous, flowing with Honey, full of Sweetness.

Melligo, (*Lat.*) the Gum, or Juice of Trees, which Bees gather, and dawb the inside of their Hives with.

Mellitism, Wine mingled with Honey, honey'd Wine.

Mellow, ripe, soft.

Melo, (*Gr.*) the Melon, a delicious sort of Pumpion; which being cold and moist, is apt to putrify in the Stomach, and to occasion Fevers or Gripes.

Melocarduus, a foreign Plant like a Melon.

Melocotoon. See *Melicotony*.

Melodious, full of Melody, Musical, well-tuned. warbling.

Melody, Harmony, a mixture of musical Sounds, delightful to the Ear; a sweet Air, or pleasing Tune, from the *Greek* Words *Melos*, a Verse, and *Ode*, Singing.

Melolontha, the Beetle or *May*-Bug; an Insect.

Melomeli, Quiddany, Marmalet.

Melomelum, the Sweeting, a sweet Apple.

Melon. See *Melo*.

Melopepo, a Melon, or Musk-melon, a sort of Pumkin like a Quince; a Garden-Cucumber.

Melos, a Member of the Body; a Verse. Also a Disease in the Eye, when there is so great a bursting out of the Uveous Coat, that it seems like an Apple.

Melosis, (in *Surgery*) a searching with the Probe.

Melotis, a lesser sort of Probe; an Instrument.

Melpomene, one of the Nine Muses, said to have been the Inventress of Tragedies, Odes and Songs.

Melters, (in the Mint) are those that melt the Bullion, before it comes to the Coining.

Melwell, a sort of Codfish.

Members, the outward Parts of the Body, which grow as it were Branches from the Trunk of a Tree: In a figurative Sense 'tis said, The *Members* of Christ, of the Church, of Parliament, of any Society, &c.

Membrana, (*Lat.*) the uppermost, little, thin Skin of any thing; the Pill between the Bark and the Tree; a Skin of Parchment or Vellam.

Membrane, or **Membrane**, (in *Anat.*) is a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, spreading Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endu'd with an exquisite Sense.

Membrana Adiposa, the fat Membrane that surrounds the Kidneys,

Membrana Carnosa, or **Panniculus Carnosus** one of the five Teguments, or Coverings of the Body. See *Panniculus Carnosus* and *Tegument*.

Membrana Nictitans, a thin purplish, or reddish Membrane or Film, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover and shield their Eyes from Dust, &c.

Membrana Urinaria, the Urinary Coat, belonging to a young Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder; the same with *Allantois*; which see.

Membranaceous, or **Membranous**, that partakes of the Nature of, or is full of Membranes.

Membrane. See *Membrana*.

Membranosus, a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd from the large Membranous Expansion it is join'd to, inclosing all the Muscles of the *Tibia* and *Tarsus*; whence it is also call'd *Fascialis latus*, and *Fascia lata*. When

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this Muscle acts, the Leg and Thigh are drawn outwards.

Membred, (in *Heraldry*) those Birds which are either whole-footed, or that have no Talons, are so termed.

Membrum, (*Lat.*) a Member, defin'd by *Anatomists* to be an organical Body, made up of several similar Parts, design'd for the Performance of voluntary Actions.

Memoirs, (*Fr.*) Papers deliver'd by Ambassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent upon Occasions of Business: Also Histories written by those who have had a Share in, or been Eye-witnesses of Affairs, and which contain a plain Relation of their own Actions, or those of their Prince, &c.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) worthy of Remembrance, notable, famous.

Memorandum, a short Note or Token for the better Remembrance of a Thing.

Memorative, belonging to the Memory; as, *The memorative Power*.

Memoriæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Monuments, or Sepulchres of the Dead.

Memorial, that which serves to put one in Mind of a thing: Also a Writing deliver'd in by a Publick Minister of State, about some part of his Negociation.

Memorized, recorded in History.

Memory, Faculty of the Soul, that preserves the Remembrance of known and past'd Things, either seen or heard: Also the Act of Remembring, or calling to Mind.

Mena, (*Gr.*) a small Fish that is black or blue in Summer, and white in Winter; some take it for a Herring or Pilchard.

To **Menace**, (*Fr.*) to threaten, to swagger, to huff, or vapour.

Menaces, Threats, hard Words, angry Expressions.

Menahem, (*Heb.* a Comforter) one that kill'd *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and reign'd in his stead.

Mendicant, (*Lat.*) begging; as, *A mendicant Frier*, a Monk that goes up and down begging Alms.

Mendosa Sutura, or **Squamea Sutura**, (in *Anat.*) a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples, and those of the Fore-part of the Head.

Menehout, or **A la Sainte Menehout**, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a peculiar manner of baking Meat, cover'd with Bards, or thin Slices of Bacon, in an Oven between two Fires.

Menial, belonging to the Houshold, or Family; as, *A menial Servant*, *i. e.* one that lives within the Walls of his Master's Dwelling-house; from the *Latin*, *Mœnia*, *i. e.* Walls, or from the old *English* Word *Men*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) two thin Skins, which inclose the Substance, or Marrow of the Brain, the one thicker, call'd *Crassa Meninx*, or, *Dura Mater*, next the Scull, the other thinner, termed *Tenuis Meninx*, or *Pia Mater*, which immediately covers the Brain.

Meningophylax, that which preserves the *Meninx*, or Skin of the Brain; as a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver, which is usually apply'd when the Scull is open'd.

Meninx, See *Mater Dura & Pia*.

Meniscus, a little Moon.

Menisci-Glasses, such as are Convex on one Side, and Concave on the other.

Menniver, or **Minever**, a kind of Furr, being, as some think, the Skin of a Squirrel's Belly; or, as others say, of a little milk-white Creature, like a Weesel, breeding in *Muscovy*.

Monopegia, (*Gr.*) a sharp Pain in the Head, affecting one single Place.

Menow, a little Fresh-water Fish, otherwise call'd Cackrel.

Mensa, (*Lat.*) a Table, or Board to eat on; a Counter, on which Bankers tell their Money. In *Anatomy*, the broader Part of the Teeth call'd *Grinders*, which serves to chew and mince the Meat.

Mensalia, (in ancient Deeds) such Parsonages or Spiritual Livings, as were united to the Tables of Religious Houses, and were call'd *Mensal Benefices* among the Canonists.

Menses, the Monthly Courses, or Purgations, which usually begin in young Maids at the Age of Twelve or Fourteen Years; but cease in Women with Child, such as are past bearing Children, and those that give Suck.

Mensis, a Month, the Space of Time the Sun takes to go through one Sign of the Zodiack, or the Moon thro' all Twelve, properly the Time from the New Moon to its Change again.

Mensis Chymicus, a Chymical Month, which consists of Forty Days.

Mensis Uetitus, (in the Forest-Law) Fence-Month, the Month wherein Deer fawn, and during which it is forbidden to hunt in the Forest.

Mensores, (among the *Romans*) Harbingers, whose Business it was to prepare Lodgings for the Emperor, when they were minded to go to any Province. Also Quarter-Masters in an Army, who mark'd out the Ground for the encamping of Soldiers, and assign'd to every Regiment their respective Posts.

Menstruous, belonging to Women's Monthly Courses; as *Menstruous Blood*.

Menstruum, (in *Chymistry*) a dissolving Liquor, which eats thro' Metals, and melts Stones; as, Vinegar, *Aqua fortis*, Spirit of Nitre, &c. 'Tis so call'd, because some *Chymists* give out, that the compleat Dissolution of a Mixt Body cannot be done in less Time than forty Days; which Space of Time they call *A Philosophical Month*.

Menstruum Muliebrum, Women's Monthly Terms, or Courses; the same with *Menses*.

Menstruum Peracutum, a sort of *Menstruum*, or Dissolvent, mention'd by Mr. *Boyle*, and made by drawing off Spirit of Nitre several times, from Butter of Antimony.

Mensura, a Measure: In a Law-sense, it is taken for a Bushel; as, *Mensura Bladi*, a Bushel of Corn.

Mensura Regalis, the Queen's Standard-Measure, kept in the *Exchequer*, according to which all others are to be made.

Mensurability, Capableness of being measur'd; an Aptness in any thing whereby it may be apply'd, or made fit to a certain Measure.

Mensuration, a measuring, or meeting: In *Geometry*, it is a finding a superficial Area, or solid Content of all Surfaces and Bodies.

Mentagra, (*Lat.*) a wild Tetter, or Scab, like a Ring-worm; which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands.

Mental, belonging to the Mind; as, *A mental Prayer*, *mental Devotion*, &c.

Mental Reservation, a seeming to deliver one's Mind, but at the same time concealing his real Meaning within his own Breast.

Mentha, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mint.

Menthastrum, or **Mentastrum**, wild Mint.

Mentigo, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks*.

Mention, a speaking of, or naming.

To **Mention**, to make Mention of, to take Notice of, to speak of, to name.

Mentum, (*Lat.*) the Chin.

Minuet, or **Minnet**, (*Fr.*) a sort of *French* Dance, or the Tune belonging to it.

Menus-droits, or **Minu-droits**, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a certain Dish proper for *Intermesses*, or middle Courses, made of several Ingredients, amongst others,

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of an Ox-Palate, or of Stag's Flesh, cut into thin Slices, and fried.

Mephibosheth, (*Heb.* Shame of Mouth) a Son of *Jonathan*, and Grand-Son of King *Saul*.

Mephitis, (*Lat.*) a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell, proceeding from corrupt Water, or mouldy Earth, that has not been long stirr'd; a Stench, Stink, or ill Savour.

Mephitical Exhalations, poisonous or deadly Vapours, issuing out of the Earth.

Meraud, a Christian Name of some Women, from the Emerald a precious Stone; in *French Emeraude*.

Merchandisa, (in old *Latin* Records) all manner of Goods and Wares expos'd to Sale in Fairs or Markets.

Mercantile, dealing in the Way of Merchandize or Traffick; as *Mercantile People*.

Mercator's Chart or **Projection**, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth *in Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the *Meridian* increase towards the Poles, according to the same Proportion that the parallel Circles decrease towards them: It takes Name from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, who was the first that publish'd Charts so made.

Mercator's Sailing, the Art of finding on a Plane the Motion of a Ship upon any assign'd Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance; the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

Mercatorum Festum, (among the *Romans*) a Feast of merchandizing People, which was kept *May* 15*th*. in Honour of *Mercury*, praying to him, That he would prosper their Trade, and forgive their Cheating.

Mercature, Trade of Merchandize, Traffick.

Mercenary, greedy of Gain, easy to be brib'd, or corrupted with Money: hired for Reward or Wages, done for Hire or Profit.

Mercennarius, (in old *Latin* Records) an Hireling, a Servant.

Mercer, one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs, in the City of *London*; but in Country-Towns, they trade in all sorts of Linnen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery-Wares.

Mercery, Mercers Goods, or Wares.

Merchandize, Trade, Trading, Traffick; also Commodities, or Goods to trade with.

To **Merchandize**, to deal as a Merchant; to trade, or traffick.

Merchant, a Trader, or Dealer by Whole-sale, especially in Commodities brought from Foreign Parts.

Merchant-man, a Ship, fitted out for a Trading Voyage.

Merchant-Taylors School, an eminent School, built by Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; where 300 Scholars are taught, 100 *gratis*, 100 at 2*s*. 6*d*. a Quarter, and 100 at 5*s*. a Quarter: To this School belong Forty six Fellowships in St. *John* Baptist's College, *Oxford*, which had the same Founder.

Merchantable, that is in good Condition, and fit to be utter'd or sold.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or ancient Inhabitants of these eight Counties, *viz. Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the whole Continent of *England* being formerly divided into three Parts, possess'd by the *Mercians*, *West-Saxons*, and *Danes*, who had their peculiar Laws and Customs; out of which King *William* I. fram'd our Common Laws, with a Mixture of those of *Normandy*. See *Denelage* and *West-Saxonlage*.

Merchet, a Fine, or Composition, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

Mercians. See *Merchenlage*.

Mercimoniatus Angliæ, (*Lat.*) an old Law-Term, signifying the Impost of *England*, upon Merchandize.

Mercurial, full of Mercury, ingenious, lively, brisk.

Mercurialia, Medicines prepar'd with Quick-silver.

Mercurialist, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Mercurius Dulcis or **Sweet Sublimate**, the Corrosive Sublimate of Quick-Silver, corrected and reduc'd to a white Mass, good to open Stoppages, to kill the Worms, and for all sorts of Venereal Diseases: It is otherwise call'd *Aquila Alba*, and *Calomelas*.

Mercurius Vitæ. See *Algarot*.

Mercury, the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandize, and Handy-crafts: Also the least of all the Planets, and lowest except the Moon; being of a dusky Colour, and never remov'd from the Sun above 28 Degrees. Among *Chymists*, *Mercury* signifies Quick-silver; and is also taken for one of their Active Principles, commonly call'd *Spirit*. In *Heraldry*, it is the Purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; the same as *Amethyst* and *Purpure* in those of the Nobility and Gentry. Also the Name of a purging Herb, of which there are two sorts, *viz. Good Harry*, and *Dog's Mercury*.

The **London-Mercury**, a sort of News-Paper.

Mercury-Women, certain Women that sell News-books, and other Pamphlets, by Whole-sale to the Hawkers, who sell them again by Retail about the Streets.

Mercy, Compassion, Pity, Pardon, Favour: In a Law-Sense, it signifies the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, Lord, or Judge, in punishing any Offence, not directly censur'd by the Law; as *To be in the grievous Mercy of the King*, *i. e.* to be in Hazard of great Penalty.

Mercy-Seat. See *Propitiatory*.

Mere, (*Sax.*) a Lake, Pool, or Pond; whence a *Mere-Swine*, *i. e.* a Dolphin-fish: Also a Line or Boundary, dividing plough'd Lands in a Common.

Merennium, **Merannum**, **Merremium**, or **Maremium**, (in old *Latin* Records) any Timber, or Materials of Wood for Building; from the *French* Word *Merreign*, or *Merrin*, of the same Signification.

Merenninm Vetus, was the Refuse-Wood, or old Pieces of Timber and Boards, left amidst the Rubbish after Building, repairing, or pulling down of Houses.

Meretricious, belonging to a Whore, Whorish; as *Meritricious Arts*.

Mergulus, (*Lat.*) the little Diver, or Didapper; a Water-fowl call'd an *Arse-foot*.

Mergus, a Name of several Sea-Birds, and especially the Cormorant.

Meridian, belonging to Noon; as *The Sun in its Meridian*, or *Noon-tide Lustre*.

Meridian, (in *Astron.* and *Geogr.*) is a great Circle which passes thro' the Poles of the World, and the *Zenith* or Vertical Point of every Place, dividing the *Equator* and *Horizon* at Right Angles, and the whole World into two equal Parts, one of which is call'd Eastern, and the other Western; so that it is always the same, when we go from South to North, but changes as we pass from East to West. This Circle is call'd the *Meridian*, because when the Sun comes to it in its daily Course, *Meredies*, *i. e.* Mid-day or High-noon is made to all those Places that are under it, and consequently Mid-night happens there at the same time.

These **Meridians** are various, and may be said to be infinite in Number, in regard that they change according to the Longitudes of Places; so that

that it is requiſite to have one fix'd, which is call'd *The Firſt Meridian*, and uſually begun at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary*-Iſlands.

The Firſt **Meridian**, (on the Globe or Sphere) is repreſented by the Brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, being divided into four times 90, or 360 Degrees; beſides which, only every Tenth Meridian is mark'd; as alſo on the Maps, to avoid confuſion. On it each way from the Equinoctial in the *Celeſtial Globe*, is counted the North and South Declination of the Sun or Stars; and on the *Terreſtrial* Globe, the Northern or Southern Latitude of Places.

Meridian Altitude, is the greateſt Height of the Sun, which happens every Day at Noon, when it comes to the Meridian Circle.

Meridian Line, (on a Dial) is a Right-line ariſing from the Point, where the Meridian of the Place, and the Plane of the Dial, interſect, or cut one another: This is the Twelve a Clock Line, and from thence the Hour-line have their Beginning.

Meridional, that lies, or is towards the South; Southern.

Merils, a Play among Boys, otherwiſe call'd *Fivepenny Morris*.

Meringues, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt; fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigneſs of a Wal-nut; being proper for the garniſhing of ſeveral Diſhes.

Merill, a kind of ſmall bitter Cherry.

Merilmus, (*Gr. i. e.* Diviſion) a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Things are diſpos'd in their proper Places.

Merit, (*Lat.*) Deſert, in a good or bad Senſe; Worth; Excellency; Demerit, or ill-deſerving; as *The Queen has rewarded ſuch an Officer according to his Merits; ſuch an Offender has been puniſh'd according to his Merits.*

To **Merit**, to do an Act that deſerves Reward or Puniſhment; to deſerve, to be worthy of.

Meritorious, deſerving, that deſerves a Reward or Recompence.

Merlot, a kind of Play us'd by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down on a Rope, ſitting a-croſs a little Beam faſten'd to it.

Merkin, counterfeit Hair for a Woman's privy Parts.

Merlin, a ſort of Hawk, the leaſt of all Birds of Prey.

Merlin or **Merling**, a kind of Fiſh.

Merlon, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) that Part of the *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work of a Battery, which is between two *Embraſures*, or Port-holes: The length of a Merlon is generally from 8 to 9 Foot next the Guns, and 6 on the Out-ſide; its Height 6 Foot, and its Thickneſs 18.

Mermaid, (*q. d.* Sea-maid, or Sea-nymph) a Sea-Monſter, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fiſh. See *Siren*.

Merobalineum, (*Gr.*) a kind of Bath, in which the Patient is to ſit up to the Navel.

Merodach-Baladan, (*Heb.* bitter Contribution without Judgment) the Name of a King of *Babylon*.

Meroe, an Iſland encompaſs'd by the River *Nile*, in which there was a City of the ſame Name built by *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, in honour of his Siſter *Meroe*. This City Aſtronomers will have to be the farthеſt of the Northern Climates, whoſe parallel Line they call *Dia Meroes*, becauſe it runs thro' the midſt of the City.

Merus, an Herb that grows about *Meroe*, having a Leaf like Lettice, good for the Dropſy.

Merope, the leaſt Star of the *Pleiades*, or Conſtellation of Seven Stars.

Merops, a Bird that eats Bees, and whoſe peculiar Property is to feed their Dams, which never come abroad; a kind of Wood-pecker, an Eat-bee.

Merrick, a proper Name of Men among the ancient *Britains*.

Merriment, Merry-making, Jollity, Mirth.

Merry, gay, frolick, jocund, pleaſant, diverting.

Merry-wings, a ſort of Fly, very troubleſome in the Night, in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

† **Merſion**, a ducking, or plunging over Head and Ears in the Water; a drowning.

Merula, (*Lat.*) the Mearl, Black-bird, or Ouzel, with a yellow Beak: Alſo a ſort of Sea-Tench, a Fiſh of a deep blue Colour.

Merum, pure Wine, as it is preſs'd out of the Grape, without Mixture or Allay; racy, neat Wine.

Meſaræum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſame as *Meſenterium*, whence its Veſſels are call'd, as well *Meſaraick* as *Meſenterick*, which See.

Meſaraick Veins, (in *Anat.*) Branches of the *Vena Portæ*, that ariſe from, or rather are enclos'd in the *Meſaræum* or *Meſentery*.

Meſaula, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Paſſage between the Hall and the Parlour; an Entry leading from one Chamber to another; a Gallery, or Lobby.

Meſceline. See *Meſlin*.

Meſel, (*Sax.*) a Leper.

Meſenterick, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Meſentery; as *The meſenterick Arteries*, the upper of which is ſaid to ſpread it ſelf amidſt the ſmall Guts, and the under one to paſs on to the lower part of the Meſentery.

Meſenterick Vein, is the Right Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which ſpreads it ſelf over the Guts, *Jejunum*, *Ileum*, *Cæcum*, and *Colon*.

Meſenterium or **Meſentery**, the double Skin in the middle of the Belly, which faſtens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another; being enrich'd with Glandules or Kernels, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Veſſels, that carry the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

Meskite, (among the *Turks* and *Moors*) a Church or Synagogue; from the *Arabick* Word *Meſquidem*, *i. e.* an Oration or Prayer.

Meſlin, **Meſcelin** or **Maſlin**, Corn that is mixt, as Wheat with Rye, *&c.*

Meſn or **Meaſn**, (Law-Term) a Lord of a Manour, who has Tenants holding of him; yet he himſelf holds of a Superior Lord: Alſo a Writ that lies where there is a Lord *Meſne* and a Tenant.

Meſnalty, the Right of the Meſn Lord; as *The Meſnalty is extinct*.

Meſocolon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) that part of the Meſentery which is continu'd to the Great Guts, and lies in the midſt of the Gut *Colon*, whence it has its Name.

Meſoglosſum. See *Geniogloſſum*.

Meſolabum or **Meſolabium**, a Mathematical Inſtrument, invented by the Ancients, to find out mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

Meſoleucus, a precious Stone, black, and having a white Streak in the middle: Alſo a Plant like the Herb Mercury, that has a white Streak through the middle of the Leaf.

Meſomelas, a precious Stone, with a black Vein, parting every Colour in the midſt.

Meſonictium, the middle of the Night.

Meſopleurii, (in *Anat.*) the Intercoſtal Muſcles that lye between the Ribs, being Twenty-two on each Side, Eleven Outward, and as many Inward.

Meſopharum, *Indian* Spikenard, one of the three Sorts, bearing a middle-ſiz'd Leaf.

Meſozeugma, a Figure of Grammatical Conſtruction. See *Zeugma*.

Meſpilus, (*Gr.*) the Medlar-tree; the Fruit of which is pleaſant to the Taſte, comforts the Stomach and Belly, ſtops Fluxes and Vomitings, and provokes Urine.

Meſſagery, (old Word) diligence in doing a Meſſage or Errand.

Meſſalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lord's Supper and Baptiſm to be but of indifferent Concern.

Meſſa-

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Messamines, a kind of Grapes peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Messarius, a Law-word for *Messor*, a Reaper or Mower, one employ'd in Harvest-work.

Messenger, one that goes to and fro, between Party and Party, to deliver Business in Writing: Or more particularly an Officer, that attends upon the King and His Council, to carry Dispatches; and waits upon the Serjeant at Arms, to apprehend Prisoners of State.

Messenger of the Press, one that receives a Commission at Court, and is employ'd as occasion serves, to search Printing-Houses, Booksellers Shops, and Ware-houses, in order to find out Seditious Books, Scandalous Pamphlets, Libels against the Government, &c. as also to discover the Authors and Publishers of them.

Messengers of the Exchequer, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

Messiah, the same in *Hebrew*, as *Christos* in *Greek*, *i. e.* Anointed; a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour.

Messina, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Reaping-time, Harvest.

Messuage, (in Common Law) a Dwelling-house, with some adjoyning Land, a Garden, Curtilage, Orchard, and all other Conveniencies belonging to it.

Messuagium, (in *Scotland*) is the same that we call a Manor-house, *i. e.* the principal Place or Dwelling-house, within a Barony or Lordship: In some Places, it is also taken for the Situation of a Manor.

Mestilo or **Mestilum**, Meslin Corn, Wheat and Rye mingled together.

Mestizo's, (*Span.*) the Breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

Met, (Country-word) a Strike, or Bushel.

Metabasis, (*Gr.*) a passing over: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein we pass from one Sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable; nor shall those things bring less Pleasure.* Among *Physicians*, it is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

Metabole, a Change or Alteration. In a Physical Sense, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

Metacarpus or **Metacarpium**, (in *Anat.*) the Back of the Hand, consisting of four small and somewhat long Bones, which stretch out the Palm of the Hand, and are call'd *Post-brachialia*.

Metacarpus, is also a Bone of the Arm, made up of four Bones, which are joyn'd to the Fingers; that which bears up the Fore-finger, being the biggest and longest.

Metachronism, an Error in Chronology, by the mis-reckoning of Time; or the ill Disposition, or joyning together of Passages.

Metacondyli, the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

Metal, a well digested and compact Body bred in the Bowels of the Earth, which may be melted with a great Fire, or beat out into thin Pieces with a Hammer: Of these there are Seven Sorts, *viz.* Gold, Silver, Iron, Tin, Copper, Lead, and Quick-silver.

Among *Gunners*, in the disparting of a Piece of Ordnance, it is said, **To be laid under Metal**, when the Mouth of it lies lower than the Breech; and *Over Metal* on the contrary: But when she lies truly level, Point-blank, or right with the Mark, 'tis said, *She lies right with her Metal.* The Surface, or Out-side of a great Gun, is also termed, *The Superficies of her Metals.*

Metalepsis, a participating or partaking; a translating or transferring: Also a Rhetorical Figure, defin'd to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word, through a Succession of Significations; as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*; where the River *Euphrates* by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synechdoche Membri* for the Eastern Nations. It is call'd in *Latin*, *Participatio*, or *Transumptio*.

Metaleptick, a Term in *Anatomy*; as *A Mitaleptick*, or transverse Motion of the Muscles.

Metallick or **Metallic**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

Metallist, one that is skill'd in the Knowledge of Works in Metals.

Metallum, Metal, all that is digg'd, or fetch'd, out of the Earth.

Metallurgus, a Metallist; one that works in Metals, or searches into the Nature of them, as *Chymists* do.

Metallurgy, the Operation, or working upon Metals, in order to make them more fine, hard, bright, beautiful, or serviceable for particular Uses.

To **Metamorphize**, to transform, to change from one Form or Shape to another.

Metamorphosis, a changing of a Person or Figure into another Form; any extraordinary Alteration or Change.

Metanœa, change of Mind or Opinion, Repentance: Also a Rhetorical Figure, otherwise call'd *Epanorthosis*.

Metapedium, (in *Anat.*) the Instep, that part of the Foot which answers to *Metatarsus* in the Hand.

Metaphor, (*i. e.* Translation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, that changes the Signification of a Word; that is to say, when a strange or remote Word is put for a proper one, upon account of its resemblance to the thing of which we are speaking: Thus a King is said to be the Head of His Subjects, Meadows to be *smiling*, Summer *youthful*, &c.

Metaphorical, belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

Metaphrasis, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

Metaphrenum, (in *Anat.*) that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

Metaphysical, belonging to Metaphysicks, abstracted.

Metaphysicks, that part of Philosophy which treats of Form in general, abstracted from Matter; and of such Beings as are above Corporeal or Bodily Things; as GOD, Angels, the Souls of Men, &c.

Metaplasmus, (*i. e.* Transformation) a Figure in *Grammer*, when the declining of a Word is chang'd; as *Agreste* in the Ablative Case for *Agresti*.

Metaptosis, a falling away, a changing from one kind to another; a degenerating. Among *Physicians*, the falling or changing of one Disease into another, as of a Quartan Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsey, &c.

Metastasis, a change when one thing is put for another; or when the condition of a thing is alter'd. In the Art of *Physick*, it is when a Disease goes from one part to another; as in Apoplexies, when the Matter which affects the Brain, is translated to the Nerves.

Metasyncrisis, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State: Also the Operation of a Medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out Humours from their closest Recesses.

Metatarsus, (in *Anat.*) a set of five small Bones, joyn'd to those of the first part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Metathesis, Transposition, Change. In *Grammar*, the transposing, or putting of one Letter or Syllable for another, as *Pistris* for *Pristis*. Virg.

Metecorn, a certain Measure, or portion of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as an Encouragement and Reward for their Work or Labour.

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Metagabel, a Rent paid in Victuals; a thing customary of old, as well among the King's Tenants as others, till King *Henry* I. chang'd it into Money.

Metempsycosis, (*Gr.*) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another; which was the Opinion of *Pythagoras*, and his Followers.

Meteors, certain imperfectly mixt Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, and set out in different Forms; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Wind, Thunder and Lightning, Blazing-stars, &c. The Term is derived from the *Greek* Word *Meteoros*, *i. e.* high, or lofty; because, for the most part, they appear to be high in the Air: And these are either Airy, Fiery, or Watery.

Airy Meteors, are those that are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, &c.

Fiery Meteors, are such as consist of a fat sulphureous kindled Smoak, of which there are several kinds; as *Ignis fatuus*, commonly call'd Will of the Wisp; *Draco volans*, or the flying Dragon; *Trabs*, or the Beam; Thunder and Lightning, &c.

Watery Meteors, are made up of Vapours, or watery Particles, separated from each other by the means of Heat, and variously modify'd; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Dew, &c.

Meteorology, a Discourse, or Treatise of Meteors.

Meteoroscopy, that part of Astronomy which treats of the difference of Sublime Heavenly Bodies, the distance of Stars, &c.

Metheglin, a kind of Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c. boil'd together. 'Twas an old *British* Drink, which is still made in *Wales*, and continues in repute in *England*.

Method, (*Gr.*) the Art of disposing things in such a manner, as to be performed, taught, or kept in Memory with more ease. See *Disposition*.

In Mathematical Enquiries, there are several **Methods** made use of; as the *Analytical* and *Synthetical*, the *Zetical* and *Poristical*; which See in their proper Places.

Methodical, belonging, or agreeable to a Method; orderly.

Methodist, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical.

Methuselah, (*Heb.* the Weapons of his Death) the longest liv'd of all Men, mention'd in Holy Scripture.

Metonick Year, the space of Nineteen Years, in which Time the Lunations return, and happen as they were before; so call'd from *Meton* of *Athens*, the first Inventer of it: 'Tis also sometimes styl'd, *The great Metonick Year*, and is the same as the *Cycle of the Moon*; which See.

Metonymical, belonging to the Figure Metonymy.

Metonymy, a Rhetorical Figure, which implies a changing, or putting one Name or Thing for another, as of the Cause for the Effect: of the Subject for the Adjunct, or contrarily; as *All the Word reads* Cicero, *i. e.* his Writings; where the Author's Name is put for his Works. This Figure in *Latin*, is call'd *Transnominatio*.

Metopa, (in *Architect.*) the distance or space between the *Triglyphs*, in the Freez of the *Dorick* Order; which Parts were anciently adorn'd with carved Works or Paintings, representing the Heads of Oxen, Vessels, Basons, and other Instruments us'd in Sacrifices: Also the space between the Mortise-holes of Rafters and Planks.

Metopion, a Plant that yields the Gum call'd *Galbanum*.

Metopon, the Fore-head.

Metoposcopy, a guessing at Peoples Inclinations or Fortunes, by-looking on their Faces.

Metre. See *Meeter*.

Metrenchyta, an Instrument to convey Medicines into the Womb.

Metretes, an *Athenian* Measure of 12 Sestiers, or 40 *English* Quarts; or the Vessel containing it; a Kilderkin, Firkin, or Rundlet. *Metreter Syrius* or *Congius Romanus*, a Measure of 7 Pints.

Metrical, belonging to Meeter, or Verse.

Metropolis, a Mother-City, the chief City or Town of a Province or Country.

Metropolitan, belonging to a Metropolis: as *A metropolitan City* or *Church*, &c.

A **Metropolitan**, an Arch-bishop; so call'd, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mett, (*Sax.*) a kind of ancient Measure, probably a Bushel.

Mettethep, **Mettelchep**, or **Mettenscep**, a Rent or Acknowlegement, heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manor in a certain Measure of Corn; for which an Equivalent was sometimes given in Money.

Mettle, Vigor, Fire, Life, Sprightliness, Briskness; as *The Mettle of Youth*.

Meu or **Meum**, (*Gr.*) Mew, Spiknel, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like *Anis*: It is good to expel Wind, and to force Urine; as also for Mother-fits, Gripes, &c.

Mew or **Sea-mew**, a Bird otherwise call'd a Cob, or Gull.

Mew or a **Hawk's Mew**, a kind of Coop for Hawks.

The **Mews**, a Place in *London*, where the King's Hawks were formerly kept; but now made use of for the Royal Stables.

To **Mew**, to cry like a Cat; also to moult, or cast the Feathers, as Birds do; to shed the Horns, as a Stag does.

To **Mew up**, to shut up.

Mexico, a Province, and great City of *New Spain* in *America*.

Meya, (in old Records) a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn.

Meyrir, (*Gr.*) the Cud-fish, or Chewing-fish. See *Scarus*.

Mezereum, a kind of Shrub of a very hot and sharp Quality; so that the Leaves chew'd, burn the Jaws and Throat; but being duly corrected, it is a strong Purge for Choler, &c.

Mezzo Tinto, (*Ital. i. e.* middle Tincture) a particular way of engraving Pictures on Copper-Plates.

Miasma or **Molysis**, (*Gr.*) defiling, Defilement, Ordure, Filth: Also an infectious Destemper of the Blood and Spirits; as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Mica, a crum, or little quantity of any thing that breaks off: Also Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Metallick Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them.

Micaiah, (*Heb.* who is the Lord) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*.

Micel-Gemotes, (*Sax. i. e.* great and general Assemblies); the great Councils of Kings and Noblemen, in the *Saxon* Times, were so call'd.

Michael, (*Heb.* who is like God) an Arch-Angel, mention'd both in the Old and New-Testament: thence taken for a Christian Name of Men, which was born by several Emperors of *Constantinople*.

Michaelmas, the Festival of St. *Michael* the Archangel, kept on the 29th Day of *September*.

Michal, (*Heb.* who is perfect) the Daughter of King *Saul*, given in Marriage to *David*.

To **Miche**, (old Word) to absent, or hide one's self out of the Way; as Truants do from School.

Micher or **Miching Fellow**, a covetous Wretch, that lives privately to avoid Expences.

Miches, a sort of white Loaves paid as a Rent in some Manors.

Mickle, much; an old Word, scarce us'd but in this Proverbial Expression, *Many a little makes a Mickle*.

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Microcosm, (*Gr. i. e.* Little World) the Body of Man, so call'd by way of Excellency, upon Account of the admirable Variety, and curious Frame of its several Parts. See *Macrocosm*.

Microcousticks, or **Microphones**, Instruments contriv'd to magnify small Sounds, as Microscopes do small Objects.

Micrometer, an Instrument made of Brass, with a Movement, a Plate divided like a Clock, or Watch; an Index, or Hand, &c. So that it may be fitted to a large Telescope, and us'd in *Astronomy*, to find the Diameters of Stars.

Microphthalmus, one that has little Eyes from his Birth.

Microscope, an Optical Instrument, or magnifying-Glass, by means of which, the smallest Things may be discern'd in their full Proportion; as also the small Particles of which Bodies are compos'd, with their curious Contexture and Frame.

Microphones. See *Microcousticks*.

Microsphærum, the Herb Spikenard, having a small Leaf; the least and best of three sorts.

Micus Sanguinis, (*Lat. i. e.* pissing of Blood) a Disease in the Reins, when a thin wheyish Blood is voided.

Midding, a Country-Word for a Dunghill.

Middle Base and Chief, (in *Heraldry*). See *Base* and *Chief*.

Middle-man, (in the Art of War) he that stands middlemost in a File.

Middle-Temple. See *Inns of Court* and *Temple*.

Midge, the Gnat; an Insect.

Midian, (*Heb.* Judgment, or Striving) *Abraham*'s Son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Midriff, a Membrane, or Skin, which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Bowels. See *Diaphragm*.

Midship Beam.. See *Beams of a Ship*.

Midsummer-day, the Festival of St. *John* Baptist, *June* 24.

Midwall, a kind of Bird that eats Bees.

Mien. See *Meen*.

Migma, (*Gr.*) Mixture, Fodder mingled for Cattel: Barley and Chaff together, Horse-bread. In the Art of *Physick*, a Mixture of several Simples or Ingredients.

Migrana, (*Lat.*) a Meagrim, or Pain in the Head.

† **Migration**, a removing, or passing from one Place to another; a changing of one's Habitation.

Mildernit, a sort of Canvas, of which Sail-cloaths and other Furniture for Ships are made.

Mildew, a certain Dew that falls upon Wheat, Hops, &c. which being of a clammy Nature, hinders their Growth, unless wash'd off by a Shower of Rain. See *Rubigo*.

Mile, the Distance of a thousand Paces, 5280 *English* Feet, or eight Furlongs, every Furlong containing forty Lugs or Poles; and every Lug or Pole sixteen Foot and a half. A Mile in *Scotland* consists of 1500 Geometrical Paces: A *German* Mile is about five of our Miles; and an *Italian* Mile little more than the *English*.

Miles, a Christian Name of Men, from the *Latin Milo*.

Miles, (*Lat.*) a Soldier, or Warrior: In Common Law, a Knight, so stil'd, because such usually held Lands in Knight-Service, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

Milfoil, an Herb with many Leaves, otherwise call'd Yarrow and Nose-bleed, of a binding and dissolving Quality; good for Wounds, to stop a Looseness, Fluxes of Blood, &c.

Milford-Haven, a very convenient Harbour in *Pembrokeshire*, having sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

Miliaria, (*Lat.*) a Bird that feeds upon Millet, a Linnet; also an Herb or Weed which winds about Millet, and kills it.

Miliaris Herpes. See *Herpes*.

Militant, combating, fighting; a Term only apply'd to the Catholick Church, as being in continual Warfare with Ghostly Enemies.

Military, belonging to Soldiers, or War; warlike.

Military Architecture, the same with *Fortification*; which See.

Military Execution, the ravaging and destroying of a Country by the Soldiers, when the Inhabitants refuse to pay Contribution.

Militia, a certain number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country form'd into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom.

Milium, (*Lat.*) Millet a kind of small Grain.

Milium Solis, the Herb Gromwell.

Milk-Thistle, **Milk-Trefoil**, **Milk-Vetch**; **Milk-Weed**, and **Milk-Wort**, several sorts of Herbs.

Milky Way, the only real Circle in Heaven, which appears in a clear Night like a Swathing-band, enclosing several Constellations: But it is only a Heap of fixed Stars, which by Reason of their Smallness and Distance from the Earth cannot be distinctly discern'd, yet all together make that part more bright than the rest of the Firmament. See *Via Lactea*.

Mill, a known Engine made to turn with Wheels, and forc'd to its Motion by Wind or Water; which serves for the grinding of Corn, sawing of Timber and several other Uses.

Mill-eat, a Trench to convey Water to, or from a Mill.

Mill-houses, watery Places about a Mill-dam.

Mill-mountain, a sort of Herb.

Mill-Ree or a **Thousand Rees**, a *Portuguese* Coin, worth 6 *s.* 8 *d.* ½ Sterling.

Millefolium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Milfoil, good to stanch Blood; as also for the Head-ach, and to heal Wounds and Ruptures.

Millenarians or **Millenaries**, a sort of Hereticks, who imagine, That Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful for a Thousand Years, before the End of the World.

Milliner, one that sells Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

Millepeda, a Worm, having a great Number of furry Feet; a Palmer.

Millepedes, Sows or Hog-lice; Insects.

Millers-thumb, a small River-fish, otherwise call'd a Gull.

Millet, a Plant so call'd from the great Number of small Grains, or Seeds which it bears.

Milliare or **Milliarium**, (*Lat.*) a Mile, a Space of Ground that contain'd a thousand Paces, among the *Romans*, who distinguish'd their Miles by setting certain Marks for that purpose.

Milliarisnum, a *Roman* Silver-Coin, weighing 2 Drams, and worth 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Sterling.

Million, the Number of Ten Hundred thousand.

Milo, the *Crotonian*, a Man of that vast Strength, that at the *Olympick* Games, he carry'd an Ox the Space of a whole Furlong, kill'd it with his Fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one Day.

Miloglossum, one of the four Pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, that assists the *Genioglossum*; which See.

Milt, the Spleen; also the soft Roe of Fishes.

Milt of Gold, a *Portuguese* Coin, containing 2 ½ Ducats.

Milt-waste, a sort of Herb.

Mil-wort or **Spleen-wort**, an Herb.

Milter, the Male among Fish.

Milvago, (*Lat.*) the Hawk or great Flying-fish.

Milvius or **Milnus**, the Kite, Glead, or Puttock; a Bird of Prey.

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Mimeſis, (*Gr.*) Imitation: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, in which other Mens Words and Actions are counterfeited or repreſented.

Mimiambus, a kind of Verſe, anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c.

Mimical, Buffoon-like, apiſh, wanton.

A **Mimick**, one that counterfeits the Geſtures, Countenance, or Behaviour of others; a Buffoon, a Jeſter on a Stage.

Mimmulus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Rattle, or Louſe-wort.

Mimoſæ Plantæ, the ſame as Senſitive Plants.

Mimus, a Mimick, or Buffoon; alſo the *Indian* Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but ſomewhat ſmaller. See *Mocking-bird*.

Mina or **Mna**, a ſort of *Greek* Money, containing an Hundred Drachma's, and amounting to ſomewhat more than three Pounds Sterling; alſo a Pound Weight of Sixteen Ounces.

Mina Ptolemaica, a Weight containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Rotuli*, or 18 Ounces, or 144 Drams.

Mina Ovis, a kind of Sheep, that has no Wooll on its Belly.

Minator or **Minerator**, (in old Records) a Miner, or Digger in the Mines.

Minator Carucæ, a Plough-man.

To **Mince**, to cut very ſmall.

Minchin. See *Mynchin*.

Mindbruch, (*Sax.*) a hurting of Honour and Worſhip.

Mine, (in *Geogr.*) a Place in the Earth, where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digged.

Mine, (in Sieges) a Hole dug by a Pioneer under any Work, to be fill'd with Barrels of Gun-Powder, having a Paſſage or Alley about four Foot ſquare, with ſeveral Turnings and Windings, at the End of which is the *Chamber of the Mine*, under the Place deſign'd to be blown up. There are alſo *Mines* ſprung in the Field, call'd *Fougades*; which See.

Mine-Dial, a Box and Needle with a Braſs-Ring divided into 360 Degrees, and ſeveral Dials marked on it; generally made for the Uſe of Miners.

Mine-Ships or **Powder-Ships**, Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, enclos'd in ſtrong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midſt of the Enemies Fleet.

Miners, (at a Siege) Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themſelves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fuſileers, that belong to the Artillery.

Minera, (*Lat.*) Mines, the Earth or Matter of which Minerals and Metals are made.

Mineral, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals.

Mineral Courts, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as Stannary-Courts are for Tin.

Mineral Cryſtal, (among *Chymiſts*) a Compoſition of Salt-peter well petrify'd, and Flower of Brimſtone. See *Sal Prunelle*.

Mineralia, (*Lat.*) Minerals, certain fixed and ſolid Bodies, bred of Exhalations and Vapours enclos'd in the Bowels of the Earth, as Meteors in the Air; being the Matter of which Metals are made in Proceſs of Time.

Mineralia Media, ſuch Minerals as are as it were of a middle Nature between Stones and Metals, *viz.* ſeveral ſorts of Earth, Salts, and Sulphurs; as Ruddle, Black-lead, Allum, Vitriol, &c.

Mineraliſt, one ſkill'd in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

Minever. See *Meniver*.

Minew or **Menow**, a ſmall ſort of Fiſh.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little, which is often done with *Minium*, *i. e.* red Lead; a painting in Water-colours.

Minim or **Dark Minim**, a brown, tawny, or dun Colour.

Minim, a Muſical Note of a ſlow Time, two of which go to a Sembrief; as two Crotchets make a Minim, two Quavers a Crotchet, and two Semiquavers a Quaver: *Minim* is alſo a ſmall ſort of Printing-Letter.

Minima Naturalia, (in *Philoſ.*) Particles or little Parts of Matter, which tho' they have each a determinate Shape and Bulk, yet are too ſmall to be ſingly diſcerned, and are otherwiſe call'd *Atoms*.

Minime Friers, a certain Order of Monks, founded by one *Francis de Paul*.

Miniments. See *Muniments*.

Minion, (*Fr.*) a Darling or Favourite; one that is in higheſt Credit or Eſteem with a great Perſon. Alſo a kind of great Gun.

Minion, (of the largeſt Size) a Piece of Ordnance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1000 Pound-Weight; carrying a Ball of 3 Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 12 Ounces Weight: Its Charge is 3 Pounds 4 Ounces of Powder, and its point-blank Shot 125 Paces.

Minion, (Ordinary) a great Gun 3 Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing about 800 Pounds. It takes a Charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Bullet of $2\frac{1}{8}$ Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 4 Ounces Weight; its Point-blank Shot being 120 Paces.

Miniſter, (*Lat.*) properly ſignifies an Attendant, Servitor, or Waiter; alſo an Aſſiſtant, Helper, or Furtherer.

Miniſter of the Goſpel, a Clergy-man, whoſe Buſineſs it is conſtantly to attend the Service of God, both in Publick and Private.

Miniſter of State, one whom a Prince entruſts with the Adminiſtration of the Government; or to whom he commits the Care of his principal Affairs; alſo an Agent, Ambaſſador, or Reſident in a Prince's Court.

To **Miniſter**, to officiate, to ſerve, to give or help one to.

Miniſterial, belonging to a Miniſter.

Miniſtery or **Miniſtry**, Service or Charge in any Imployment; but more eſpecially the Functions of a Prieſt, or of a Miniſter of State.

Minium, (*Lat.*) Red-lead, us'd by Painters, as alſo in Phyſick. 'Tis made of Common Lead, calcin'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, till it turn to a red Colour: or elſe of white Lead ſet over the Fire in an Earthen Pan, and continually ſtirr'd with a Spatula.

Minius, a kind of Furr. See *Meniver*.

Minnekin or **Minks**, a nice Dame, a mincing Laſs.

Minnekins, the ſmalleſt ſort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Cloaths; alſo a kind of ſmall Catgut Strings for Violins, and other Muſical Inſtruments.

Minning-Days, certain Days every Year, on which the Souls of the Deceaſed were had in ſpecial Remembrance, and peculiar Offices ſaid for them; as Obits, Dirges, &c. which See.

Minnow. See *Menow*.

Minor, (*Lat.*) leſſer, as *The minor Poets* or *Prophets*.

A **Minor**, one who is in Nonage, or under Age: In a Law-ſenſe, an Heir Male or Female, not yet come to the Age of 21 Years, during which time their Actions are of no Force.

The **Minor** or *the* **Minor Propoſition**, in a Syllogiſm or Logical Argumentation, is the latter Part of it, otherwiſe call'd the Aſſumption. In *Muſick*, it is apply'd to Sixths and Thirds; as *A Sixth* or *Third Minor*, *i. e.* one that is Leſſer.

Minors, **Minor Friers**, or **Minorites**, the *Franciſcan*

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Franciscan Friers, so call'd by the Rules of their Order.

Minority, Nonage, or a being under Age.

Minotaurus, a Poetical Monster, half Man and half Bull, said to be brought forth by *Pasiphae*, the Wife of *Minos* King of *Crete*: Also the Name of a Constellation, or Cluster of Stars in the Southern Hemisphere.

Minowry, (a Law-Term, from the *French* Words *Main*, *i. e.* a Hand, and *Ouvrer* to work) a certain Trespass or Offence, committed by a Man's Handy-work in the Forest; as an Engine to catch Deer, *&c.*

Minster, (*Sax.*) a Monastery, or Conventual Church; as *York Minster*, *Westminster*, &c.

Minstrel, (*Fr.*) a Player on the Violin; a Fidler, or Piper.

Mint, a well-known Herb, good to comfort the Stomach, to help Digestion, and to expel Wind.

The **Mint**, the Place where the King's Coin is made, which has been for a long time at the Tower of *London*.

Officers of the Mint, See *Master*, *Provost*, *Warden*, &c.

Mintier. See *Menuet*.

Minute, (*Lat.*) small, little.

Minute Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar; as Wooll, Lambs, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, *&c.*

A **Minute**, the sixtieth part of an Hour; also a Moment, or very small Portion of Time: In *Geography*, 'tis the sixtieth part of a Degree, which in the Heavens is somewhat more than an *English* Mile: In *Architecture*, the sixtieth part of a Measure, call'd a *Module*; which See.

Minute-Line. See *Log-Line*.

Minutes, the first Draughts of any Writings, foul Papers, *&c.* Also the Abst. acts of a Judge's Sentence, taken in a Court by the Prothonotary.

Minutio, (*Lat.*) a minishing or lessening: In old Records, a letting of Bloud, such as was in use among Religious Persons in Monasteries, *&c.*

Minyanthes, a kind of Trefoil; an Herb.

Miracle, (*Lat.*) a Work perform'd by the Almighty Power of God, any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems to be above the force of Nature; a Wonder, or wondrous Thing.

Miraculous, belonging to, or done by a Miracle; that is beyond all Expectation; wonderful, marvellous.

Miriam, (*Heb.* Bitterness or Affliction) the Daughter of *Amram*, and Sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. In the New Testament it is express'd *Mariam* or *Mary*; and there are several Women of that Name mention'd besides the Blessed Virgin; as *Mary Magdalen*, *Mary* the Sister of *Martha*, &c.

Mirmillones, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a sort of Gladiators, or Sword-Players; one of whom was armed with a Shield, Scith, and Head-piece with the Figure of a Fish on the Crest, as the other that fought against him was with a Net and a Trident, or three spiked Fork.

Mirobolans, a kind of Plums, that are cold in the first Degree, and dry in the second; so that they strengthen, purge and bind at the same time.

Miroir (*Fr.*) a Glass, or Looking-glass: Also a Term in Cookery; as *Eggs dress'd au Miroir*, *i. e.* broken into a Plate full of Gravy, over a Chafing-dish, and afterwards ic'd with the red hot Fire-shovel.

Mirrour, a Looking-glass, or the Surface of any dark Body, polish'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it: In a figurative Sense, a Model, or Pattern; as *He is a Mirrour of Vertue and Patience*.

Mirrour-Stone or **Muscovy-Glass**. See *Selenitis*.

Mis, a Particle, which in Composition implies some Errour or Defect; as *Misadvice*, *Misbehaviour*, *Mischance*, &c.

Misa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Compact or Agreement, a form of Peace.

Misadventure or **Misaventure**, (in Common Law) is the killing of a Man, partly by Negligence, and partly by Chance; as by throwing a Stone carelessly, shooting an Arrow, discharging a Gun, *&c.* In this Case the Offender loses his Goods, and has Pardon of Course for his Life.

Misanthropist, (*Gr.*) a Man-hater.

Misanthropy, the hating of Men, or shunning their Company.

To **Misapprehend**, (*Lat.*) not to apprehend, or understand rightly.

Misbode. (old Word) Wrong.

Miscarriage, ill Behaviour, Folly, the ill Success of a Business; the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **Miscarry**, to bring forth a Child before the time; not to succeed, to be lost, to be cast away at Sea.

Miscellaneous, mixt together without Order.

Miscellanies, Mixtures of divers things together, Collections upon several Subjects.

Miscognisant, (Law Word) ignorant of, or not knowing; as *That no Person may be miscognisant of the Penalties of such an Act*.

Miscontinuance. See *Discontinuance*.

Misconstruction, a misconstruing, or making an ill Construction of.

To **Misconstrue**, to interpret amiss, to put an ill meaning upon; to take one's Words or Expressions in the worst Sense.

Miscreancy, the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

Miscreant, an Infidel, or Unbeliever; one that is tainted with Heresy, or embraces a false Religion.

Misdemeanour, a misdemeaning, or behaving one's self ill: an Offence, or Fault.

High Misdemeanour, a Crime of a hainous Nature, next to High-Treason.

Mise, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word us'd in divers Senses, *viz.* 1. A Gift or customary Present, which the People of *Wales* give to every new King or Prince at his Entrance into that Principality. 2. A Tribute or Fine of Three Thousand Marks, which the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of *Chester*, paid at the Change of every Owner of the said Earldom, for the enjoying of their Liberties.

In a Writ of Right, that's termed a **Mise**, which in all other Actions is call'd an Issue; to that *To joyn the Mise upon the Meer*, is as much as to say, to joyn the *Mise* upon the *clear Right*, *i. e.* to joyn upon this Point, Whether has the more Right, the Tenant or Demandant.

Mises, are also taken for the Profits of Lands, sometimes for Taxes or Tallages, and sometimes for Expences or Costs.

Mise or **Mease**. See *Messuage*.

Mise-money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, *&c.*

Miser, (*Lat.*) a covetous Wretch.

Miserable, wretched, unfortunate, distressed, poor; sad, pitiful, paltry, base, niggardly.

Miserableness, Covetousness, Niggardliness, Stinginess.

Miserere, (*i. e.* have Mercy) the Title and first Word in *Latin* of the Fifty-first Psalm, usually call'd *The Psalm of Mercy*, and often preserted by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as have the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them.

Miserere mei, a Name given to a most vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation, or from the twisting of them, or from the *Peristaltick* Motion inverted; It is otherwise call'd *Chordapsus* & *Volvulus*.

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Miſericordia, Mercy, Compaſſion. In a Law-Sense, it is an Arbitrary Amerciament or Fine impos'd on any Offender, and ſo call'd becauſe it ought to be very moderate, and rather leſs than the Offence. Sometimes it ſignifies to be quit and diſcharged of all manner of Amerciaments, that one may fall into in the Foreſt.

Miſericordia in Cibis & Potu, (in old Records) Over-commons, or any Portion of Victuals, given *gratis* to Religious Perſons, above their ordinary Allowance.

Miſericordia Moderata, See *Moderate Miſericordia.*

Miſericordiæ Regulares, certain ſet Allowances of ſuch Over-commons, which were made in ſome Convents upon extraordinary Days.

Miſery, Wretchedneſs, Misfortune, Trouble, ſad Condition, Poverty, Want.

Misfeasants, (Law-Word) Misdeeds or Treſpaſſes, and *Misfeasor* a Treſpaſſer.

To **Misinterpret**, to interpret ill, to give a wrong Senſe of.

Misinterpretation, the Act of miſinterpreting.

Miskenning or **Miskonning**, (Law-Term) a varying, or changing one's Speech in Court.

Miskering or **Miskerising**. See *Abiſherising.*

Miskin, (old Word) a little Bag-pipe.

Misnomer, (*Fr.* Law-Term) the uſing of one Name or Term for another; a miſterming or miſcalling.

Misogamist, (*Gr.*) a Marriage-hater.

Misogamy, a hating or deſpiſing of Marriage.

Misprision, (*Fr.* in Common Law) ſignifies a Neglect or Overſight; it is alſo us'd in ſome Statutes for a miſtaking.

Misprision of Clerks, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engroſſing or keeping Records, upon which Account no Proceſs ſhall be made void or diſcontinued, but ſuch Defaults are to be amended by the Juſtices of Aſſize.

Misprision of Felony, &c. is a light Account had of ſuch a Crime, by not revealing it when we know it to be committed, or by letting any Perſon ſent to Priſon, even upon Suſpicion of it, to go before he be indicted; which Offence is finable by the Juſtices before whom the Perſon is convicted.

Misprision of Treason, is likewiſe the Concealment, or not diſcloſing of known Treaſon, for which the Offender is to ſuffer Impriſonment, during the King's Pleaſure; as alſo to loſe his Goods, and the Profits of his Lands during his Life.

To **Misqueam**, (old Word) to diſpleaſe.

To **Misrepresent**, not to repreſent fairly, to give a wrong or falſe Character of.

Misrepresentation, the Act of miſrepreſenting.

Misrule, Miſgovernment, Diſorder.

The Lord or **Master of Misrule**, the chief among the Revellers, the Manager of a Club at Merry-makings, the Ring-leader in a Diſturbance.

Miss, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman; alſo a kept Miſtreſs, a Lady of Pleaſure, a Concubine.

Missal, a Maſs-book, a Book containing all the Ceremonies of the Popiſh Maſs.

Missilis, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Record for a Meſſenger.

Mistelsine, **Mistletoe**, or **Mistletoe**, a kind of Shrub that grows on ſome Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c. of which it is reported, That Thruſhes which have eat the Berries, if they rooſt all Night on the Tree, and dung upon it, they make Bird-lime: Whence the Proverb, *Turdus ſibi malum cacat*, or *The Thruſh ſhits her own Sorrow.*

Missen-mast or **Mizzen-mast**, a Maſt, or round piece of Timber that ſtands in the Stern or back part of a Ship: Some great Ships require two ſuch Maſts, that which is next the Main-maſt, being uſually termed the *Main-miſſen*, and the other ſtanding near the Poop, the *Bonaventure Miſſen*: The Length of the Miſſen-maſt is half that of the Main-maſt, or it is the ſame with the Height of the Main-top Maſt from the Quarter-deck; and the Miſſen-top Maſt is half that.

But when the Word **Miſſen** is us'd alone at Sea, the Mariners always mean the *Miſſen-Sail*, and not the Maſt; and the proper Terms of Art belonging thereto are as follows, *viz. Change the Miſſen*, i. e. bring the Miſſen-Yard over to the other Side of the Maſt; *Peek the Miſſen*, i. e. put the Miſſen-Yard right up and down the Maſt; *Set the Miſſen*, i. e. ſet the Miſſen-ſail right as it ought to ſtand; *Spell the Miſſen*, i. e. let go the Sheat, and withal peak up the Yard.

Missile, (*Lat.*) a Dart or Arrow; any thing to be caſt or thrown. In *Heraldry*, a Mixture of ſeveral Colours together.

Mission, a ſending; as *The Miſſion of the Apoſtles.* It is alſo more eſpecially taken for a Power given by the Pope to preach the Doctrine of the *Roman* Church in foreign Countries.

Missionaries or **Fathers of the Mission**, thoſe Prieſts that have receiv'd ſuch a Commiſſion, and are ſent abroad for that purpoſe.

Missive or **Letter Missive**, a Letter that is ſent from one Perſon to another.

Missura, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſinging the Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*; and performing other Superſtitious Ceremonies, to recommend and diſmiſs a dying Perſon.

Missurium or **Missorium**, a Platter or Diſh for ſerving up Meat to Table.

Mister, (old Word) Need, Want.

To **Mis-time**, not to ſet a right time for a thing, to do it out of Seaſon.

Mistle-bird, a kind of Thruſh that feeds on Miſtletoe.

Mis-tryal, (Law Word, an erroneous or falſe Tryal.

Misuser, an Abuſe of Liberty, Privilege, or Benefit; as *he ſhall make Fine, or be ſued for his Miſuſer.*

Miswoman, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a lewd Woman or Whore.

Misy, (*Syr.*) a kind of Copper-Oar, reſembling Gold, hard, and ſparkling like a Star; which is found in *Egypt*, and the Iſland of *Cyprus.*

Mite, an ancient ſmall Coin, about a third part of our Farthing; alſo a little Worm breeding in Cheeſe, Meat, Corn, *&c.* Alſo the 24th part of a Grain in Weight. In Falconry, *Mites* are a kind of Vermine ſmaller than Lice, about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

Mitella, (*Lat.*) a little Mitre, or Turbant: In *Surgery*, a Swath or Band to hold up the Arm when it is hurt or wounded.

Miter or **Mitre**, a kind of Crown or Cap, an Ornament which Popiſh Biſhops and regular Abbots wear upon their Heads, when they walk or officiate in their Formalities. The Pope has four Miters of greater or leſſer Value, according to the Solemnity of the Feſtivals which are to be celebrated.

Mithras, (*Gr.*) the chief Deity of the ancient *Perſians*, commonly repreſented under the Figure of the Sun.

Mithrax, a Stone of the Roſe-colour, but changeable when ſet againſt the Sun.

Mithridate, a ſingular Confection or Preſervative againſt Poiſon, made of ſeveral Ingredients; as Opium, Vipers-fleſh, Squills, *Agarick*, &c. This Antidote is ſo call'd becauſe the Receipt of it was firſt found amidſt the Papers of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, and carry'd to *Rome* by *Pompey.*

To **Mitigate**, (*Lat.*) to pacify or appeaſe; to aſſwage, allay, or eaſe.

Mitigation, a mitigating, pacifying, or aſſwaging

giving; remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment.

Mitrales Valvulæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are two Valves or Skins, at the Mouth of the Pulmonary Vein in the left Ventricle of the Heart, which serve to hinder the flowing back of the Blood brought thither towards the Lungs again; and are so call'd, because when join'd together they somewhat resemble a *Miter*.

Mitre. See *Miter*.

Mitred, that wears a Miter.

Mitred Abbots, those Governours of Monasteries or Religious Houses, that have obtained from the See of *Rome*, the Privilege of wearing the Miter, Ring, Gloves, and Crosier-staff of a Bishop.

Mitta or **Mitten**, an ancient Measure of ten Bushels.

Mittendo Manuscriptum pedis finis, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and convey the Foot of a Fine acknowledged before Justices in Eyre into the Common-Pleas.

Mittens, certain Winter-Gloves made of Woollen or Furrs, and usually worn by Country-People.

Mittimus, (*Lat. i. e.* we send) an Order or Warrant from a Justice of Peace for sending an Offender to a Goal or Prison: Also a Writ by which Records are remov'd from one Court to another.

Mityg, (*Gr.*) the gummy Wax with which a Bee-hive is first lin'd.

Mixa, (*Lat.* in Physical Compositions) the pulp or soft part of a Quince, boil'd up with Sugar to a thick Consistence.

To **Mix**, to mingle.

Mixen, (Country-Word) a Dung-hill, or Heap of Dung.

Mixias, a foreign Weight, containing 10000 Drams of 8 to one Ounce, and 12 Ounces to a Pound.

Mixon one of the Shelves that lie before the Isle of *Wight*; being a good Security to the Place against an Enemy, but very troublesome to the Sea-men.

A **Mixt** or **Mixt Body**, (in *Chymistry* and Natural *Philosophy*) is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; such as Metals, Minerals, Plants, Living-creatures, *&c.*

Mixt Figures, in *Geometry*. See *Figures*.

Mixt Mathematicks. See *Mathematicks*.

Mixt Number, (in *Arithm.*) one that is partly an Integer or Whole Number, and partly a Fraction; as $6\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{3}$, *&c.*

Mixt Reason or **Proportion**, is when the Summ of the *Antecedent* and *Consequent*, is compar'd with the Difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

Mixt Tithes, are Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, *&c.* and of the Young of Cattel.

Mixtilio or **Mestilo**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Mung-Corn, Mixt-Corn, or Maslin.

Mixture, a mingling together, things mixed, a Compound. In a Physical Sense, several Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

Mizzen-mast. See *Missen-mast*.

To **Mizzle**, to rain in small Drops.

Mna or **Mina**, (*Gr.*) an ancient Weight. The *Attick Mina* contain'd Twelve Ounces and a half; the *Roman* Twelve Ounces, and the *Alexandrian* Twenty Ounces; also a Pound in Money See *Mina*.

Mnemonica, Precepts or Rules, and Common Places to help the Memory.

Mnemosyne, Memory, or the Art of Memory.

Moab, (*Heb.* of the Father) *Lot*'s Son by his Eldest Daughter; of whom the *Moabites* were descended.

Moat, a standing Pool or Pond, to keep Fish in; a Ditch, or great Trench of Water, encompassing a Castle, or Dwelling-House. In *Fortification*, a Trench or Depth cut round a Town or Fort, the Dimensions of which often depend on the Nature of the Soil, accordingly as it is Marshy or Rocky; but it ought to be so wide, that no Tree or Ladder can be laid over it, *i. e.* from 16 to 22 Fathom, and from 15 to 25 Foot deep.

Dry Moat, a Ditch that has little or no Water, and which ought to be deeper than one that is full of Water; there is also usually another small Trench cut quite along the middle of it.

Flat-bottom'd Moat, is that which has no sloping; its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined Moat, is that whose Sides, *viz.* the *Scarp* and *Counterscarp*, are both cas'd with a Wall of Mason's Work, lying in *Talus*, or a-slope.

Moat or **Mote**, a Body so small that it seems to be indivisible, such as play in the Beams of the Sun.

Mobb or **Mobile**, the giddy Multitude, tumultuous Rabble, or Dregs of the People.

Mobby, a certain Drink made of Potatoe-Roots, and much us'd in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) Aptness to move, or to be moved; Moveableness.

Mochlia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a reducing of Bones put out of Joynt, to their Natural State.

Mochlion, a little Leaver, or Bolt.

To **Mock**, to scoff or laugh at, to flout, or jeer; to deceive.

Mocks, the Meshes of a Net.

Mock-Privet, a kind of Herb.

Mocking-bird, a sort of Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears, and is counted one of the finest Singing-birds in the World.

Mockadoes or **Mockadees**, a kind of Woollen Stuff, made in *England* and elsewhere.

Mockery, mocking, Jest, Banter.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-Term, signifying the manner of a thing in the Abstract, or the manner of existing.

Modder, (from the *Dutch* Word **Modde** or **Moddekin**, *i. e.* a Maid, or Virgin) a young Girl, or Wench.

Mode, (*Fr.*) Fashion, or Garb; Way, Manner.

Model, an Original Pattern, propos'd to be imitated: Also a Pattern or Platform, made of Wood, Stone, Metal, Plaister of *Paris*, or any other Materials, for the more exact carrying on of a greater Work; the Design or Shape of any thing in little.

Model, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Module*.

To **Model**, to frame according to a Model; to fashion.

Moderata Misericordia, a Writ in favour of one that is amerc'd or fin'd in a Country-Court, Court-Baron, or other Court not being of Record, for any Transgression or Offence, beyond the Quality of the Fault.

Moderate, temperate, sober, that does not exceed.

To **Moderate**, to qualify, temper or allay, to govern or set Bounds to, to keep within Compass; to lessen or abate Expences, *&c.*

Moderation, Temperance, Prudence, Discretion; a Vertue that governs all the Passions.

Moderator, a discreet Governour, a Decider of any Controversy; the President of an Assembly; an Umpire at a Disputation in an University.

Modern, that is of late Time, or that has not been in Use till of late Ages; opposed to ancient, as *The ancient and modern Poets*.

Modest, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour; humble, bashful.

Modesty, Sobriety, Discretion, Shamefac'dness, Bashfulness.

Modicum, a little Matter, a small Pittance.

Modification, a modifying, or qualifying; a setting a Measure or Limit to any thing.

To

To **Modify**, to moderate, to qualify, to limit or bound: In *Philoſophy*, to give the Modality or manner of Exiſtence.

Modillon or **Modillion**, (*Ital.*) a little Model or Meaſure: In *Architecture*, that Part which is often ſet under the Cornices, eſpecially in the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, and bears up the Projecture or Jutting out of the *Drip*. It is call'd the *little Model*, with reſpect to the greater, which is the Diameter of the Pillar: Alſo a Shouldering-piece or Bracket.

Modiolus, (*Lat.*) a little Buſhel, a Bucket to draw Water out of a Well, or Pit: Alſo a Trepan, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to cut out ſmall Bones in great Bruiſes, Cuts, and Fractures of the Scull; the ſame as *the Trepan*; which See.

Modiſh, agreeable to the Mode or Faſhion.

Modius, a Meaſure in uſe among the *Romans*, for all ſorts of Grain, which contain'd about nine *Engliſh* Quarts: The Word is now taken for a Buſhel, which is different according to the Cuſtom of ſeveral Countries.

Modius Terræ vel Agri, a Word much us'd in the ancient Charters of the *Britiſh* Kings, which probably contain'd the ſame Quantity of Ground as with the *Romans*, *viz.* a hundred Foot long, and as many broad.

Modius Vini, a Hogſhead, or Tierce of Wine.

Modo & Forma, are Words of Art in a Law-ſuit and Pleadings; particularly in the Defendant's Anſwer, when he denies himſelf to have done the thing laid to his Charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, *i. e.* in manner and form, as it is declar'd.

Modulation, (in *Muſick*) Tuning or Warbling, the carrying on a Song in the ſame Key, ſometimes paſſing out of it, and then getting into it again; an agreeable Harmony.

Module or **Model**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Meaſure, the Diameter of the Bottom of a Pillar in each Order, by which its Length, *&c.* is meaſur'd, and which is uſually divided into Sixty equal parts call'd *Minutes*, except in the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Orders, where the Module is but half the Diameter. It is alſo divided into twelve equal Parts, and into Eighteen for the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders.

Modus Decimandi, (*Lat.* in Common Law) is when Land, a Summ of Money, or yearly Penſion is given to the Parſon, *&c.* by Compoſition, as a Satisfaction for his Tithes in kind.

Modwall, a Bird that deſtroys Bees, a ſort of Wood-pecker.

Mognions, (*Fr.*) Armour for the Shoulders.

Mogſhade, (Country-Word) the Shadow of Trees, *&c.*

Mogul or **Great Mogul**, a *Mahometan* Prince, the moſt powerful in all the *Indies*, whoſe Dominions are very large and wealthy.

Mohair, a ſort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair, and ſometimes water'd.

Moiety, (*Fr.* Law-Word) the half of any thing.

Moignon, the Stump of a Leg or Arm that is cut off; alſo Armour for the Arms.

Moil, a great Mule. See *Muleto*.

To **Moil**, to work with might and main, to drudge; alſo to dawb with Dirt.

Moiles, a kind of high-ſoled Shoes, worn in ancient Times by Kings and great Perſons.

Moineau, (*Fr.*) the Sparrow, a Bird: In *Fortification*, a ſmall flat Baſtion, rais'd in the middle of an over long *Courtin*, that has other Baſtions at each end, which are not well defended by Reaſon of their Diſtance.

Moket, (*Sax.*) much.

Mokes, the Maſhes of a Net.

Moky, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather*.

Mola, (*Lat.*) a Mill, a Grinder, or Jaw-tooth. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee, otherwiſe call'd *Patella* and *Rotula*. Alſo the *Mole-but*, a kind of Fiſh in the *Adriatick* Sea, ſo call'd as being like a Lump of Fleſh.

Mola Carnea, a Moon-calf, a piece of Fleſh, or ſpungy Subſtance without Shape, often black like clotted Blood, and ſometimes extreme hard, which breeding in the Womb, cauſes a Woman to ſeem with Child, and is brought forth inſtead of a real Birth.

Mola Salſa, (among the *Romans*) a kind of roaſted Wheat, peel'd and ſoak'd in Water with Salt and Frankincenſe, in order to be ſprinkled between the Horns of the Beaſt, before it was ſacrific'd.

Molar, belonging to a Mill: Whence the *Molar Teeth*, *i. e.* thoſe five outmoſt Teeth, on either Side of the Mouth, both above and beneath, which are commonly call'd *Grinders*, or *Cheek-teeth*.

Molares Lapides, Mill-ſtones.

Molaſſes. See *Moloſſes*.

Mole, a Rampart, Peer, or Fence, rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Waves; as the Mole of *Dunkirk*, *Tanger*, &c. Alſo a kind of Spot on the Skin, either plain or bunching out, ſuch as happen to Children from the falſe Imaginations or Frights of their Mother.

Mole or **Moldwarp**, a little Creature that lives under Ground, and often throws up the Mould in ſmall Heaps.

Molendinum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill. *Molendinum ad Ventum* or *Ventriticum*, a Wind-mill. *Molendinum aquaticum*, a Water-mill. *Molendinum bladonicum*, *bladum*, or *de blado*, a Corn-mill. *Molendinum equetium*, a Horſe-mill. *Molendinum fullonicum* or *fullarium*, a Fulling-mill. *Molendinum molare*, a grinding or Griſt-mill.

Molendum, Corn ſent to a Mill, Griſt.

To **Moleſt**, to diſturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve, or diſquiet.

Moleſtation, a moleſting, vexing, or putting to Trouble.

Moline, (in *Heraldry*) a ſort of Croſs; as *The Field Azure, a Croſs Moline Or*.

Moliniſts, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit; who was Profeſſour of Divinity at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, and ſtood it out mainly againſt univerſal Grace; in which Point the Jeſuits are the great Oppoſers of the *Janſeniſts*.

Molitura, **Molitura**, or **Multura**, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Moliture or Toll paid for grinding in a Mill: It was alſo ſometimes taken for Griſt, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground.

Molitura Libera, free Grinding, or Liberty to make uſe of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which the Lord of a Manour generally reſerv'd to his own Family.

Mollicinum Emplaſtrum, a mollifying, oily Plaiſter.

Mollientia or **Emollientia**, mollifying or ſoftening Medicines.

Molliſication, a mollifying, making ſoft, or tender.

To **Mollify**, to ſoften, to make ſoft, tender and ſupple.

Mollock, (old Word) Dirt, Dung, Ordure.

Mollugo, (*Lat.*) a kind of Cleavers, an Herb.

Molluſca, a Nut with a ſoft Shell, a ſort of Wallnut, or Filberd.

Molmuran or **Molmutine Laws**, the Laws of *Donwallo Molmutius*, ſixteenth King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign 444 Years before the Birth of Chriſt.

Molneda or **Mulneda**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill-pool, or Pond for driving a Mill.

Moloch, the God of the *Ammonites*, to whom they ſacrific'd their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*, making them paſs thro' the Fire: This Idol was made

of

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of Brass, having the Body of a Man, and the Head of a Calf.

Molochē, (*Gr.*) the great sort of Mallows, or Hollihocks.

Molochites, a kind of precious Stone, of a thick greenish Colour like Mallows.

Molopes, black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers, like those which appear in the Skin after beating.

Molosses, or **Molasses**, the Refuse-Syrup, or Dregs in the boiling of Sugar.

Molossus, (*Gr.*) a Mastiff-Dog: Also a Foot in Greek and *Latin* Verse, consisting of three long Syllables; as, *Venatrix*, both so call'd from *Molossia*, a Country of *Epirus* in *Greece*.

Molten, melted, or cast; as, *The molten Calf*; *molten Grease*, a Disease in Horses.

Molva, (*Lat.*) Ling, a sort of Sea-fish.

Moly, (*Gr.*) Hermal, or wild Rue, an Herb; also a kind of Garlick.

Molybdæna, a Vein of Lead and Silver together, also a sort of Litharge or Scum, that sticks to the Melting-Furnaces; also the greater Arse-smart, an Herb.

Molybditis, the Spume or Foam of Silver got out of Lead.

Molysis. See *Miasma*.

Mome, a meer Drone, a dull blockish Fellow, that has no Life in him.

Moment (*Lat.*) an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assign'd: Also, Weight, Force, Importance, Concern.

In *Mathematicks*, **Moments** are such indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* either continually increasing or decreasing; the former being termed *Affirmative* or *Positive Moments*, and the latter *Negative* or *Subtractible* ones.

In *Natural Philosophy*, **Moments** are taken for the Quantities of Motion in any moving Body, and sometimes simply for the Motion it self, which is defin'd to be the *Vis insita*, or Power by which any moving Bodies do continually change their Places.

Momentany, or **Momentary**, that lasts as it were but a Moment; that is of a very short Continuance.

Momus, (*Gr.*) a certain Deity among the Ancients, who made it his whole Business to controll and carp at all the other Gods: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a Fault-finder, one that snarls at every thing, and is pleas'd with nothing.

Monachal, belonging to Monks, Monkish.

Monachism, the State or Condition of Monks.

Monades, a Term in *Arithmetick*, the same as *Digits*; which see.

Monarch, an absolute Prince that rules alone.

Monarchical, belonging to a Monarch, or Monarchy.

Monarchy, the Government of a State by a single Person, Kingly Government.

Monastery, a Convent, or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

Monastical, or **Monastick**, belonging to Monks, or Monasteries; as, *Monastick Discipline*, *Monastick Life*, &c.

Mond, or **Monde**, (*Fr.*) the World, the Universe; Men, Mankind, Folks.

Mond, or **Mound**, a Golden Globe, being one of the Ensigns of an Emperor, who challenges a kind of Right to the whole World.

Monday, the second Day of the Week, so call'd from its being dedicated to the Moon, which our *Saxon* Ancestors us'd to worship on that Day.

Monedula, (*Lat.*) the Chough, Daw, or Jack-daw, a Bird.

Monetā, Money, or Coin, the Stamp of Money, or the Place where it is coined.

Monetagium, (Law-Term) the Right and Propriety of minting, or coining Money.

Monetales Triumviri. See *Triumviri Monetales*.

Monetarius, a Moneyer; a Maker, or Coiner of Money.

Money, a Piece of Metal, stamp'd with the Effigies and Arms of a Prince or State, which renders it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate, for things of different Value.

Money-wort, otherwise call'd Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a cold, dry, and binding Quality. See *Nummularia*.

Moneyers, Mint-men in the Tower of *London*; some of whom are employ'd in sheering and forging the Money, some in beating it broad, others in rounding it, and others in stamping or coining it. Also Bankers that make it their Trade to deal in Monies upon Return.

Monger, a kind of Fisher-boat.

Monger, or **Manger**, a *Saxon* Word, anciently us'd for a Merchant, and now for a Mark of several Merchantable Trades; as a *Cheese-monger*, *Felt-monger*, *Iron-monger*, *Wood-monger*, &c.

Mongrel, a Creature got by two kinds: Also a Person that is born of Parents of several Countries.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admonishing, or giving warning; especially a Warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority, to a Clerk to reform his Manners, upon Intimation of his scandalous Life.

Monitor, or **Monitour**, an Advertiser, or Remembrancer; an Admonisher, or Adviser; an Observer of Manners in a School.

Monitory, belonging to Admonition, that serves to admonish, advertise, or warn; as, *Monitory Dreams and Visions*.

Monitory Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses, within Cognizance of his Court.

Monk, one that lives in common in a Monastery or Cloister, under a Vow, to observe the Rules establish'd by the Founder, to wear the peculiar Habit of the Order, &c.

Monk-fish, a sort of *Indian* Fish, flat, like a Scate, and so call'd, because its Figure resembles a Monk's Cowl, or Hood.

Monks-cloth, a certain kind of coarse Cloth, mention'd in Stat. 20. *H.* 6.

Monks-hood, a sort of Flower, which some take to be the same with the Helmet-flower.

Monks-Rhubarb, a kind of Plant.

Monks-seam, (among Sailers) a particular way of sewing the Selvidge of Sails together, when the Edges of one are laid over those of the other, and so sew'd on both Sides, to make them more strong and lasting.

Monkery, the Profession, Temper, or Humour of Monks.

Monoceros, an Unicorn, or Beast, having but one Horn: Also the Saw-fish.

Monochord, an Instrument, made use of by the Ancients, to determine the Proportion of Sounds; but some apply the Name to a Musical Instrument, that has only one single String; as the *Trumpet-marine*.

Monochromation, a kind of Picture, all of one Colour, without Mixture.

Monocolon, the Gut, otherwise call'd *Cæcum Intestinum*.

Monogamy, single Marriage, a having but one Wife, or one Husband, and no more all the time of Life.

Monogram, a Cipher, or Character, consisting of one or more Letters, interwoven together, which was formerly the Abbreviation of a Name, and serv'd

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ſerv'd for a Seal: Alſo a Sentence in one Line, or an Epigram in one Verſe

Monogramma Pictura, a Picture only drawn in Lines, without Colours.

Monohemera, Diſeaſes that are cur'd in one Day.

Monologue, an Act in a Stage-Play, in which only one Actor ſpeaks.

Monomachy, a fighting of one Couple only hand to hand, a ſingle Combat or Duel.

Monomial, (in *Algebra*) a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one ſingle Term.

Monopegia, a ſharp Pain in the Head, affecting one ſingle Place.

Monopetalous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch whoſe Flowers are all in one continu'd Leaf, and fall off all together; tho' ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming *Petala*, or Leaves; as, Borage, Bugloſs, &c.

Monopoliſt, or **Monopolizer**, one that monopolizes or engroſſes all the Trade to him.

Monopoly, (*i. e.* a ſelling alone) when one or more Perſons engroſs any ſaleable Commodity into his, or their own Hands, ſo that none elſe can gain by them: In a Law-ſenſe, a Grant from the King or Queen to any Perſon or Perſons, for the ſole buying, ſelling, working, or uſing of any thing.

Monopteron, (in *Architect.*) a ſort of round Temple, whoſe Roof was only ſupported by Pillars; ſo call'd, from its having but one Wing or Iſle.

Monoptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but one Caſe; as, *Dicis* in the Genitive, *Incud* in the Ablative, &c.

Monopyrenous Fruit, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed.

Monoſtichis, Epigrams, conſiſting only of one ſingle Verſe; as, *Pauper videri Cinna vult, & eſt pauper.*

Monoſyllable, a Word that has but one Syllable.

Monotheliters, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, That there was but one Will in *Chriſt*, and firſt appear'd *A. C.* 640.

Monotryglyph, (in *Architect.*) the Space of one *Triglyph*, between two Pillars, or two Pillaſters.

Mons, (*Lat.*) a Mountain, Mount, or Hill.

Mons Veneris, the upper Part of a Woman's Privities: In *Palmeſtry*, the Knob at the Root of the Fore-finger. See *Tubercula*.

Monſoon, or **Mounſoon**, a conſtant Wind in the *Eaſt-Indies*, that blows three Months together one Way, and the next three Months the other Way.

Monſter, a miſ-ſhapen Living Creature, that degenerates from the right and natural Diſpoſition of its Parts, according to its Kind; any thing that is againſt, or beſide the common Courſe of Nature: In a figurative Senſe it is ſaid, *A Monſter of Cruelty or Avarice: The giddy Rabble is a Monſter with many Heads*, &c.

Monſtrans de Droit, (*Fr. i. e.* the ſhewing of Right) a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be reſtor'd to Lands and Tenements which he ſhews to be his Right, tho' found by Office in the Poſſeſſion of another lately deceas'd; by which Office the Queen is entitled to a Chattel, Free-hold, or Inheritance in the ſaid Land.

Monſtrans de Faits ou Records, a ſhewing of Deeds or Records; which is thus: When an Action of Debt is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, after the Plaintiff has declar'd, he ought to ſhew the ſaid Obligation; and ſo it is of Records.

Monſtraverunt, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne*, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, and requiring him to forbear diſtraining them, for any Toll or Impoſition, contrary to their Liberty or Privilege.

Monſtroſity, or **Monſtrouſneſs**, a being monſtrous, or beyond the ordinary Courſe of Nature.

Monſtrous, belonging to, or like a Monſter; prodigious, exceſſive.

Mont, (*Fr.*) a Mount, or Hill.

Mont-Pagnote, or **Poſt of the Invulnerable** (a Term in the Art of War) an Eminence, or Riſing-ground, choſen out of Cannon-ſhot of the Place beſieged, where curious Perſons place themſelves, to ſee an Attack, and the manner of the Siege, out of Danger.

Montaniſts, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo call'd from their firſt Ring-leader *Montanus*: They held, That the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Monteſiaſco, a ſort of rich Wine, made at *Monteſiaſcone*, a ſmall City of *Italy* in St. *Peter's* Patrimony.

Montero, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap, us'd by Hunters, Horſemen, Seamen.

Monteth, a ſcallop'd Baſon to cool Glaſſes in.

Month, the Space of 28 Days, in which Time the Moon compleats her Courſe: There are four ſorts of Months, *viz.* I. *A Month of Apparition*, or *Illumination*, *i. e.* the Space of 26 Days, and 12 Hours, during which the Moon appears; the other 3 Days being taken away, in which it is darken'd by the Sun. II. *A Medical*, or *Decretorial Month*, which is likewiſe the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours. III. *A Month of Conſecution*, or *Progreſſion*, or a *Synodical Month*, *i. e.* the Space between one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun and another, being ſomewhat above 29 Days and a half. IV. *A Month of Peragration*, or *Periodical Month*, *i. e.* the Space of the Moon's Courſe from any one Point of the *Zodiack*, to the ſame again; being 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 45 Minutes.

The **Month** is alſo diſtinguiſh'd into *Aſtronomical* and *Civil*.

The **Aſtronomical Month**, or **the Synodical Solar Month**, is preciſely the 12th Part of a Year, or the time the Sun takes up in paſſing thro' one of the Signs of the Zodiack, uſually accounted to conſiſt of about 30 Days, 10 Hours and and a half.

The **Civil Month**, is that which is ſuited to the different Cuſtoms of particular Nations and People, every one in their Way; ſome uſing the Lunar, and others the Solar Months.

Philoſophical Month, (among *Chymiſts*) is the Space of forty Days, and as many Nights.

Montifringilla, (*Lat.*) the Bramble, Brambling, or Brier-finch, a Bird.

Monument, a Memorial for After-ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. rais'd in Memory of ſome famous Perſon, or Action; as,

The **Monument**, a ſtately Pillar, built not far from *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire which happen'd *Sept.* 2. 1666, and laid in Aſhes 13000 Houſes, near the Place where it firſt began: This Pillar is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot high from the Level of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of ſolid *Portland* Stone; having a fair Stair-caſe in the middle of black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top. The Pedeſtal is 21 Foot ſquare, and 40 Foot high; the Front of it being curiouſly adorn'd with ingenious Emblems in *Baſſo Relievo*.

Mood, Humour, Temper, Diſpoſition; as, *To be in a good Mood.*

Moods, (in *Grammar*) determine the Significations of Verbs, with reſpect to the Manner and Circumſtances of what is affirm'd, being four in Number, *viz.* the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*, whereto ſome add the *Optative* and the *Subjunctive*, which are in effect the ſame as the Potential, only diſtinguiſh'd by particular Conjunctions.

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The **Moods**, in *Logick*, are the Universal Affirmative, the Universal Negative, the Particular Affirmative, and the Particular Negative.

In *Musick*, **Moods**, signifie certain Proportions of the Time, or Measure of Notes, and were formerly four in Number, *viz. The Perfect of the More, The Perfect of the Less, The Imperfect of the More*, and *The Imperfect of the Less*. These Moods are now altogether out of Use, except the last, being the same with that which we call *The Common Mood*; in which a *Large* contains two *Longs*, four *Breves*, eight *Semibreves*, sixteen *Minims*, thirty-two *Crotchets*, sixty-four *Quavers*, &c.

Among the Ancient *Greeks*, there were also five other **Moods**, termed *Tones* or *Tunes* by the *Latins*; the Use of which was to shew in what Key a Song was set, and how the different Keys had relation one to another: These sorts of Moods were distinguish'd by the Names of the several Provinces of *Greece*, where they were first invented; as the *Dorick*, *Lydian*, *Ionick*, *Phrygian*, and *Æolick*; some being proper for grave Musick, others for warlike Tunes, and others for more light and soft Airs: All which See under those respective Articles.

Moon, one of the seven Planets, and the nighest to the Earth; which goes round the Zodiack in 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 41 Minutes, but does not overtake the Sun in less than 29 Days, 12 Hours, and 44 Minutes.

Moon-calf, a false Conception.

Moon-eyed or **Owl-eyed**, that can see better at Night, than by Day.

Moon-fern, a sort of Shrub.

Moon-wort, a small Herb, but of great Virtue for curing Wounds, Fractures, Bruises, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breast.

Moor, in old Time, signify'd a Heath, or barren Tract of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh, or Fen.

Moor or **Black-moor**, a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*.

To **Moor**, (in Sea-Language) to lay out the Anchors of a Ship, so as is most fit, and safest for her Riding in any Place.

To **Moor a-cross**, is to lay out one Anchor on one Side, or a-thwart of a River, and another on the other Side, right against it; so as both Cables may bear together, as well for Tide of Ebb, as at Flood.

To **Moor a-longst**, is to lay an Anchor right in the middle of the Stream, and another right a-head of the Ship, when there is Danger of driving a-shore.

To **Moor a Proviss**, is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser a-shore; in which Case, the Ship is said to be moored with her Head a-shore.

To **Moor Water-shot**, is to moor quartering between the two first Ways, as being neither a-cross nor a-longst the Tide, but betwixt both.

Mooring for East, West, South-East, &c. is when in any Place of Riding, the Master or his Mates observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass the Wind or Sea is likeliest to endanger the Ship most, and there they lay out an Anchor.

Moors, a Name given to the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manour in the *Isle of Man*, who summon the Courts for the several *Sheadings*; every Moor having the like Office with our Bailiff of the Hundred.

Moor-hen, a Water-fowl, otherwise call'd a Coot.

Moors-head, a Copper-cap, tinn'd on the inside, and made like a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace: Also the Head of a Copper or Glass-still, which is luted on the Body, having a Beak, Nose, or Pipe, to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver.

Moose, a Beast common in *New England*, and other Parts of *America*: It is as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck, with a Broad Beam sometimes two Yards wide.

Moot, an Exercise, or arguing of Cases, which young Students in the Law, perform at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice, and the Defence of Clients Causes; from the *Saxon* Word *Gemote*, *i. e.* a Meeting together.

Bailiff or **Surveyor of the Moots**, an Officer chosen every Year by the Bench, to appoint the Moot-men for the Inns of Chancery, and to keep Account of the Performance of Exercises, both there and in the House.

Moot-hall, the Place where Moot-Cases were anciently argu'd.

Moot-house Court, the Hundred-Court of *Bingham* in *Nottingham shire* is so call'd, and the Place where it stands *Moot-house Pit*.

Moot-men or **Mooters**, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Cases, call'd also Moot-Cases, in the Houses of Chancery, and after seven or eight Years Study, are chosen Utter-Barristers.

To **Blow a Moot** (at the fall of a Deer) a Phrase us'd among Hunters.

Moota Canum, (in old *La.* Records) a Pack of Dogs.

Mooted (in *Heraldry*) Trees torn up by the Roots are said *To be mooted*.

To **Mope**, to become stupid, or sottish.

Mora, the *Italian* Play of Love with the Fingers: In old Records, a moorish or boggy Ground.

Mora mulla, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* are call'd *Mosses*.

Moral, belonging to Manners, or Civility.

Moral Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Moral, as *The Moral of a Fable*, *i. e.* the Application of it to Mens Lives and Manners.

Morals, the Doctrine of Manners, Moral *Philosophy*.

Moralist, one skill'd in Morality.

Morality, moral Principles, or Sense.

To **Moralize**, to give the moral Sense of, to talk Morals, to make moral Reflections.

Moratur or **Demoratur in Lege**, (*Lat.*) a Law-Phrase, signifying as much as *He demurs upon the Point*; because the Party does not go forward in Pleading, but rests upon the Judgment of the Court, who take time to argue and advise thereupon.

Morass, a moorish Ground; a Marsh, Fen, or Bog.

Morbifick, that Causes Diseases, or Sickness; as *Morbifick Humours*.

Morbilli, (*Lat.*) the Meazles, red Spots which proceed from an Infection in the Bloud. They neither swell nor run with Matter, yet differ only in Degree from the Small-Pox.

Morbus, a Disease, Sickness, or Distemper; such an Indisposition of Body, as renders it unfit for the Performance of natural Actions.

Morbus Comitialis, the Falling-Sickness, so nam'd, because when in the Assemblies of the People of *Rome*, call'd *Comitia*, any fell into it, the Assembly presently broke up.

Morbus Gallicus, the *French* Pox. See *Lues Venerea*.

Morbus Regius, the Jaundice. See *Jaundice* & *Ictterus*.

Morbus Vernaculus. See *Endemial Disease*.

Morbus Virgineus. See *Chlorosis*.

Mordacity, a biting or gnawing Quality; Sharpness or Bitterness of Speech.

Mordecai, (*Heb.* bitter) *Esther*'s Guardian, who being advanc'd by King *Ahasuerus*, brought about the Deliverance of his Country-men the *Jews*.

Morel or **Petty Morel**, an Herb, otherwise call'd Garden-Night-shade.

Mores or **Maurs**, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts of *England* for high and open Places; in other Parts, it is taken for low and boggy Grounds.

Moresk-Work, (in Carving or Painting) a kind of Antick Work, after the manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, Trees, *&c.* intermingled together.

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Moretum, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Drink made of Mulberries, and other Ingredients, good to prevent a falſe Conception, and to ſtrengthen a true one.

Morfer, the leſſer Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

Morgan, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a Sea man in the ancient *Britiſh* Tongue.

Morglay, (old Word) a mortal or deadly Sword.

Moria, (*Gr.*) Folly: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for Stupidity or Dulneſs; a failing in the Judgment and Underſtanding.

† **Morigerous**, obedient, dutiful, complaiſant.

Moril, (*Fr.*) the ſmalleſt and moſt delicious kind of red Muſhroom.

Morinellus, (*Lat.*) the Dotterel, a Bird.

Morion or **Moriam**, (*Ital.*) a kind of Steel-cap or Head-piece formerly in uſe.

Moriſco, (*Span.*) a Moor: Alſo a ſort of Dance, which ſeems to be the ſame with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*, and we commonly term it a *Morris-dance*.

Morking, (among *Hunters*) a Deer, or other wild Beaſt, that dies by Miſchance or Sickneſs.

Morling or **Mortling**, the Wooll that is taken from the Skin of a Dead Sheep.

Mormyra or **Mormyrus**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sea-fiſh of divers Colours.

Morocco, one of the Kingdoms of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Morochtus, (*Lat.*) white Marking-ſtone, a Stone us'd by *Painters* and *Mathematicians* to draw white Lines.

Morococks, a kind of Strawberry; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Morole, (*Lat.*) dogged, ſurly, peeviſh, teſty, froward.

Morolity or **Morolneſs**, Peeviſhneſs, Frowardneſs, Waywardneſs.

Morphæa, a Diſeaſe. See *Alphus*.

Morphew, a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, from the *French* Word *Mort-feu*, *i. e.* dead Fire; becauſe it looks like the white Sparks that fall from a Brand extinguiſhed.

Morphnus, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Eagle, living chiefly about Fens and Lakes.

Morpio, the Crab-louſe; an Inſect.

Morral. See *Bitter-ſweet*.

Morris. See *Maurice*.

Morris-dance, (q. d. *Mooriſh* Dance) a kind of antick Dance, commonly perform'd by five Men and a Boy dreſs'd in a Girl's Habit, who is call'd the *Maid Marrion*, and has his Head gaily trimm'd up.

Morſe, a Sea-Ox, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water, as big as an Ox, tho' in ſhape rather reſembling a Lion: They have Teeth like Elephants, of as large a Size, and as good Ivory; and their Paunches ſerve to make Train-oil; their Skin is twice as thick as a Bull's, and ſhort-haired, like that of a Seal.

Morſus, (*Lat.*) a Bite, a Stinging.

Morſus canis rabidi, a Frenzy caus'd by the bite of a mad Dog.

Morſus Diaboli, Devils-bit; an Herb.

Morſus Gallinæ, the Herb Hen-bit, or Chickweed.

Morſus Ranæ, the leſſer ſort of Water-lilly; a Flower.

Mort, (*Fr.*) Death or Deceaſe.

Mort d'Anceſtor. See *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) liable to Death; periſhable, deadly, or bringing Death: Alſo great, bitter, cruel.

Mortal Wound. See *Wound*.

Mortality, the State, Condition, or Nature of Things ſubject to Death: Alſo the Deſtruction and Havock made by the Plague, or peſtilential Diſeaſes: great Sickneſs, ſudden Death.

Mortar, a Veſſel in which things are pounded.

Mortar or **Mortar-piece**, a ſort of thick ſhort Cannon of a very large Bore, which is uſually charged with Bombs, Carcaſſes, or Stones, and mounted upon a low Carriage, whoſe Wheels are each of one Piece.

Mortar or **Morter**, Lime and Sand mixt together, to be us'd in Building: Alſo a kind of Lamp, or Wax-taper.

Mortarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mortar, Taper, or Light ſet in Churches, to burn over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

Mortgage, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Pledge) a Pawn of Lands, Tenements, or Goods, laid or bound for Money borrow'd, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed upon.

Tenant in Mortgage. See *Tenant*.

Mortgagee, the Party to whom any thing is mortgaged.

Mortgager, he or ſhe that has made a Mortgage to another.

Morth, (*Sax.*) Murder. *Morthlaga*, a Murderer, or Man-ſlayer.

Mortification, a mortifying or making Dead; the Trouble and Vexation that befalls a Man, when diſappointed of his Hopes, or upon ſome unexpected croſs Accident: In *Divinity*, an humbling or bringing down the Fleſh, by Faſting or Prayer: In *Surgery*, a loſs of the Native Heat, and of Senſe, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Nerves and Arteries; but alſo in the very Bones. See *Sphacelus*. In *Chymiſtry*, it is an Alteration of the Figure of Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

To **Mortify**, to make dead, ſubdue or conquer, in ſpeaking of the Paſſions; to humble or keep low, to vex or trouble. Among *Chymiſts*, to change the outward Form or Shape of a Mixt Body; as when Quick-ſilver, or any other Metal, is diſſolved in an *acid Menſtruum*: Sometimes alſo Spirits are ſaid to be *mortify'd*, when they are mingled with ſuch Things as deſtroy their Strength, or hinder their Operation.

To **Mortify Fleſh**, (in *Cookery*) to make it grow tender; to keep it till it has a Hogoe.

Mortiſe, (in *Carpenters* Work) a faſtening of one piece of Timber into another; or rather the Hole, which is cut in one piece of Wood or Rafter, to hold the Tenon of another.

Mortling. See *Morling*.

Mortmain, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Hand) a Law-Term, ſignifying an Alienation, or making over of Lands or Tenements, to any Guild, Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Succeſſours, with the Licenſe of the King, and the Lord of the Manour.

Mortrell, (in old Records) a Meſs of Milk and Bread, ſuch as was allow'd to poor People in Hoſpitals.

Mortuary, (*Lat.*) a Gift left by a Man at his Death; to the Parſon of the Pariſh, to make amends for Tithes not duely paid in his Life-time: Sometimes it is alſo taken for ſuch a Gift made to the Lord of the Fee. Theſe *Mortuaries* were formerly payable in Beaſts, but by *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. a certain Rate is ſet for the Payment of them in Money; neither are they due but in ſome particular Places.

Mortuum Caput, (*i. e.* dead Head) a Chymical Term, for the more groſs and earthy Subſtance that is left of any Mixt Body, when the Moiſture is drawn out by Diſtillation.

Morum a Mulberry; Alſo a little ſoft Swelling under the Eye-lids.

Morus, a Mulberry-tree, the Leaves of which are much us'd to nouriſh Silk-worms, and the Fruit for ſeveral Diſtempers.

Moſaical, belonging to *Moſes*; as *The Moſaical Law*.

Moſaick Work, a kind of curious Work made of

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of little square Stones, like Dies of all Colours, artificially set together with fine Cement upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, and other Devices. This sort of Work was much in Use among the ancient *Romans* for Pavements, and is still to be seen in some Churches, particularly that of St. *Mark* at *Venice*. See *Musea*.

Moschata Nux, or **Moschocaryon**, (*Gr.*) Nutmeg, an *Indian* Spice.

Moschelæum, a Composition of Musk and Oil.

Moschetto, a kind of stinging Gnat; very troublesome in the West-*Indies*.

Moscheuton, a Rose, that has a Smell like Musk.

Moschus, Musk, a sort of Perfume, or the little Beast, like a Goat, in which it is bred.

Mosco, the chief City of *Muscovy*, and of the *Russian* Empire.

Moses, (*Heb.* drawn up) the Son of *Amram*, the most ancient of all Writers, both Sacred and Profane; by whom God deliver'd the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and gave them the old Law.

Mosque or **Moschey**, a Temple, or Church, among the *Turks*, where they exercise their false Worship.

Moss, a kind of Down, that sticks to the Trunks and Branches of several Trees. It grows more especially upon Cedars, Aspins, Oaks, and Fir-trees; as also upon Stones about Springs, *&c.* Also a kind of fine Sugar-work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moss.

Moss-troopers, a sort of Rebels in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*, that live by Robbery and Spoil, like the *Tories* in *Ireland*, or the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

Mosses, moorish, or boggy Places; so call'd in *Lincolnshire*.

Mossy, full of Moss, or Down.

Mostick or **Mall-stick**, a round Stick about a Yard long, which a Painter leans upon when he is at Work.

Mot, a certain Note, which Huntsmen wind on their Horn.

Mota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Castle, or Fort; as *Turris de London*, & *Mota de Windsor*.

Motacilla, the Washer, or Water-Wagtail; a Bird.

Mote or **Mota**, (*Sax.*) an Assembly, or Meeting, a Court of Judicature; as *Mota de Hereford*, *i. e.* the Court or Pleas of the County of *Hereford*; whence *Burghmote*, *Swainmote*, &c. which See.

Moteer, (in ancient Deeds) a customary Service or Payment at the Mote, or Court of the Lord of a Manour.

Motet, (*Fr.*) a sort of Musical Composure, a Stanza, or Staff of a Song; also a short Posy.

Moth, a sort of Fly that eats Cloaths.

Moth-Mullein, an Herb, otherwise call'd Woolt-blade, Torch-weed, High-taper, and Long-weed.

Moth-wort or **Mug-wort**, an Herb.

Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child; also the Womb in which the Child is form'd, or a Disease in that Part; also the Dregs of Ale, Beer, Oil, *&c.*

Mother of Pearl, the Shell that contains the Pearl-fish.

Mother of Time, a kind of Herb.

Mother-Tongues, such Languages as seem to have no Dependance upon, Derivation from, or Relation one to another.

Mother-wort, an Herb, of a cleansing and binding Quality.

Motion, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Natural Body that moves, or stirs it self: Also Will or Accord, Disposition or Inclination, Overture or Proposal, Instance or Request. In *Philosophy*, **Motion** is defin'd to be a Continual or Successive Mutation, or Change of Place, and may be consider'd either Absolutely or Relatively.

Absolute Motion, is the Change of the *Absolute Place* of any moving Body, so that its Swiftness will be measur'd by the Quantity of the *Absolute Space*, which the Moveable has run through.

Relative Motion, is a Change of the *Relative*, *Common*, or *Ordinary* Place of the moving Body, and has its Swiftness counted or measur'd by the Quantity of Relative Space, which the Moveable runs over.

Motion of the Apogee, (in the *Ptolemaick* System) is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, comprehended between the Line of the Apogee, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

Motion compounded. See *Composition of Motion*.

Motions of an Army, (in the Art of War) are the several Marches, and Counter-marches it makes, the changing of its Posts for better Ground, to force an Enemy to battel, or to avoid it, *&c.*

To **Motion a thing**, to propose it.

Motive, that serves for, or causes Motion; as *The motive Faculty*.

A **Motive**, an Inducement, a moving or forcible Argument or Reason.

Motley, mixt; as *A motly Colour*.

Motorii, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the third pair of Nerves, that moves the Eye.

Motos, (*Gr.*) Lint, or Linnen tear'd like Woolt, to be put into a Wound.

Motto, (*Ital.*) the Words or short Sentence, engrav'd about an Emblem, or Device.

Motus, (*Lat.*) Motion, Moving.

Motus Peristaltious. See *Peristaltick Motion*.

To **Mouch**, (old Word) to eat up.

To **Move**, (*Lat.*) to stir, to stir up, or egg on, to induce or perswade, to affect or work upon.

Moveable, that may be moved, that varies in Time.

Moveable Feasts, those Festivals observed amongst us, which happen always on the same Day of the Week, but vary in the Day of the Month; as, The first Sunday in *Lent*, *Easter-day*, *Holy-Thursday*, *Whit-Sunday*, &c. Whereas the *Immoveable Feasts*, are those, which varying in the Day of the Week, constantly fall on the same Day of the Month; as *Christmas-day*, *Candlemas-day*, our *Lady-Day*, *Michaelmas-Day*, &c.

Moveable Signs, (in *Astrol.*) the same as *Cardinal*, viz. *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*; so call'd, because they make the Changes of the Seasons in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Moveables or **Moveable Goods**, Personal Goods, or Estate.

Movement, Motion, Moving, particularly in Dancing, *&c.* Among *Mechanicks*, it is taken for all those Parts of a Watch, Clock, or any curious Device of the like Nature, that are in Motion, and which by such Motion carry on the Design, or answer the end of the Instrument.

Movent or **Mover**, that which moves, or gives Motion.

Mougnon. See *Moignon*.

Mould, a Form in which any thing is cast; the Dent in the upper Part of the Head; also Earth mixt with Dung.

Mouldable, that may be put into a Mould, or Shape.

To **Moulder** or **Moulder away**, to fall to Dust, to consume, waste away, or decay.

Moulding, (in *Architecture*) an Ornament, either of Stone or Wood; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

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Moulinet, (*Fr.*) a Mill to coin Money with, a Hand-mill, a Turn-ſtile. In *Mechanicks*, a Roller, which being croſs'd with two Leavers, is uſually apply'd to Cranes, Capſtans, and other Engines, to draw Cords, and heave up Stones, Timber, *&c.* Alſo a kind of Turn-ſtile, or Wooden Croſs, which turns upon a Stake, fixt upright in the Ground, and is uſually plac'd in Paſſages, eſpecially near the Out-works of fortify'd Places, on the Side of the Barriers; thro' which People paſs on Foot.

Moult, (old Word) a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, *&c.*

To **Moult** or **Moulter**, to caſt, or ſhed the Feathers, as Birds do.

Mound, a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence. In *Heraldry*, a Ball or Globe with a Croſs upon it, ſuch as Soveraign Princes are uſually repreſented with in Statues or Pictures, holding it in their Left Hand, as a Scepter is put into their Right. See *Mond*.

To **Mound**, to ſecure with a Mound, to fence about.

Mounſoun, the *Monſoon*.

Mount, a Mountain, or Hill; a piece of Ground, or Walk, raiſed on the Side of a Garden, above the Level of the reſt of the Plott. Alſo a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame as *Cavalier*; which See.

Mount of Plaiſter of Paris, the Quantity of Three thouſand Pound-Weight.

To **Mount**, to go, or get up.

To **Mount the Guard**, (in the Art of War) is to go on that Duty. To *Mount a Breach*, to run up it in Aſſault.

To **Mount a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) to ſet it on the Carriage, or to lay its Mouth higher.

Mountain, a vaſt Heap of Earth, rais'd to a great Height, above the ordinary Level of the Ground.

Mountain of Piety, a certain Stock or Bank of Money, which us'd to be rais'd out of voluntary Contributions, and treaſur'd up to be lent upon Occaſion to poor People, who were ruin'd by the Uſury or Extortion of the *Jews*.

Mountaineer, one that lives on the Mountains; a High-lander.

Mountainous, full of Mountains; hilly.

Mountebank, a juggling Pretender to Phyſick, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by extremely crying up their Virtues, ſells them for choice Medicines: They are ſo call'd from the *Italian* Word *Montimbanco*, becauſe they uſually mount, or get up on ſome high Bench or Stage, to ſhew themſelves to the People.

Mountee or **Mowntee**, (in old Records) an Alarm to go mount, or go upon ſome ſpeedy warlike Expedition.

Mourning of the Chine, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which makes Ulcers in the Liver; ſo that the foul Vapours riſing from the Sore, corrupt the Heart, and cauſe Death.

Mournival. See *Murnival*.

Mouſe, a well known little Creature. See *Mus*.

Mouſe-ear, an Herb of a binding, cleanſing, and ſtrengthening Quality.

Mouſe-tail, a ſort of Herb.

Mouſquetaire, (*Fr.*) a Foot-Soldier, armed with a Muſket; a Musketeer. *Mouſquetaires* are alſo certain Troops of Horſe, that belong to the *French* King's Houſe-hold. See *Musketeer*.

Mouſſeron, a kind of white Muſhroom.

Mouth, a part of the Body of a Living Creature. In *Geography*, the *Mouth* of a River or Haven, is the Place where it empties it ſelf, or runs into the Sea.

Mow, a Pile, Stack, or Heap of Corn, or Hay.

Mowntee. See *Mountee*.

Moza, a certain Down, that grows upon the Leaves of the Herb Mug-wort, uſually brought from *Japan* and *China*.

Mucharum, (*Lat.* among *Apothecaries*) an Infuſion of Roſes by it ſelf, or, as others ſay, the Infuſion boil'd up to a Syrup with Sugar.

Mucilage, a kind of ſlimy Juice drawn out of Seeds, Gums, Roots, *&c.* with Water.

Mucilaginous, full of Slime, or Snivel; as *Mucilaginous Matter*.

Mucilaginous Glands, (in *Anat.*) certain Glandules or Kernels, plac'd on the Skin that lies over the Joynts; their Uſe being to ſeparate a kind of ſlimy Matter, which ſerves to make the Joynts ſupple and ſlippery, ſo as to be moved with the greateſt Eaſe imaginable.

To **Mucker**, to hoard up.

† **Mucoſity**, Slimineſs, or any ſlimy Subſtance.

Muco, (*Lat.*) the Snot-fiſh, a Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from the Slime it caſts out of his Mouth.

Mucro, the Point of a Sword, or other Weapon.

Mucro Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronated, that terminates, or ends in a Point, like that of a Sword.

Mucronatum Os or **Enſiformis Cartilago**, the loweſt Part of the Breaſt-bone, pointed like a Sword.

Mucus, Snot or Snivel, a thick ſlimy Excrement, that flows from the Papillary Proceſſes to the Noſtrils and Palate.

Mucus Inteſtinorum, the Slime of the Guts, a ſort of clammy Matter that iſſues from the Glandules or Kernels, whereby thoſe Entrails are defended from any ſharp and hard things that may paſs thro' them.

To **Muddle**, to rout with the Bill, as Geeſe and Ducks do; alſo to make drowſy, and unfit for Buſineſs, as they are who take too large a Mornings Draught in ſtrong Liquors.

Mudereſſes, (among the *Turks*) certain Readers in every Moſque or Stall, that teach Scholars the Publick Service, and inſtruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church; being paid for their Pains, out of the Revenues of their Moſques or Churches.

Mue or **Mew**, a kind of Cage or Coop, where Hawks are kept when they mouls, or change their Feathers. See *Mews*.

Muffle, (among *Chymiſts*) the Cover of a Veſſel call'd a Teſt or Coppel, which is put over it, when ſet on the Fire.

Muffler, a Piece of Cloth, to be ty'd about the Chin.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is appointed by the Grand Seignior, or Emperour himſelf.

Mug, a kind of little earthen Pot, to drink out of.

Mug-wort, an Herb, which being carry'd about a Man, is ſaid to take away Wearineſs: It is good for Wounds, and Fits of the Mother.

Muggets or **Mugwets**, part of the Entrails of Neat Cattel, or of Beaſts of the Foreſt, as Deer, *&c.* See *Gather-bag*.

Muggletonians, a new blaſphemous Sect, which began in *England* about *A. D.* 1657. and is now almoſt extinguiſh'd: They took Name from their Ring-leader *Muggleton*, a Journey-man Taylor, who ſet up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*, pretending they had abſolute Power to ſave and damn whom they pleas'd.

Muhammed. See *Mahomet*.

Mulatto, (*Span.*) one whoſe Father is a Blackmoor or *Indian*, and his Mother of another Nation; or whoſe Mother is a Negro, and his Father of another Country.

Mulberry-tree, a ſort of Fruit-tree. See *Morus*.

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Mulct, (*Lat.*) a Penalty, or Fine of Money, ſet upon one; eſpecially ſuch Fines as a Company of Merchants has Power to lay on Ships or Goods belonging to their Members, in order to raiſe Money for their Uſe, for Maintenance of Conſuls, making Preſents to foreign Princes, *&c.*

Mule, a Beaſt of Carriage, ingender'd between an Aſs and a Mare, or between a Stone-horſe and a She-aſs.

Mule-fern, a ſort of Herb.

Muleteer, a Mule-driver.

Muleto, (*Ital.*) a Beaſt call'd a *Moil*, or great Mule, made uſe of in ſome Parts, for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebria, (*Lat.*) Womens privy Parts; alſo their Monthly Courſes.

Mulier, a Woman, a married Woman, a Wife. In Common Law, it is taken for a Child lawfully begotten; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and afterwards marrying her, he begets another Son; this ſecond Son is call'd *Mulier*, *i. e.* born of a Lawful Mother, and ſhall be Heir to his Father, being preferr'd before his elder Brother born out of Matrimony. In this Caſe the proper Terms are *Baſtard eigne*, *i. e.* elder, and *Mulier puiſne*, *i. e.* younger.

Mulieratus Filius, a lawful Son, begotten of a lawful Wife, and oppos'd to a Natural Son, or Baſtard.

Mulierty, the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Iſſue.

Mulio de Fimo, (in ancient Deeds) a Cart-load or Heap of Dung, to be ſpread upon Land.

To **Mull Wine**, to burn and ſeaſon it with Spice, Sugar, *&c.*

Mullein, a ſort of Herb.

Muller or **Molar**, the upper Stone, with which Painters grind their Colours; from the *Latin* Word *Molere* to grind.

Mullet, a Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Barbel: In *Heraldry*, a Figure like a Star with five Points, being the Difference or diſtinguiſhing Mark for the third Brother, or Houſe; but it is alſo often born for Coat-Armour; as *Ruby on a chief Pearl, two Mullets Diamond.*

In *Surgery*, **Mullet**, is a Sort of ſmall Inſtrument ſomewhat like a pair of Pincers, to pick any offenſive thing out of the Eye, or any other part of the Body, that has but a narrow Paſſage.

Mullio or **Mullo**, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Graſs, or Hay; whence in old *Engliſh* a *Moult*, and now a *Mow* of Hay or Corn.

Mullock, (Country-Word) Dirt, or Rubbiſh.

Mullus, (*Lat.*) the Barbel; a Fiſh.

Mulo-medicina, Medicine for Cattel, the Art and Myſtery of a Mule-Doctor, or Farrier.

Mulſe, Wine mingled, and boil'd up with Honey.

Multa or **Multura Epiſcopi**, a Fine formerly given to the King, that the Biſhop might be impower'd to make his laſt Will and Teſtament, to have the proving of other Mens, and the granting of Adminiſtrations.

Multangled or **Multangular Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has many Angles and Sides.

† **Multifarious**, that is of divers or ſundry ſorts.

Multiformity, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

Multilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) thoſe that have many, or more than four Sides.

Multinomial Quantities, (in *Algebra*) Quantities compos'd of many Names, or Parts. See *Polynomial Root.*

Multipeda, (*Lat.*) the Sow, or Wood-louſe, an Inſect, ſo call'd from its great Number of Feet.

Multiple Proportion, (in *Arithm.*) is when the Antecedent being divided by the Conſequent, the Quotient is more than Unity: Thus 15 is in Multiple Proportion to 5, becauſe being divided by 5, it gives 3 for the Quotient.

Multiple ſuper-particular Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another, more than once; and ſuch an *Aliquot* Part more.

Multiple Super-partient Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another ſeveral times, and ſome Parts of it beſides.

Multiplæ, is a greater Number that contains a leſs, a certain Number of Times without any Remainder: Thus 12 is the Multiplee of 3, becauſe it contains it exactly four times.

Multipliable or **Multiplicable**, that may be multiplied.

Multiplicand, that Number which is propos'd to be multiplied by another.

Multiplication, the Act of multiplying or encreaſing. Alſo the third Rule in *Arithmetick*, which ſerves inſtead of a manifold Addition; wherein there are two Numbers given, *viz.* one to be multiply'd, call'd the *Multiplicand*, and the other that by which it is to be multiply'd, termed the *Multiplicator*, in order to find out or produce a fourth nam'd the *Product*; which ſhall contain either of the Numbers given, as often as the other contains 1 or Unity: Multiplication may be either Single or Compound.

Single Multiplication, is when the Numbers given, conſiſt each of them of one only Figure; as if 6 were to be multiply'd by 3, 9 by 6, &c.

Compound Multiplication, is when either one or both the Numbers given, conſiſt of more Figures than one; as if 134 were to be multiply'd by 2, or 1232 by 23, &c.

In *Geometry*, **Multiplication**, changes the *Species*, or Kind: Thus a Right-line multiply'd by a Right-line, produces a Rectangle, or Plane; and that Rectangle, multiply'd again by another Line, produces a Solid.

Multiplication of Gold or **Silver**, the Art of encreaſing thoſe Metals, which in the Time of King *Henry* IV. was preſum'd poſſible to be effected by Means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compoſitions, and therefore forbidden to be put in Practice, under Pain of being liable to the Puniſhment of Felony, by a Statute made in the fifth Year of his Reign.

Multiplicator or **Multiplier**, (in *Arithm.*) the Number multiplying, or that by which another Number is multiply'd.

Multiplicity, a being manifold, much Variety, a great deal; as *To have a Multiplicity of Buſineſs.*

To **Multiply**, to encreaſe the Number of a Thing; to be ſo encreaſed, or to grow more: In *Arithmetick*, to proceed according to the Rule of Multiplication.

Multiſiliquous Plants. See *Corniculate Plants.*

Multitude, a great Company or Number of Perſons or Things. The *Multitude*, the Mobb, or Crowd of common People.

Multo, **Mutilo**, or **Mutto**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mutton, or Weather-Sheep.

A Multo fortiori or **A Minori ad Majus**, an Argument often us'd by *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, and thus fram'd: *If it be ſo in a Feoffment paſſing a new Right, much more is it for the reſtoring of an ancient Right*, &c.

Multones Auri, certain pieces of Gold-coin, ſo call'd, from their being ſtampt on one Side, with the Figure of a Sheep, or Lamb: This Coin was common in *France*, and ſometimes current in *England.*

Multura or **Molitura**, (in ancient Writers) the Multure, Toll, or Fee, that a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn.

Multura Epiſcopi. See *Multa.*

Mulus, a Mule, a Beaſt of Carriage.

Mum, a ſort of thick Drink, firſt made of Wheat,

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Wheat, and other Ingredients, at *Brunſwick* in *Germany*.

To **Mumble**, to mutter or growl, to chew, or eat untowardly.

Mummer, (*Fr.*) a Masker, or mute Perſon in Maſcarade.

Mummery, masking, or maſcarading, Buffoonry.

Mumming, as *To go a mumming*, or *masking to a Ball*.

Mummy, a natural Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*, and other Eaſtern Countries: Alſo the Subſtance of dead Bodies anciently imbalm'd, with Myrrh, Aloes, and other Spices, and brought out of *Egypt* for Rarities: Theſe Mummies are much us'd in Phyſick, both inwardly and outwardly; being good againſt Bruiſes, ſpitting of Bloud, *&c.*

To **Beat one to Mummy**, to bruiſe him all over.

To **Mump**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet, to diſappoint; to beg, to ſpunge upon.

Mumps, a kind of Quinſey, or Swelling of the Chaps.

Munceriaus, a ſort of Anabaptiſts that made a great Inſurrection in *Germany*, ſo call'd from their Ring-leader *Muncer*.

To **Munch**, to chew.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) belonging to the World; Worldly; as *Mundane Pleaſures*.

Mundbrech, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Breach of the King's Peace, or, as ſome ſay, an Infringement of Privileges: Alſo a breaking of Incloſures or Fences, ſuch as in many Parts of *England* are call'd *Mounds*.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Mundificative or **Mundatory Medicines**, (in *Surgery*) Medicines that are proper for the cleanſing of Ulcers.

To **Mundify**, to cleanſe, or purify.

Municeps, (*Lat.*) One of a Town, whoſe Inhabitants were free of the City of *Rome*, and had a Right to the Offices and Privileges there.

Municipal, belonging to ſuch a Town, or Corporation: The Word is alſo now us'd to ſignify, that belongs to the State or Community of any free City or Town; as *Municipal Laws*, *i. e.* ſuch Laws as a free Town or City enjoys.

Municipalia Sacra, ſuch Rites or Ceremonies in worſhipping the Heathen Gods, as were cuſtomary in any Corporation, before it was infranchis'd, or admitted to the Privileges of the City of *Rome*.

Municipium, any City, or Town Corporate, that enjoy'd ſome or all the Privileges and Liberties belonging to the City of *Rome*, and yet ſtill had particular Laws and Cuſtoms of their own to be govern'd by.

Munificence, Liberality, Bountifulneſs.

Munificent, liberal, bountiful, free of Gift.

Muniment, properly ſignifies any Fortification, or Military Defence: In a Law-Senſe, *Muniments* are authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend or maintain the Title to his Lands or Eſtate.

Muniment-Houſe, a particular Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate, Churches, Caſtles, *&c.* for the keeping of their reſpective Seals, Charters, Evidences, *&c.*

Munition, a Fortification, or Bulwark: Alſo the ſame as Ammunition.

Munition-Ships, ſuch Veſſels as are employ'd to carry Ammunition, *&c.* and to tend upon a Fleet of Men of War.

Mur or **Murr**, a Poſe, or great Cold.

Muræna, (*Lat.*) the *Murena*, a kind of Lampry; a Fiſh.

Murage, a Toll, or Tax, rais'd for the building or repairing of Publick Walls; alſo a Liberty granted to a Town by the King, for collecting Money towards the walling of the Same.

Mural, belonging to a Wall; as a *Mural Crown*, a kind of Crown, which among the ancient *Romans*, was given to him who firſt ſcal'd the Walls of an Enemy's City, or enter'd by the Breach: This Crown was of Gold, or Silver, with Battlements of Walls round about, in the Form of Beams.

Murder, (*Sax.* in Common Law) is a wilful and felonious killing of another, upon premeditated Malice, whether ſecretly or openly, *Engliſh*-man or Foreigner, living under the King's Protection.

Murderer, one that has committed Murder.

Murderers or **Murdering-Pieces**, ſmall Cannon, either of Brass or Iron, having a Chamber or Charge, conſiſting of Nails, old Iron, *&c.* put in at their Breech. They are chiefly us'd in the Forecaſtle, Half-Deck, or Steerage of a Ship, to clear the Decks, when boarded by an Enemy, and ſuch Shot is call'd a *Murdering-Shot*.

Murdering-Battery. See *Battery de Revers*.

Murderous, inclined to commit Murder, bloudy-minded, cruel.

To **Mure up**, (*Lat.*) to wall up; as *To mure up a Door*, *Window*, &c. *i. e.* to ſtop it up with Bricks, Stones, *&c.*

Murengers, two ancient Officers in the City of *Cheſter*, choſen every Year out of the chief Aldermen, to ſee that the City-Walls be kept in good Repair; for the maintaining of which, they receive ſeveral Tolls and Cuſtoms.

Murex, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shell-fiſh, with the Liquor of which, a purple Die was anciently made; alſo the purple Colour it ſelf.

Muriel, a Chriſtian Name of Women, from the *Greek* Word *Myron*, *i. e.* ſweet Ointment.

Murigoin, a ſort of ſtinging Fly, that annoys the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*.

Muring, (in *Architect.*) the raiſing of Walls.

Murmur, (*Lat.*) a buzzing, or humming Noiſe, ſuch as is made by ſeveral Perſons talking together, at the ſame time: Alſo the purling of Brooks and Streams.

To **Murmur**, to grumble, mumble, or mutter, to repine.

Murnival, a Quaternary, or four Cards of the ſame Suit, eſpecially at the Game call'd *Gleek*, *i. e.* all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murr-bird, a ſort of Bird.

Murrain, a Rot, or waſting Diſeaſe among Cattel.

Murrain-graſs, a kind of Herb.

Murrey-Colour, a dark brown or dun Colour.

Murrion, a Steel Head-piece. See *Morion*.

Mus, (*Lat.*) a Mouſe. *Mus Araneus*, the Shrew-Mouſe.

Mus Norvegicus, a kind of Mouſe peculiar to *Norway*, which ſometimes falling from the Clouds in vaſt Numbers, make a great Havock of the Corn, and other Fruits of the Earth.

Muſarh Calla, a certain Cheſt in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, into which Kings us'd to caſt their Offerings.

Muſahib Allah, (*i. e.* a Talker with God) a Name by which the *Turks* call *Moſes*.

Muſaph, a Book that contains the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muſca, (*Lat.*) the Fly, an Inſect.

Muſcæ Caput, a Term in *Anatomy*. See *Myocephalum*.

Muſcadel or **Muſcadine**, a ſort of rich Wine, brought from the Iſland of *Candy*, having a ſweet Scent like Musk.

Muſcadine,

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Muſcadine, a kind of Grape; alſo a ſort of Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

Muſcat, a delicious Grape, of a rich musked Taſte.

Muſcheto or **Moſcheto**, a kind of Inſect, ſomewhat reſembling a Goat; which is very common and troubleſome in many parts of *Africa* and *America*, as alſo in the hotteſt Countries of *Aſia*.

Muſcipeta, (*Lat.*) the Gnat-Snapper, a Bird.

Muſcle, a known Shell fiſh. In *Anatomy*, a Part of the Animal Body, made of Fibres, Fleſh, *&c.* which is the chief Inſtrument of voluntary Motion; and conſiſts of a Head, Belly, and Tail: The *Head* of a Muſcle, is its Beginning, always fixt to the moſt firm Part; the *Belly* being its middle Part, is ſwell'd or ſtretch'd out in all Motion; and the *Tail* is the other Extreme or End, which is faſten'd into the Part to be moved.

Muſcle-Veins, two Veins, *viz.* the Upper and the Lower; the former ariſing from the Muſcles of the Neck, and the latter from the Upper Muſcles of the Breaſts.

Muſcovy-Glaſs. See *Selenitis*.

Muſcular, belonging to the Muſcles.

Muſculoſa Expanſio. See *Myodes Platyſma*.

Muſculous, belonging to, or full of Muſcles.

Muſculous, Fibrous, or **Fiſtulous Fleſh**, ſuch as is the Subſtance of the Heart and other Muſcles.

Muſculus, (*Lat.*) a little Mouſe, the Muſcle-fiſh; alſo a Muſcle in the Body of a Living-Creature.

Muſculus Stapedis, a Muſcle of the Ear, which takes its Riſe from a bony Pipe in the *Os Petroſum*, and is inſerted to the Head of the little Bone call'd *Stapes*.

Muſculus Tibialis Poſticus. See *Tibialis Poſticus*.

Muſcus, Moſs that grows upon Trees, Walls, Rocks, the Banks of Rivers, *&c.*

Muſe, as *To be in a Muſe*, *i. e.* to be in a brown Study, or in a Melancholy Fit.

Muſe or **Muſet**, (a Term in Hunting) the Place thro' which a Hare goes to Relief.

To Muſe upon, to pauſe, ſtudy, or think upon a Matter.

Muſea, **Muſia**, or **Muſiva**, curious Pavements of Moſaick Work; ſo call'd, becauſe ingenious Devices were uſually attributed to the Muſes, and in regard that the Muſes and Sciences were repreſented in them.

Muſen, (among Hunters) is when a Stag or Male Deer caſts his Head.

Muſes, (*Gr.*) the nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, accounted the Goddeſſes of Muſick and Poetry, as alſo Patroneſſes of the other Liberal Arts and Sciences: Their Names are *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpſichore*, *Thalia* and *Urania*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Muſeum, a Study, or Library; alſo a College, or Publick Place for the Reſort of Learned Men.

The **Muſeum** or **Aſhmole's Muſeum**, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, the lower part of which is a Chymical Laboratory, and the upper a Repoſitory of Natural and Artificial Rarities, founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq;

Muſhroom, a ſpungy Subſtance, that grows up of it ſelf without ſowing, and in a little time; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, much us'd in Cookery for exquiſite Ragoos.

Muſical, belonging to Muſick.

Muſician, one well ſkill'd in, or that profeſſes the Science of Muſick.

Muſick, one of the ſeven Liberal Sciences, and a Branch of the *Mathematicks*; having for its Object diſcreet Quantity or Number, tho' not conſidering it in the Abſtract like *Arithmetick*, but with Reſpect to Time and Sound, in order to make a delightful Harmony; alſo the Harmony it ſelf that is ſo made. This Science is alſo *Theorical* and *Practical*.

Theorical Muſick, is that which ſearches into the Nature and Properties of Concords and Diſcords, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

Practical Muſick, ſhews the manner of compoſing all ſorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing, and playing on all ſorts of Muſical Inſtruments.

Muſing, a pauſing, or thinking upon. Among Hunters, the paſſing of a Hare thro' a Hedge.

Muſiva. See *Muſea*.

Muſk, a kind of Perfume, bred in the Bladder of a certain Beaſt, much like a ſmall Deer, but having Hair of a darker Colour, and no Horns: It reſembles a Lump of clotted Bloud, about the bigneſs of an Egg, and is alſo found in ſome other *Indian* Beaſts.

Muſk-Pear, a ſort of Pear; a Fruit.

Muſk-Rats, *American* Rats, that live in Boroughs like Rabbets, and have the Scent of Muſk, by which means they are eaſily diſcover'd, but their Smell is ſaid to cauſe Melancholy.

Muſk-Roſe, a Flower.

Muſk-Trabious, a kind of Herb.

Muſket, (*Fr.*) the Taſſel, or Male of a Sparrow-hawk; a Bird of Prey: Alſo the commoneſt and moſt convenient ſort of Fire-arm, us'd in War: They are to carry a Ball of about an Ounce Weight, and all to be made to the ſame Bore, leſt they ſhould prove uſeleſs, by not fitting the Buller.

Muſket-Baskets, (in *Fortif.*) are Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight or ten Inches Diameter at bottom, and one Foot at top; ſo that being fill'd with Earth, there is Room to lay a Muſket between them at bottom: They are uſually ſet on low Breaſt-works, or upon thoſe that are beaten down, that the Men may ſhelter themſelves, and fire upon the Enemy.

Muſketeer, a Soldier, arm'd with a Muſket. In *France*, there are two Companies, or rather Troops, call'd *Muſquetaires du Roy*, or Muſketeers of the King's Houſe-hold; conſiſting all of Gentlemen admirably well mounted, who ſerve either a-foot, or on Horſe-back, and ſhew their Valour in all deſperate Enterprizes.

Muſketoon, a Blunderbuſs, or ſhort Gun, with a very large Bore, to carry ſeveral Muſket or Piſtol-bullets; being proper to fire amidſt a Crowd, or to keep a Paſs.

Muſkin, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Tit-mouſe.

Muſlin. See *Muſſelin*.

Muſmon, or **Muſimon**, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Ram in *Spain* and *Corſica*, that bore a Gat's Hair, inſtead of Wooll; a Mongrel Creature, ingender'd of a Ram and a She-Goat; alſo a kind of Aſs, Mule, or cut Horſe.

Muſquaſh, a Beaſt common in *New-England*, and ſome other Parts of *America*, reſembling a Beaver in Shape, but not ſo big. The Male has two Stones, which ſmell like Muſk, and never loſe their Scent, if the Beaſt be kill'd in Winter.

Muſquaſpes, a kind of Root in *Virginia* and *Maryland*; with the Juice of which, affording a pleaſant Colour, the *Indians* paint their Mats and Targets.

Muſroll, the Noſe-band of a Horſe-bridle.

Muſs, Scramble; as *To make a Muſs*, *i. e.* to throw things up and down in a Crowd, to make People ſcramble for them.

Muſſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Moſs, or marſhy Ground.

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Mullack, a kind of Drink, much in Uſe among the *Chineſes*.

Mullacus, a ſort of Water-rat or Musk-rat, in *Virginia*, which ſmells very ſtrong of that Perfume.

Mullelin or **Mullin**, (*Fr.*) a fine ſort of Linnen-cloth made of Cotton.

† **Mullitation**, (*Lat.*) a muttering, or ſpeaking between the Teeth.

Mullulman or **Muſulman**, (*Arab.*) faithful in Religion, a Title which the *Turks* and *Mahometans* take to themſelves.

Mult, (*Lat.*) ſweet Wine, newly preſs'd from the Grape, before it has work'd.

Multache or **Multachia**, the Beard of the upper Lip, a Whisker; from the *Greek* Word *Myſtax*, of the ſame Signification.

Multacia, (*Lat.*) a ſort of great Laurel, with a great flagging, whitiſh Leaf.

Multaphis, certain Prophets, or learned Men, among the *Turks*.

Multela, (*Lat.*) the Weeſel, a little Beaſt: Alſo the Eel-powt, a Fiſh.

Muſter, (in warlike Affairs) a Review of Military Forces, in order to take an Account of their Numbers, and the Condition they are in, with their Arms and Accoutrements.

Muſter of Peacocks, (among *Fowlers*) a Flock of that ſort of Fowl.

Muſter-Maſter General. See *Commiſſary General of Muſters*, and *Maſter of the King's Muſters*.

Muſter-Rolls, the Rolls or Liſts of Soldiers found in every Company, Troop, or Regiment, by which they are paid, and the Strength of the Army is known.

To **Muſter**, to review, or take a Review of ſuch Forces; alſo to gather together, to ſhew, or make a Shew of.

Mura Canum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Kennel of Hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

Mura Regia, the *Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, *London*, now the King's Stables, but formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

Mutability or **Mutableneſs**, Changeableneſs, Inconſtancy.

Mutable, changeable, ſubject to Change, inconſtant.

Mutare, (*Lat.*) to change, to exchange. In old Records, to mew up Hawks in the time of their moulting, or caſting their Feathers.

Mutation, Change, Alteration.

Mute, dumb, ſpeechleſs; as *He is as mute as a Fiſh*; alſo not pronounced, in ſpeaking of a Letter of the Alphabet.

Mute Letters, (in *Grammar*) are *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*; ſo call'd, becauſe they have no ſound, without the Help of a Vowel.

Mute Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are thoſe Signs which take Name from Creatures that have no Voice; as *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*; ſo that in Nativities, when the *Significators* are therein, they ſpoil, or cauſe ſome Impediment in the Native's Speech.

To **ſtand Mute**, (Law-Phraſe) is when a Priſoner arraign'd at the Bar, refuſes to plead to his Indictment; or does not anſwer directly, or will not put himſelf upon the Inqueſt, to be try'd by God and the Country.

In Hunting, Hounds are ſaid **To run Mute**, when they run along without making any Cry.

Mute, Dung, eſpecially of Birds: In ancient Records, a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

To **Mute**, to dung, or make Dung, as a Hawk does.

Mutes, (among the *Turks*) certain dumb Perſons that are kept in the Grand Seignior's *Serraglio*, and ſerve as Executioners to ſtrangle Offenders.

To **Mutilate**, to maim, or mangle, to curtail.

Mutilated Degrees, (in *Aſtrol.*) are certain Degrees in ſeveral Signs, which threaten the Native that has them aſcending, with Lameneſs, Halting, Deafneſs, or ſome inſeparable Defect in ſome eminent Member. See *Azimene*.

Mutilation, the Act of mutilating, maiming, or curtailing.

Mutineer, (*Fr.*) one that has been engag'd in a Mutiny; a factious or ſeditious Perſon.

Mutinous, apt to revolt, rebellious, ſeditious, factious.

Mutiny, Revolt from lawful Authority, Sedition, Headſtrongneſs.

To **Mutiny**, to raiſe a Mutiny, to raiſe up in Arms.

To **Mutter**, to ſpeak confuſedly between the Teeth.

Muttouna, a Plant peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, of which the Native *Indians* make Bread.

Mutual, (*Lat.*) alike on both Sides, making equal Returns, interchangeable; as *Mutual Love*, or *Friendſhip*; *To give mutual Aid one to another*, &c.

Mutulus or **Mutilus**, (in *Architect.*) a Stay cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part; in *Maſonry*, 'tis call'd a *Corbel*, and in Timber-Work a *Bracket*: Alſo a ſort of ſquare Modillion ſet under the Cornice of the *Dorick* Order.

Muzroll. See *Muſroll*.

Muzzle, the Snout of certain Beaſts, particularly of an Ox, Lion, Tiger, &c. Alſo a Halter to tie about the Noſe of a Horſe, or Mule; alſo the Mouth of a Gun.

Muzzle-Ring, (in *Gunnery*) the great Circle which encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the Muzzle, or Mouth of a Cannon.

Myacantha, (*Gr.*) the Herb Butchers-broom.

Myagros, an Herb, with a Stalk like Fennel, and Leaves like Madder; Canmeline.

Myar, a kind of Shell-fiſh, like the Purple-fiſh; a Limpin, or Muſcle.

Myrematias or **Myretias**, an Earth-quake, with a hollow bellowing Noiſe.

Myceres, Muſhrooms.

Myteres, the Noſtrils, which receive phlegmatick Humours that diſtill from the Brain, thro' the Papillary Proceſſes.

Mycterifmus, a diſdainful Gibe or Scoff. In *Rhetorick*, a more cloſe kind of Sarcaſm or Taunt.

Mydeſis, Corruption or Rottenneſs, proceeding from too much Moiſture.

Mydriaſis, a too great widening of the Pupil or Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim, by letting in too much Light.

Myelos, Marrow of the Bones, or of the Brain.

Mygale, the Field-mouſe, or Shrew-mouſe.

Myinda, the Play call'd Hoodman blind, Blind-hob, or Blind-mans-buff.

Myle, a Mill, the lower Mill-ſtone. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone of the Knee; alſo a Moon-calf, or falſe Conception.

Mylœcos, a kind of Worm, breeding in Mills.

Myloglofſum, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles, which ariſe on the Back-ſide of the Grinding-teeth, and are let into the Ligament of the Tongue; their Uſe being to turn the Tongue upwards.

Mylohyoideus, a Muſcle that takes up all that Space, which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone call'd *Os Hyodes*, which it moves together with the Tongue, and *Larynx* upwards, forwards, and to each Side.

Mylletwell, a ſort of Cod, or Salt-Fiſh:

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Myliphæ, the falling off of the Hairs of the Eyelids; alſo Medicines againſt the falling off of Hair.

Mynchen, (*Sax.*) a Nun, or vailed Virgin: Whence our *Minnekin Laſs*, *To go a Mincing*, &c.

Myocephalon, the falling of a ſmall Portion of the Coat of the *Uvula*, or Palate of the Mouth; ſo call'd, from its reſembling the Head of a Fly.

Myodes Platyſma or **Muſculoſa Expanſio**, a broad muſculous Opening in the Neck, which proceeds there from a kind of fat Membrane, or Skin.

Myogale. See *Mygale*.

Myologia, a Deſcription of the Muſcles of the Body of a Living-creature.

Myophonos, an Herb that kills Mice.

Myopia or **Myopiaſis**, a Dimneſs or Confuſion of Sight, in beholding diſtant Objects, and yet a Clearneſs of it, in viewing things near at Hand; Purblindneſs.

Myops, One that is purblind, or near-ſighted.

Myoſota or **Myoſotis**, the Herb Mouſe-ear, or Blood-ſtrange.

Myrach, an *Arabick* Word, of the ſame Signification with *Epigaſtrium*; which See.

Myracopium, an Ointment, to take away Wearineſs.

Myrapium, the Musk-Pear; a Fruit.

Myriad, the Number of Ten Thouſand.

Myrica or **Myrice**, a low Shrub, call'd Tamariſk.

Myrinus, the Male Lamprey, a Fiſh.

Myrinx, the ſame as the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear.

Myriophyllon, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Myriſtica Nux, Nutmeg, a kind of Spice.

Myrmecias, a precious Stone, with little Knots like Warts.

Myrmecion, a ſort of Spider: Alſo a kind of Wart, breeding in the Palm of the Hand, or in the Sole of the Foot.

Myrmecites, a Stone, having in it the Figure of an Emmet, or Piſmire.

Myrmecoleo, a little Creature, that preys upon Ants or Piſmires.

Myrmidons, a certain People of *Theſſaly*, who went under the Conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*.

Myrobalans, a Medicinal Fruit, reſembling the *Egyptian* Dates, of which there are five ſorts, *viz. Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*, all of a purging and binding Quality.

Myrobalanum, a Fruit, call'd by Apothecaries *Myrobolan Ben*, or the Nut of *Egypt*, about the Bigneſs of a Filberd; the Kernel of which yields an Oil us'd in precious Ointments.

Myrobolan, a ſort of Plum. See *Mirobolan*.

Myropola, a Seller of ſweet Oils, Ointments, or Perfumes.

Myrrh, a Gum that drops from a Tree in *Arabia*, of the ſame Name, about five Cubits high: It is oily, tranſparent, of a greeniſh Colour, and bitter Taſte; and of good Uſe in Phyſick, againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Myrrhine, belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

Myrrhis, Mock-Chervil, an Herb like Hemlock; ſome call it Kecks, or Aſs-parſley.

Myrrhites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Myrrh, and the Smell of ſweet Ointment.

Myrſine, the Myrtle-Tree. See *Myrtus*.

Myrſinum, wild Fennel, an Herb.

Myrſinites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Honey, and the Smell of Myrtle; alſo an Herb, a kind of Spurge.

Myrrites, Wine made with Myrtle-berries infuſed.

Myrtus, the Myrtle, a kind of Shrub, which bears a little blackiſh Leaf of a very fragrant Scent, and grows only in hot Countries.

Myrus, a great Sea-eel, like a Serpent, and of a reddiſh Colour.

Mys, a Shell-fiſh of the Muſcle-kind.

Myſtagogus, one that interprets Divine Myſteries; alſo he that has the keeping of Church-Relicks, and ſhews them to Strangers.

Myſterious, full of Myſtery, obſcure, hidden, ſecret.

Myſtery, a thing concealed, a Secret not eaſy to be comprehended: The Truths deliver'd by Divine Revelation, into which Humane Reaſon cannot dive, are call'd the *Myſteries of Religion*. Any particular Art, Trade, or Occupation, is alſo termed a Myſtery.

Myſtical, belonging to a Myſtery; as *A Myſtical Senſe*.

Myſticetus, a Fiſh, call'd the Whale's Guide.

Myſtrum, a kind of Meaſure among the *Greeks*, that held about a Spoonful.

Mythological, belonging to Mythology.

Mythologiſt, one skill'd in that Science, an Expounder of Fables.

Mythology, an Account of the fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity; or an Expoſition of Poetical Fictions and Fables.

Mytilus, a kind of Shell-fiſh, a Limpin, a large Muſcle.

Myxa, Snot, or Snivel; alſo a ſort of Prunes or Plums, like Damſins; alſo the Week of a Candle, or Lamp.

Myxon, a Fiſh of the Mullet-kind.

N A

Naam, (from the *Dutch* Word **Nemmen**, *i. e.* to nim, or take hold of) a Common-Law-Term, for the taking of another Man's moveable Goods, which Diſtreſs if reaſonable, and proportionable to the Value of the thing diſtrained for, it is call'd *Lawful Naam*.

Naaman, (*Heb.* comely, fair) a *Syrian* General, who was cur'd of his Leproſy by the Prophet *Eliſha*.

To **Nab**, to ſurprize, or take one Napping; alſo to cog a Die.

Nabal, (*Heb.* Fool or Mad) a rich Churl, whom *David* threaten'd to kill, but was pacify'd by the Prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacka or **Nacta**, (in ancient Deeds) a Yacht, or ſmall Ship; a Tranſport-Veſſel. *Nacta* is alſo an Impoſtume in the Breaſt.

Nacker or **Naker**, (*Fr.*) Mother of Pearl, the Shell of a Fiſh, in which Pearls breed.

Nadab, (*Heb.* a Prince) the Son of *Aaron* the High-Prieſt.

Nadir, (*Arab.* in *Aſtron.*) that Point of the Heaven which is directly under our Feet, and oppoſite to the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point, directly over Head; ſo that both are as it were Poles of the Horizon, and diſtant from it on each Side 90 Degrees.

Nænia, (*Lat.*) funeral Songs, Lamentations, or mournful Tunes, anciently ſung at the burying of the Dead.

Nævus, a Mole, a natural Mark, or Spot in the Body.

Naff, a kind of Bird.

Nag, a young Horſe.

Naiades, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of Rivers and Fountains.

Naiant or **Natant**, (*i. e.* Swimming) a Term in *Heraldry*, when Fiſhes are drawn in an Eſcutcheon, lying along at Length; but if they are ſet upright, the Poſture is call'd *Hauriant*.

Naif, (*Fr.*) a Term apply'd by Jewellers, to a Diamond, or other precious Stone, that looks quick

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and natural, and has all its Properties, as Water, Clearneſs, Shape, *&c.*

Nail, an Iron-pin. In *Meaſure*, the ſixteenth part of a Yard, or two Inches and a Quarter; alſo a Weight of ſeven or eight Pounds in ſome Places.

To **Nail**, to faſten with Nails.

To **Nail Cannon**, is to drive a Nail, or large Spike, by main Force into the Touch-hole, or for want of Spikes, ſmall Flints or other Stones; by which means the Piece is render'd unſerviceable.

Nail-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Naipi, young Doctors in the *Mahometan* Law, who ſometimes ſupply the Place of Judges.

Naiſſant, (*Fr.*) newly born, growing, riſing, or coming forth: In *Heraldry*, it is when a Lion or other Beaſt appears to be iſſuing, or coming out of the middle of a *Feſs*, or other Ordinary; but if it come out from the lower Line of the Ordinary, 'tis termed *Iſſuant*.

Naked Fire, (among *Chymiſts*) an open Fire, or one that is not pent, or cloſed up.

Naked Seeds, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Seeds of Plants, as are not included in any Pod or Caſe; of this kind are thoſe of Pile-wort, Crow-foot, Marſh-mallows, *&c.*

Namation, (Law-Term) a diſtraining, or taking a Diſtreſs: In *Scotland*, it is taken for impounding, or putting in the Pound.

Namaz, a Word us'd among the *Turks*, and ſignifying their Common-Prayer.

Nap, the hairy or ſhaggy part of Woollen Cloth; alſo a ſhort Sleep.

Napæ, Nymphs, or Fairies of the Woods, from the *Greek* Word *Nape*, a Foreſt.

Nape, the hinder part of the Neck.

Napellus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Wolf-bane.

Napery, (*Ital.*) Linnen for the Table, Houſe-hold Linnen.

Naphew or **Nabew**, a *French* Turnep.

Naphtha or **Naphthe**, (*Gr.*) *Babyloniſh* Bitumen, a kind of marly Clay or Slime, which being fired is hard to put out, and burns more vehemently, if Water be caſt on it.

Napier's Bones, certain Numbering Rods, made of ſmall Slips of Paſte-board, Wood, or Ivory, kept in a Pocket-Box; which ſerve to perform Multiplication by Addition, and Diviſion by Subtraction; and are ſo call'd from the Lord *Napier*, or *Neper*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, who firſt invented them.

Napus, (*Lat.*) Navew or Turnep, Navew-gentle, or long Rapes, a ſort of Root.

Narciſſus, (*Gr.*) a Flower of a white, and ſometimes of a yellow Colour; which grows in Gardens, and is commonly call'd *Daffodil*.

Narcoſis, the Faculty of benumming, or taking away the Senſes, as it happens in a Palſey, or by taking Opium.

Narcotical or **Narcotick**, ſtupifying, making ſenſeleſs, benumming.

Narcoticks, Medicines that ſtupify, and take away the Senſe of Pain; ſuch as ſtrong Opiates, *&c.*

Nardum, (*Gr.*) Nard, the Shrub in *India*; elſewhere the Herb bearing Spikenard.

Nardus Celtica. See *Spica Celtica.*

Nardus Indica, or **Spica Indica**, *Indian* Nard, or Spikenard, a Plant that grows like an Onion; good for the Jaundice, Stone in the Kidneys, *&c.*

Nares, the Noſtrils: In *Falconry*, the Holes in a Hawk's Beak.

Narration, a Relation, Report, or Recital of any Particular Circumſtances, or Actions: In *Rhetorick*, the *Narration* is that part of an Oration or Speech in which an Account is given of Matter of Fact.

Narrative, declarative, expreſſive.

A **Narrative**, a Narration, Relation, or Recital.

Narrator, one that makes a Narration, a Relater or Teller: Alſo an old *Latin* Law-Word for a Pleader or Sergeant at Law.

The **Narrow**, a Channel that runs between *Marget-ſand* and the *Main*, from the *North Fore-land* to the Buoys of *Wooll-pack* and *Spell*.

Narther, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Tree, like Fennel-giant.

Naſal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Noſe; as *The Naſal Vein*, *i. e.* the Vein between the Noſtrils. *Naſal* is alſo the Noſe-piece of an Helmet.

Naſalia, Medicines to be put up the Noſtrils.

Naſamonites, (*Gr.*) a Stone of a Bloud-colour, with little black Veins.

Naſcalia, (*Lat.*) Medicines of a round Figure, which on ſome Occaſions are put into the Neck of the Matrix; being made of the ſame Subſtance as the *Peſſaria*. See *Peſſary*.

Naſi Os, (in *Anat.*) a thin but ſolid Bone, which makes the upper part of the Noſe; being ſmooth on the out-ſide, and rough within.

Naſus or **Natta**, (in the *Chymical* or *Paracelſian* Language) a Bunch in the Back.

Naſturtes or **Capucin Capers**, a kind of *French* Bean that gets up upon Branches, or Poles, which are near it: Its Leaf is pretty large, and the Flower of an Orange-colour.

Naſturtium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Noſe-ſmart, Creſſes, or Garden-creſſes; which is of great Virtue in Lethargies, *&c.* either boil'd, or eaten in Sallets.

Naſturtium Aquaticum, Water-creſſes, that often grow in Brooks and watery Places; they are much us'd during the Spring-Seaſon, in Broths to purify the Bloud, and are good for the Stone, Dropſy, *&c.*

Naſturtium Indicum, *Indian* Creſſes; the Flowers of which ſmell, and look very pleaſantly: They are good for a weak and cold Stomach, and for the Wind.

Natalitious, belonging to one's Nativity, or Birth-day.

Nathanael, (*Heb.* the Gift of God) the Son of *Iſhai*; alſo a Perſon to whom our Saviour gave the Character of *A true Iſraelite, without Guile.*

Nates, (*Lat.*) a Buttock, an Haunch.

Nates Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) two round parts of the Brain, bunching out behind the beds of the Optick Nerves, and growing to the upper part of the Marrowy Subſtance.

Natio, a Nation or People, all the Inhabitants of a particular Country: In ſome ancient Writers, it is taken for a Native Place.

National, that belongs to a whole Nation.

National Synod. See *Synod.*

Native, belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, proper.

A **Native**, one born in a certain Place, or one that lives in the Country where he was born. In *Aſtrology*, a Perſon born under a certain Aſpect or Influence of the Stars.

Native Spirit. See *Emphyton Thermon.*

Nativitas, (*Lat.*) Birth, or the being born in a Place: In a Law-Senſe, it was anciently taken for Bondage or Villenage; as *Terram quam nativi ſui tenuerunt de ſe in Nativitate*, Mon. Angl.

Nativity, Birth, or firſt Entrance into the World: Among *Aſtrologers*, it is taken for the true Time of any Perſon's Birth, when in a peculiar manner he becomes liable to the Influences of the Heavenly Bodies; but the Term is more eſpecially apply'd to a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, carefully drawn at that Moment of Time.

Nativo habendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lay for the apprehending of a Lord's Villain, or Bond-man, run

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run from him, and for restoring him again to the Lord.

Nativus, native, natural, inbred: In Ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant, and so distinguish'd from one that suffers himself to be sold: There being three sorts of Servants, *viz.* Natives, Bond-men, and Villains.

Natrix, the Water-Snake, or Serpent.

Natta, a great soft Swelling without Pain and Colour, which usually grows in the Back, and sometimes on the Shoulders; its Root is slender, yet it encreases prodigiously, even to the Bigness of a Melon or Gourd: Also a Mark in any Part, such as Infants often bring along with them into the World.

Natura, Nature; also the Privy Parts.

Natural, belonging to, or proceeding from Nature, such as Nature made it, not counterfeit; also free, easy, unaffected, genuine, proper.

Natural Concrete. See *Concrete*.

Natural Day, the Space of Twenty-four Hours. See *Day*.

Natural Faculty, an Action depending chiefly upon the Brain, whereby the Body is nourish'd, encreas'd, and preserv'd by the Blood and Animal Spirits. See *Vital Faculty*.

Natural Horizon, the same as *Sensible Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

Natural Philosophy. See *Physica*.

Natural Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Natural Son, a base-born Son, a Bastard.

Natural Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Natural Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours. See *Year*.

A Natural, a Fool, or Changeling.

Naturalist, one that understands natural Causes, or is skill'd in Natural Philosophy.

Naturalization, the Act of naturalizing, when an Alien or Foreigner is made the King's Natural Subject. See *Denison*.

To **Naturalize**, to admit into the Number of Natural Subjects; also to receive a foreign Expression, or Word, into the Original Stock of a Language.

Naturalness, Natural Affection.

Nature, the universal Disposition of all Bodies; the Government of Divine Providence directing all Things by certain Rules and Laws. Also the Essence of any incorporeal Thing; as, *'tis in the Nature of God to be Good, of the Soul to think*, &c. Also the Principle of all created Beings, the Original Quality or Property of Things; Condition, Disposition, Humour.

Naval, belonging to a Navy, or Fleet of Ships, or to Sea-Affairs.

Naval Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold or Silver, with the Figure of Beaks of Ships, which was usually given as a Reward, to one who first boarded the Enemies Ships.

Nave, the Stock of a Wheel, that part into which the Spokes are set: Also the main Part or Body of a Church.

Navel, a Part of the Body.

Navel-Gall, a Disease in Horses.

Navel-Timbers, the Futtocks, or Ribs of a Ship.

Navel-wort, a kind of Herb.

Navet, part of an Incense-pan, or Censer-box.

Naviculare Os, (in *Anat.*) otherwise call'd *Cymbiforme*, the third Bone of each Foot, in that part of it which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Navigable, that may be sailed on, passable by Ships, or Boats; so Rivers that will bear Vessels of good Burden, are said *To be Navigable*.

To **Navigate**, to sail on the Sea.

Navigation, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct or guide a Ship at Sea, the nearest and safest Way, and in the shortest time to any appointed Place, or from one Port to another; and it is twofold, either *Proper* or *Improper*.

Proper Navigation, is when the Voyage is perform'd in the Vast Ocean, out of Sight of all Land; in which Case, the Master of a Ship must be well skilled in the Use of Charts, Compasses, Log-line, and all good Instruments that are requisite for taking Observations, *&c.*

Improper Navigation, otherwise call'd *Coasting*, is when the Places are at no great Distance one from another; so that the Ship usually sails in Sight of Land, and is within Soundings; for which purpose, there is required a good Knowledge of the Lands, the Use of the Compass, Lead, Sounding-line, *&c.*

Navigator, a Sailer, or Sea-Traveller.

Navis, (*Lat.*) a Ship, or Bark; any sort of Sea-Vessel.

Navis or **Navicula**, (in ancient Writers) a small Dish to hold Frankincense, before it was put into the Censer, or Smoaking-pot; probably so call'd from its Shape, resembling a little Ship, or Boat.

Navis Ecclesiæ, the Nave or Body of a Church, distinguish'd from the Quire, and the Wings or Isles.

Naulage, the Fraight, or Passage-money, paid for carrying Goods by Sea.

Naulum, (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) was a Piece of Money put into the Mouth of a deceased Person, to pay *Charon*, the Ferry-man of Hell, for the Passage over the *Stygian* Lake. Also the Fare paid for Passage over the Sea in a Ship.

Naumachy, a Mock Sea-fight; the Representation of a Sea-fight on a Stage, *&c.*

Nausea, properly a being Sea-sick, a Qualm or List to vomit, with Sickness and Uneasiness; Loathing.

To **Nauseate**, to loath, to be disgusted at, or quite out of Conceit with.

Nauseous or **Nauseative**, going against one's Stomach, making one ready to vomit; loathsome.

Nautical or **Nautick**, belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Nautical Chart and **Compass**, certain Instruments for Navigation. See *Chart* and *Compass*.

Nautical Planisphere, a Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Use of Mariners.

Nauticus Musculus. See *Tibialis Posticus*.

The **Nautilus** or **Sailer**, a sort of Shell-fish, that swims like a Boat with a Sail.

Navy, a Fleet, or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the Navy, an Officer, whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Accounts of all Boatswains and Carpenters of the King's Navy, *&c.* his Salary being 500 Pounds *per annum*.

Treasurer of the Navy, whose Office is to receive Money out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to pay all Charges of the Royal Navy, by Order from the principal Officers of it; for which he has a Salary of 3000 Pounds *per annum*.

Nazal. See *Nasal*.

Nazareneş, a Name given to Christ and his Disciples, from the Town of *Nazareth*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, where our Blessed Saviour spent a considerable part of his Life, before his Baptism.

Nazarites, a Sect among the ancient *Jews*, so call'd, upon Account of their being separated from others, by vowing themselves to God for a certain Time; during which, they were to obstain from

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Wine and Grapes, and from all ſorts of heady Liquors. They were alſo oblig'd to let their Hair grow without cutting, and to obſerve ſeveral other Ceremonies, from all which they were freed when the Term of their Vow was expir'd.

Naze, the Name of a Cliff, or Point of Land, lying right over againſt the Buoy of the *Gun-fleet*.

Ne admittas, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the Patron of any Church, who doubts that the Biſhop will admit a Clerk to a Benefice, who is preſented by another; which Writ is to forbid the Biſhop to collate or admit any to that Church.

To **Neal** or **Anneal**, to bake or heat in the Fire; as *To neal Glaſs*, *Metals*, &c.

Neal'd to, (Sea-Term) when it is deep Water, cloſe to the Shore.

Neap. See *Neep*.

Near, as *No near*, a Word us'd at Sea, to bid the Steerſ-man cauſe the Ship to go more large, or right before the Wind.

Neat, any kind of Beeves; as an Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

Neat-herd, a Keeper of Neat Cattel.

Neat-Land, (Law-Word) Land granted, or let out to the Yeomanry.

Neats-Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

Neat-Weight, the Weight of a pure Commodity, without the Cask, Bag, *&c.* Or when it is clear'd from Duſt or Droſs by Garbling, *&c.*

Neaving, a Country-Word for Barn, or Yeſt.

Nebula, (*Lat.*) a Miſt, or Fog,

Nebule or **Nebuloſe**, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-line of any Bordure or Ordinary, is drawn ſo as ſomewhat to reſemble the Figure of Clouds.

Nebulgea, (in the *Chymiſts* Language) the Salt of the Moiſture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and harden'd by the Heat of the Sun.

Nebulous, miſty, foggy, cloudy, gloomy, overcaſt.

Nebulous Stars, certain fixed Stars, of a dull, pale, and dim Light; ſo call'd, becauſe they look cloudy, or bring Clouds, and ſetting with the Sun, render the Air troubled, and dusky.

Neceſſaries, things needful for Humane Life.

Neceſſary, needful, indiſpenſible, unavoidable.

To **Neceſſitate**, to compel, to force, as it were of Neceſſity.

Neceſſitous, that is in Want; needy, poor.

Neceſſity, Indiſpenſibleneſs, the State of a thing that muſt needs be; alſo Extremity, Straight, Diſtreſs; Poverty, Need, Want.

Neck-Verſe. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Necromancer, (*Gr.*) a Magician, Wizard, or Conjurer.

Necromancy, an Art, by which Communication is held with the Devil, ſo as to call up the Spirits of the Dead; ſuch as the Witch of *Endor* made Uſe of to cauſe *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*.

Necromantick, belonging to that black Art.

Necroſis, (in *Divinity*) a mortifying of corrupt Affections: In *Surgery*, a perfect Mortification of the ſoft and hard Parts of the Body.

Nectar, a certain pleaſant Liquor, which the Poets feign to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it would become Immortal: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for a Medicinal Drink, of a moſt delightful Taſte, Colour, and Smell.

Nectarea, the Herb Elicampane, ſo call'd by way of Excellency.

Nectarean, belonging to Nectar.

Nectarine, a ſort of ſmooth Peach, a delicious Fruit.

Nectarites, a Drink, or Wine, made of Elicampane.

Neece, the Daughter of a Brother, or a Siſter.

Needle. See *Box* and *Needle*.

Needle of the Mariners Compaſs, that Iron-wire which is touch'd with the Load-ſtone.

The **Needles**, certain Shelves in the Sea, about the Iſle of *Wight*.

Neep-tides, thoſe Tides which happen when the Moon is in the Middle of the ſecond and laſt Quarters, and are oppoſite to the *Spring-tides*: For as the higheſt of the latter is three Days after the Full or Change; ſo the loweſt of the Neep is four Days before the Full or Change; and then the Sea-men ſay, It is *Deep Neep*, or *Dead Neep*.

A Ship is alſo ſaid **To be neeped**, when Water is wanting, ſo that ſhe cannot get off the Ground, out of a Harbour or Dock.

Neez-wort, a kind of Herb.

† **Nefandous**, (*Lat.*) not to be ſpoken, or mention'd: hainous, horrible.

† **Nefarious**, very wicked, villainous, abominable.

Negation, a denying, or gain-ſaying.

Negative or **Negatory**, belonging to Denial; as *The King has the Negative Voice*.

Negative Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch Quantities as have the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) ſet before them, and are ſuppos'd to be leſs than nothing; being directly contrary to *Affirmative*, *Poſitive*, or *Real Quantities*.

A **Negative**, a denying Propoſition, or Expreſſion; as *The Malefactour ſtands upon the Negative*, *i. e.* denies the Fact he is charged with.

A **Negative Pregnant**, (Law-Term) a Negative implying alſo an Affirmative; as when a Man being accus'd to have done a thing on ſuch a Day, or in ſuch a Place, denies he did it, after the manner and form declared, which nevertheleſs implies that he did it in ſome ſort.

Neglect, Omiſſion, Want of Care, Diſregard.

To **Neglect**, not to take Care of, to forget, to ſli , to let go or let ſlip.

Negligence, Remiſneſs, Retchleſneſs; ill looking to a thing, Careleſneſs, Heedleſneſs.

Negligent, neglectful, ſlack in Buſineſs; careleſs.

† **Negoce**, Trading, Dealing, Management of Affairs, Buſineſs.

To **Negotiate**, to tranſact, to manage, to traffick.

Negotiation, the Management of Publick Affairs; an Affair, Concern, or Treaty managed; a trafficking or trading.

Negotiator, a Manager of Buſineſs.

Negotiatrix, a Woman that manages, a Female Manager.

Negotious, full of Buſineſs.

Negro, one born in *Nigritia* or *Negro-Land*, a Country of *Africa*; a Black-moor.

Nehemiah, (*Heb.* the Reſt of the Lord) one of the leſſer Prophets among the *Jews*, and a zealous Promoter of the Reparation of the City of *Jeruſalem*, after the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

Neif or **Neife**, a Law-Word for a Bond-Woman.

Writ of Neifty, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour claim'd ſuch a Woman for his *Neif*; but it is now quite out of Uſe.

To **Neigh**, to cry as a Horſe does.

Neighing-Bird, a little Bird, that imitates the Neighing of a Horſe.

Neighbour, one that dwells, or is ſeated near to another.

Neighbourhood, the Place near that one lives in, or the whole Body of Neighbours.

Neighbouring, adjoyning, bordering upon.

Neighbourly,

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Neighbourly, becoming a Neighbour, friendly; as *A Neighbourly Office.*

Ne injuste vexes, a Writ that lies for a Tenant diſtrained by his Lord for other Services than he ought to make; being a Prohibition to the Lord, enjoyning him not to diſtrain.

Nenufarum, a Word us'd by the *Chymiſts*, and Followers of *Paracelſus*, for Spirits in the Air.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a Flower, commonly call'd a Water-lilly.

Neomenia, (*Gr.*) the time of the New Moon, or of the Moon's Change.

Neophyte, (*i. e.* newly planted, or ſet) a Perſon newly enter'd upon any Profeſſion, a Learner, or Novice: Alſo one lately converted or turn'd to the Chriſtian Faith.

Nep or **Nip**, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe call'd Cat-mint.

Nepenthes, (*Gr.*) an Herb mention'd by *Pliny*, which being put into Wine drives away Sadneſs; ſome take it for Bugloſs, or wild Penny-royal: Alſo a kind of Medicine otherwiſe call'd *Opiate* or *Laudanum.*

Neper's Bones or **Rods**, See *Napier's Bones.*

Nepeta, (*Lat.*) Nep, or Cats-mint, an Herb good againſt the ſtinging of Scorpions.

Nephalia, a Sacrifice and Feaſt of the *Greeks*, call'd *The Feaſt of ſober Men*, at which the *Athenians* offer'd to the Sun and Moon, and other Deities, a Drink made of Water and Honey.

Nephelæ, Clouds; alſo thoſe Threads which appear as it were little Clouds in the midſt of Urine: Alſo certain ſmall white Spots in the Eyes; or little white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

Nephew, the Son of a Brother, or Siſter.

Nephritick, troubled with a Diſeaſe in the Reins.

Nephriticks, Medicines againſt thoſe Diſeaſes.

Nephriticum Lignum, otherwiſe call'd *Santalum Cæruleum*, a kind of Wood that grows in New *Spain*, and is us'd in Diſeaſes of the Reins.

Nephriticus Lapis, a ſort of green Stone brought from the *Indies* and *Spain*, which is us'd in Nephritick Pains.

Nephritis, a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys, proceeding from an ill Diſpoſition, or from an Inflammation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompany'd with vomiting, and ſtretching of the Thigh.

Nephros, a Kidney, one of which is plac'd on each Side of the lower Belly about the Loins, under the Liver and Spleen.

Nephrotomia, a cutting, or opening of the Kidneys.

Nepotiſm, (*Lat.*) a Word made uſe of to expreſs the extravagant Power often given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in the Government of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Nereides, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea.

Nerion, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond, which ſome call *Oleander*, others Roſe-again, and others Roſe-laurel, or Roſe-bay.

Nerites, the Mermaid's Trumpet, a Shell-fiſh, that ſails on the Sea.

Neroly, a ſort of Perfume.

Nerval Bones, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the hinder part of the Head.

Nerve or **Sinew**, a fibrous, round, long, white Subſtance, and full of Pores, which conveys the Animal Spirits to make the Parts of the Body more moveable and ſenſible.

Nervosity, a being full of Nerves or Sinews, Strength, Vigour.

Nervous, full of Nerves, ſinewy, ſtrong, luſty, brawny; alſo ſtrong, ſolid, weighty, in ſpeaking of an Argument, or Diſcourſe.

Nervus, (*Lat.*) a Nerve, or Sinew, the String of a Bow, or of a Muſical Inſtrument: Among *Herbaliſts*, a long Filament or tough String, which runs a-croſs, or length ways, in the Leaf of a Plant; as in Plantane, *&c.*

Neſh, (old Word) tender.

Neſs, a Word formerly taken for a Point of Land running into the Sea, and ſtill us'd in that Senſe, in ſeveral compound Names of Places in *England*; as *Holderneſs*-Promontory in *York-ſhire*, *Sheerneſs*-Fort in *Kent*, &c.

Neſt, a little Lodgment, in which Birds hatch, and breed their Young; an Harbour for Thieves or Pirates.

Neſt of Cheſts or **Coffers**, three in Number. *Neſt of Rabbets*, a Company of them, ſo call'd by Foreſters.

To **Neſtle**, to make a Neſt, as a Bird does, to ſettle any where. To *Neſtle about*, to move here and there, to be reſtleſs or uneaſy.

Neſtling, a young Bird unfledg'd, newly taken from the Neſt.

Neſtor, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, King of *Pylos*, famous for his Prudence, Eloquence, and the great Age he liv'd to, ſaid to be about 300 Years, continuing ſound both in Body and Mind: Whence it is that when we wiſh a Man a long Life, we wiſh him the Age of *Neſtor*.

Neſtorians, a ſort of Hereticks, that took Name from their Ring-leader *Neſtorius*; and whoſe chief Tenet was, That there are two Perſons as well as two Natures in Chriſt.

Net-Maſonry, a particular ſort of muring, or walling.

Nether, lower; as *The Nether Mill-ſtone.*

Netherlands, the Low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

Nettings, (Sea-Term) ſmall Ropes faſten'd together with Rope-yarn, in form of a Net, and uſually laid in the Waſtes of Ships, between the two Maſts, to ſerve inſtead of Gratings.

Nettle, a well known ſtinging Herb.

Nettle-tree, a Tree, otherwiſe call'd the Lote-tree.

To **Nettle**, to ſting with Nettles; to nip, bite, teaz, or vex.

Neuras, (*Gr.*) an Herb good againſt Cats, or Weakneſſes of the Nerves or Sinews.

Neurodes, a ſort of lingering Feaver, ſo call'd by Dr. *Willis*, becauſe the Nervous Juice being corrupted, occaſions an *Atrophy*, or Defect of Nouriſhment, and Decay in the Parts of the Body.

Neuroides, wild Beet, an Herb.

Neurologia, a Diſcourſe on, or Deſcription of the Nerves of a Humane Body.

Neuron, a Nerve, or Sinew.

Neurospaſton, an Herb that bears a black Grape, with a Sinew in the Kernel of it.

Neuroticks, Remedies againſt the Diſeaſes of the Nerves.

Neurotomus, one who is troubled with a pricking of the Nerves, or one that diſſects them Anatomically.

Neurotomy, a cutting, or opening of the Nerves; the pricking of the Nerves, a Diſtemper; or a pricking of them by unskilful Blood-letting.

Neuter, (*Lat.*) neither the one nor the other; neither of the two, that is of neither Party, or Side.

Neuter Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that is neither Maſculine nor Feminine.

Neuter Verb. See *Verb.*

Neutha, (in the *Chymiſts* Language) a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of new-born Infants.

Neutral,

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Neutral, being of the Neuter Gender; as *Neutral Nouns*; belonging to a Verb Neuter; as *in a Neutral Manner or Sense:* Also that takes part with neither Side; as *To ſtand Neutral* or *Neuter.*

Neutral or **Adiaphorous Spirits**, certain Spirits diſtill'd from Tartar, and ſome ſorts of weighty Wood; ſo call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, becauſe he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits. See *Adiaphorous.*

Neutrality, the State of one that is Neuter; a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

Neutro-Paſſive Verbs, (in *Grammar*) Verbs Neuter that have their Preterperfect Tenſe form'd out of a Paſſive Participle; as *Gaudeo, gaviſus ſum; audeo, auſus ſum; ſoleo, ſolitus ſum*, &c.

New, that is of little ſtanding, made lately, freſh; never us'd, or worn before.

New Algebra. See *Algebra.*

New College, a College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Winchester.*

New Inn. See *Inns of Chancery.*

New-years-gift, a Preſent yearly made to Friends on the firſt Day of *January*; a Cuſtom deriv'd from the ancient *Romans*, who us'd to offer Preſents to the Emperours in the *Capitol*, though they were abſent.

News, new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings; Advice of a thing that has been done, or that has happen'd lately.

Newt or **Eft**, a ſmall ſort of Lizard.

Nias-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; from the *French* Word *Niais, i. e.* ſimple, ſilly, fooliſh.

To **Nibble**, to bite a little by Degrees, and often.

Nice, curious, tender, ſqueamiſh; apt to take pet; touchy; ſcrupulous, ſhy; exact, ſubtil; tickliſh, dangerous, difficult.

Nicea or **Nice**, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the firſt general Council held there, *A. C.* 314. by Appointment of the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great; in which 318 Biſhops were aſſembled to beat down the *Arian* Hereſy.

Nicean or **Nicene**, belonging to that City; as *The Nicene Creed*, a particular Creed, or Confeſſion of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice.*

Nicety or **Niceneſs**, Curiouſneſs, Exactneſs, Subtilty: *Niceties*, nice Ways, or Points, Criticiſms.

Niche, (in *Architect.*) a hollow Place in a Wall, or Pile of Building, for a Statue, or Image.

Nichils. See *Nihils.*

Nicholaitans, a ſort of Hereticks, that held it lawful to have their Wives in Comition, and were ſo call'd from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, whom the Apoſtles made one of the Seven Deacons.

Nicholas, a common proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, victorious over the People.

Nicia, a Chriſtian Name of Women, of the ſame Derivation.

To **Nick**, to notch; alſo to hit upon exactly, to do in the very Point of Time.

Nick-Name, a Comical or odd Name given to a Perſon in Deriſion, or by Way of Drollery.

Nicodemites, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo nam'd from their imitating *Nicodemus*, who made Profeſſion of his Faith in private.

Nicotian, a Plant, ſo call'd from one *John Nicot*, a *French*-man, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, and now well known by the Name of Tobacco.

Nictans Membrana. See *Membrana Nictitans.*

Nide, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Falconry*, for a Flock of Pheaſants.

Niderling, **Nidering**, **Nithing**, or **Niding**, an old *Engliſh* Word ſignifying a Coward, a ſorry hen-hearted Fellow.

Nidget, an Idiot, a Ninny, or meer Fool.

Nient Compriſe, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Exception made to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the thing deſired is not compris'd or contain'd in that Act or Deed on which the Petition is grounded.

Nifle, (old Law-Word) a Trifle, a thing of little or no Value.

Nigella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, ſo call'd becauſe its Seed is black, and commonly *Gith*; alſo the Guiney-Pepper Plant; the Seed of which is chiefly us'd in Phyſick, to encreaſe Milk, provoke Urine, and the Courſes, *&c.*

Niggard, one that is too ſparing, or ſaving; a covetous, ſtingy, or cloſe-fiſted Perſon.

Night, a Part of the Natural Day, during which, the Sun does not appear above our Horizon.

Night-Mare, or rather **Night-mar**, from the *Daniſh* Word *Mar* Evil; a Diſtemper caus'd by undigeſted Humours fuming up into the Brain, and ſtopping the Paſſage of the *Animal* Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move. See *Incubus.*

Night-rail, a ſort of Gorget, or Whisk, made of fine Linnen; which Women uſually wear in their Chambers.

Night-Raven, a kind of Owl; a Bird.

Night-ſhade, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Dwale*, and *petty Morrel.*

Nightingale, a Bird that ſings very ſweetly.

Nigrica Fabrilis, (*Lat.*) Black-lead, a Mineral, which ſeems to be peculiar to *England.*

Nihil, Nothing. In Common Law, *Nihils* or *Nichils*, are Iſſues or Debts which the Sheriff, who is oppos'd, ſays are nothing worth, by Reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Parties that ſhould pay them.

Nihil capiat per Billam or **per Breve**, a Form us'd, when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

Nihil dicit, (*i. e.* he ſays nothing) a Failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the Day aſſigned; whereupon Judgment paſſes upon him of Courſe, as ſaying nothing in his own Defence.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the Nichils, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of all Sums that are inchill'd by the Sheriff upon Eſtreat of the Green-wax, when ſuch Summs are ſet on Perſons either not found out, or not able to pay; which Roll he delivers into the Treaſurer's Remembrancers-Office.

Nile, a noted River that runs thro' the midſt of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia.*

Nill, the Sparkles that fly from Metals as they are trying in a Furnace.

Nilling, (old Word) unwilling.

To **Nim**, to take by Stealth, to filch.

Nimbot, (*Fr.*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nincumpoop or **Nickumpoop**, a meer Block-head, Sot or Dolt; a ſenſeleſs or dull-witted Fellow.

Ninny or **Ninny-hammer**, a ſilly ſoftly Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of.

Ninth Sphere. See *Nona Sphæra.*

Nippers, a Surgeon's Inſtrument us'd for diſmembring, *&c.* In Sea-Affairs, Nippers are ſmall Ropes with a little Truck at one End, and ſometimes only a Waleknot; their Uſe being to hold off the Cable from the Main, or Jeer-Capſtan, when the

Cable

Cable is ſo great, ſo ſlimy, or ſo wet, that it cannot be ſtrain'd with the bare Hand.

Nipple-wort, an Herb, ſo call'd, becauſe it is reckon'd good for ſore Nipples.

Niſi Prius, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Jury is impannell'd, and return'd before the Juſtices of the Bench, the one Party or the other requeſting to have it for the Eaſe of the Country; whereby the Sheriff is requir'd to cauſe the Inqueſt to appear before the Juſtices in the ſame County at their Coming.

This Writ is call'd **Niſi Prius**, from thoſe two *Latin* Words expreſs'd therein, for that it obliges the Sheriff to bring to *Weſtminſter*, the Men impannelled at a certain Day, or before the Juſtices of the next Aſſizes, *Niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*, *i. e.* Unleſs they come before to ſuch a Place.

Niſroch, (*Heb.* Flight) the Name of an ancient Idol among the *Syrians*.

Niſus, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Hawk, the Sparrow-hawk, or Hobby.

Nitrous, full of Nitre, or partaking of its Nature.

Nitrum, Nitre, or Salt-peter, which is either Natural or Artificial; and ſo call'd from *Nitria*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was heretofore made in great Quantities.

Spirit of Nitre, a very ſharp and corroſive Liquor drawn from Salt-peter; which is the beſt ſort of *Aqua fortis*, us'd for the diſſolving of Metals. See *Spirit*.

Nixus, (*Lat.*) Force, Straining, Labour: Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation, or Cluſter of Stars, which repreſents *Hercules* having his Knee bent, and endeavouring to ſtrike at the Dragon's Head: It is alſo call'd *Ingeniculum* and *Engonaſin* in *Greek*.

Noah, (*Heb.* ceaſing or reſting) the Son of *Lamech*, a juſt and upright Perſon, who by God's Appointment built an Ark, in which he and his Family were ſav'd from the Univerſal Deluge.

Nobilitated, (*Lat.*) made noble.

Nobility, the Quality, Order, or Degree of a Noble-man; alſo the whole Body of Noble-men, in a particular Country.

Noble, raiſed above the Gentry and Commonalty, either by Birth, or the Prince's Favour: Alſo great, brave, renowned; generous or free, coſtly, ſtately.

Noble Parts, (of the Body) are the Brain, Heart, and Liver.

A **Noble**, an ancient Coin now not in uſe; yet the Name of it is ſtill retain'd to expreſs the Value of Six Shillings and eight Pence Sterling: A *Noble* is alſo a *Scotch* Coin worth 6 *d. Engliſh*, and of which three make a Pound.

A **Noble** or **Nobleman**, a Perſon of Honour; as a Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron.

Nobleneſs, Nobility of Bloud, Greatneſs of Mind or Expreſſions, *&c.*

Nobleſs, the Nobility, or Noblemen.

Nocent, guilty of ſome Crime, or Offence; hurtful, miſchievous.

Noctambulo, (*Lat.*) a Night-walker, one that walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over high and dangerous Places, without perceiving it.

Noctiluca, a certain Subſtance, Chymically prepar'd; ſuch as will ſhine of it ſelf in the dark, without being expos'd to the Light or Air. See *Phoſphorus*.

Noctulabe, an Inſtrument made Uſe of to find how much the North Star is higher or lower than the Pole, at all Hours of the Night.

Nocturnal, belonging to the Night-time, Nightly; as *Nocturnal Viſit, or Meeting*, &c.

Nocturnal Arch, (in *Aſtron.*) is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through from their Riſing to their Setting.

Among *Aſtrologers*, thoſe Signs and Planets are ſaid *To be Nocturnal*, in which Paſſive Qualities excell, as Moiſture and Dryneſs.

A **Nocturnal**, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Box, Ivory, or Braſs, and divided on both Sides, for taking the Height or the Depreſſion of the Pole-ſtar, in order to find the Latitude of the Place, and the Hour of the Night.

Nocturnal or **Nocturn**, (among *Roman* Catholicks) part of the Mattins or Church-Service, being certain Pſalms and Prayers, ſo call'd, becauſe they are ſaid about Midnight.

Nocumentum, (*Lat.*) Harm, Hurt, Dammage: In a Law-Senſe, it is taken for a Nuſance.

Nodes, (in *Aſtron.*) are the Points of the Interſection of the Orbit of the Sun or any other Planet with the Ecliptick; ſo that the Point where a Planet paſſes over that Line out of Southern Latitude into Northern, is call'd the *North* or *Aſcending Node*: And on the contrary, where it goes from North to South, it is termed, the *South* or *Deſcending Node*; the former being alſo uſually call'd the *Dragon's Head*, and the latter the *Dragon's Tail*.

Nodoſity, a being full of Nodes, or Knots.

Nodous, knotty; as *A Nodous Plant*.

Nodus or **Node**, a Knot, or Nooſe: In *Surgery*, a kind of gummy Swelling, made by the ſettling of a groſs Humour between the Bone and the *Perioſteum*, or thin Skin that covers it. In *Dialling*, the *Axis* or Cock of the Dial; by the Shadow of which, either the Hour of the Day, in Dials without Furniture, or the Parallels of the Sun's Declination, with its Place in the Ecliptick, the *Italian* or *Babyloniſh* Hours, *&c.* are ſhewn in thoſe Dials that have Furniture. Alſo a Hole in the Cieling of a Room, or in any Pane of Glaſs in a Window, to make a Dial on the Wall, Floor, Cieling, *&c.*

Nodus or **Nodulus**, a Bag of Phyſical Ingredients, proper for the Diſeaſe, put into Wine, Beer, *&c.* the Tincture of which is to be drunk by the Patient.

Noſſus or **Naufus**, (in old Records) a Coffin made of Wood.

Noiſome, loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

Noli me tangere, (*i. e.* touch me not) a kind of Herb, whoſe Seed ſpirts away as ſoon as it is touch'd: Alſo a Diſeaſe, wherein the Part aggrieved the oftner it is touch'd, the worſe it grows; a ſort of Canker in the Face, eſpecially above the Chin: The Term is alſo ſometimes apply'd to the Venereal Diſeaſe or *French* Pox.

Nomæ, (*Gr.*) certain deep and rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

Nomas, an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on, conſumes any part of the Body.

Nombles. See *Numbles*.

Nombril, (*Fr.*) the Navel, a part of the Body: In *Heraldry*, the lower Point in an Eſcutcheon, which is below the *Feſſe*-Point, and above the *Baſe*.

Nome, (*Lat.* in *Algebra*, *i. e.* a Name or Part) any Quantity with a Sign ſet before it, by which it is uſually join'd with ſome other Quantity; and then the Whole is termed *A Binomial*, *a Trinomial*, &c.

Nomen, a Name. The *Greeks* had only one Name, but the *Romans* had three or four, *viz. Prænomen, Nomen, Cognomen*, and ſometimes *Agnomen*. The *Prænomen* is that which belong'd to every Perſon

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ſon in particular; the *Nomen* or Name is that which denotes the Houſe, from which one is deſcended; and the *Cognomen* or Sirname is that which belongs to a particular Family, or to a Branch of that Houſe. See *Agnomen*. In Gramar, *Nomen* is a part of Speech, call'd a *Noun*; which See.

Nomenclator, one that calls Perſons or Things by their proper Names: Among the *Romans*, a Perſon who accompany'd thoſe that ſtood for any publick Place or Office, and whiſper'd to them the Names of all the Citizens they met with, that they might ſalute them, and call every one by his Name; a Remembrancer.

Nomenclatura, a ſet of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſual and ſignificant Words of a Language.

Nominal, belonging to a Name.

Nominalia, certain Feſtivals, in which the ancient *Romans* gave Names to their Children; for Males it was the Eighth Day, and for Females the Ninth, which was call'd *Dies Luſtricus*.

To **Nominate**, to name or mention, to appoint; to propoſe one to be fit to be choſen, to bear an Office, *&c.*

Nomination, a nominating, naming, or appointing: In Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a Power, that a Man has by Virtue of a Manour, or otherwiſe, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

Nominative or **Nominative Caſe**, (in *Grammar*) the firſt Caſe, or Termination of a Noun, from which the reſt are deriv'd.

Nompareil, (*Fr. i. e.* incomparable, matchleſs) a kind of Sugar-plum, ſo call'd by Confectioners.

Nonpareil or **Nonpearl**, one of the leaſt ſort of Printing-Letters.

Non-abilitie, (Law-Term) an Exception taken againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant, by which he is diſabled from commencing any ſuit in Law; as in Caſe of a *Præmunire*, Out-lawry, Excommunication, *&c.*

Nonacellis, a *Roman* Coin of 90 Aſſes, or 5*s.* 7*d.* ob. *Engliſh* Money.

Nonage, the time of a Perſon's being under Age, which by the Law is defin'd to be under Twenty-one Years in ſome Caſes, and Fourteen in others.

Nonagesimal Degree, the ninetieth Degree or higheſt Point of the Ecliptick, which is of Uſe in the Computation of Eclipſes, and other Aſtronomical Matters.

Nonagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has nine Sides and Angles.

Non-Appearance, a Default of not appearing in a Court of Juſtice.

Nona Sphæra, (*Lat.* in *Aſtron.*) the Ninth Sphere uſually termed the *Primum Mobile*, which is above the Starry Heaven, and carries with it all the lower Spheres with a very ſwift Motion, from Eaſt to Weſt, finiſhing its Revolution in 24 Hours.

Non-claim (Law Term) an Omiſſion or Neglect of a Man, that ought to challenge or claim his Right within a Time limited.

Non-compliance, a not complying with, or agreeing to.

Non compos mentis, (*Lat. i. e.* that is not in his right Wits.) The Term in Common Law ſignifies, 1. An Idiot or Natural, ſo born; 2. One that by Accident wholly loſes his Memory and Underſtanding; 3. A Lunatick, that is ſometimes ſenſible, and ſometimes not; 4. A Drunkard, who deprives himſelf of his Senſes by his own Act.

Non-conformiſt, one that does not conform to the Church of *England*, with Reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

Non-conformity, the State or Condition of ſuch Non-conformiſts.

None, one of the Seven Canonical Hours in the Church of *Rome*.

None-ſuch, a Flower, otherwiſe call'd *Briſtol*-Flower.

Nones of a Month, (among the *Romans*) certain Days reckon'd backwards from the *Calends* or firſt Days of every Month, and ſo call'd, becauſe that from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides* there were always nine Days: Thus they computed ſix Days in the Nones of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, and in the other Months only four.

Non-entity, the Quality of a Thing that is not in being; a Philoſophical Term.

Non eſt culpabilis, (in Common Law, *i. e.* not guilty) the general Anſwer to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant abſolutely denies the Fact laid to his Charge by the Plaintiff.

Non eſt factum, an Anſwer to a Declaration, by which a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non implicitando aliquem de libero tenemento ſine brevi, a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, *&c.* from diſtraining any Man, without the King's Writ touching his Freehold.

Non intromittendo, quando breve de Præcipe in Capite ſubdole impetratur, a Writ directed to the Juſtices, willing them not to give one that has, under Colour of intitling the King to Land, *&c.* deceitfully obtain'd the Writ call'd *Præcipe in Capite*.

Non Liquet, (*i. e.* it does not appear) a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be referr'd to another Day of Tryal.

Non mercandizando Victualia, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſize, commanding them to enquire, Whether the Officers of ſuch a Town do ſell Victuals in Groſs, or by Retail, during their Office, contrary to the Statute, and to puniſh them, if they find it true.

Non moleſtando, a Writ that lies for one who is moleſted or diſturb'd contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

Non-natural Things, the Cauſes of Diſeaſes which are beſides Nature, reckon'd by *Phyſicians* to be ſix in Number, *viz.* The Air, Meat and Drink, Sleep and want of Sleep, the Motion and Reſt of the Body, the retaining and diſcharging of the Excrements, and the Paſſions of the Mind.

Non obſtante, (*Lat.* i. e. notwithſtanding) a Clauſe often us'd in Statutes and Letters Patent; as *All Grants of ſuch Penſions, and every* Non-obſtante *therein contain'd ſhall be void.*

Non omittas propter aliquam Libertatem, a Writ that lies for the Plaintiff directed to the Sheriff to enter into a Franchiſe, and execute the King's Proceſs himſelf, when the Bailiff of ſuch a Franchiſe has neglected to ſerve the Writ that was ſent to him by the ſaid Sheriff.

Non-organical Part, (among *Anatomiſts*) is a Part of the Body of a Living-Creature, to which ſome Uſe is only appropriated, but no action; as, A Ligament, Griſtle, Bone, *&c.*

Non-Plevin, a Law-Term us'd when Land is not replevy'd in due time.

To **Non-plus** or **Put to a Non-plus**, to ſtop one's Mouth, ſo that he can have nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex, to gravel, or balk.

Non

Non ponendis in Aſſiſis & Juratis, a Writ founded upon ſeveral Statutes, and granted upon divers Cauſes to Men, for the freeing of them from Aſſizes and Jurors.

Non procedendo ad Aſſiſam Regis inconſulta, a Writ to ſtop the Tryal of a Cauſe, relating to one that is in the King's Service, *&c.* till his Majeſtys Pleaſure be farther known.

Non-Reſidence, the unlawful Abſence of a Beneficed Clergy-man from his Spiritual Charge, that is to ſay, when he abſents himſelf for the ſpace of one or two Months, at ſeveral times in one Year.

Non-Reſident, that does not reſide, or keep in the Place of his Charge.

Non reſidentia pro Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to diſturb a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service, upon account of his Non-Reſidence.

Non ſanæ Memoriæ, an Exception made to an Act, declar'd by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another; which Exception implies, That the Party who did that Act was Mad, or not well in his Wits, when he did it.

Non ſolvendo pecuniam ad quam Clericus multatur pro non Reſidentia, a Writ forbidding an Ordinary to take a Fine payable in Money, which was laid upon a Clerk of the King for Non-Reſidence.

Non-ſolvent, not able to pay.

Non-Suit, a renouncing, or letting fall of the Suit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the Matter is ſo far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non ſum Informatus. See *Informatus non ſum.*

Non Tenure, an Exception to a Count, or original Declaration in a Law-ſuit, by ſaying, That the Party does not hold the Land ſpecify'd in the ſaid Count, or at leaſt ſome part of it.

Non-Term, the Time of Vacation between Term and Term; which was uſually call'd *The Days of the King's Peace.*

Nonupla, (in *Muſick*) a very quick Time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Nook, a Corner. **Nook of Land.** See *Fardel of Land.*

Noſe, the ſliding Knot of a Cord: Alſo a Snare, or Gin.

Nope, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Bulfinch.

Norberting, an Order of Monks, founded by *Norbert*, Biſhop of *Magdeburg*, A. D. 1120. and otherwiſe call'd *Præmonſtratenſes.*

Normal, that is perpendicular, or at Right Angles; the Term is uſually apply'd to a Line or a Plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

Norrey or **Norroy**, (*Fr. i. e.* Northern King, or King of the North-Parts) a Title given to the third King at Arms, whoſe Office is the ſame on the North-ſide of the River *Trent*, with that of *Clarenceux* on the South.

North-Light, a wonderful Meteor, which uſually appears in *Greenland*, about the time of the New Moon, and tho' only in the North, yet it enlightens the whole Country: 'Tis ſaid to reſemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire, darting out Rays and Streams every Way; it alſo moves from one Place to another, leaving behind it a kind of Miſt or Cloud, and continues till hid by the Sunbeams.

Northern Signs, (in *Aſtron.*) the firſt ſix Signs of the Zodiack or Ecliptick, ſo call'd, becauſe they make up that Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines from the Equator Northward; as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo.*

Noſocomium, (*Gr.*) an Hoſpital for poor, ſick, or diſeaſed People; where they are attended, and have Means us'd for their Cure.

Noſos, a Diſeaſe, or Diſtemper.

To **Noſe one**, to provoke, or affront one to his Face.

Noſe-bleed or **Yarrow**, an Herb.

Noſtoch, is taken by ſome for a certain Excrement or foul Matter, like a Jelly, of a dark red Colour, which drops upon the Earth from ſome luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Notable, (*Lat.*) ſingular, remarkable, conſiderable, great, extraordinary.

Notary, one that takes Notes, and makes a ſhort Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Inſtruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Notary Publick, a kind of Scrivener, who publickly witneſſes Deeds or Writings, to make them authentick in Foreign Countries; as alſo Proteſts of Bills, and other Tranſactions relating to Merchants Affairs.

Notation, a marking, or ſetting a Mark upon; an obſerving, or taking Notice of. In *Arithmetick*, it is that part which ſhews how to expreſs, read, or declare the Signification, or Value of any Number written; as alſo to ſet down any Number propounded, with proper Characters, and in their due Places.

Note, a Remark or Explication ſet in the Margin, or at the Bottom of the Page of a Book; a ſhort Writing containing an Account of Buſineſs: It is alſo taken for Repute, Eſteem, Credit, Worth.

Note of a Fine, a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer before it be engroſs'd.

Note for Money, a ſhort Writing, by which one Perſon engages to pay another a Summ of Money under his Hand.

Notes, Remarks, eſpecially in Short-hand. In *Muſick*, **Notes** are certain Terms invented to diſtinguiſh the Degrees of Sound, and the Proportion of Time belonging thereto: For this Purpoſe ſix choice Syllables were formerly made uſe of, *viz. Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*; but four of them, *viz. Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, being found ſufficient for the right Tuning of all Degrees of Sound; the other two are now generally laid aſide as needleſs.

There are alſo other ſorts of **Notes**, relating to Time, being Nine in Number, *viz.* the *Large*, *Long*, *Breve*, *Semi breve*, *Minim*, *Crotchet*, *Quaver*, *Semi-quaver*, and *Demi-Semiquaver*; all which See in their proper Places. The Marks of theſe Notes are uſually ſet down on a Scale of five or ſix Lines, to ſerve as Directions for keeping Time in Singing, or Playing on any Muſical Inſtrument.

Notes of Augmentation and **Diminution.** See *Augmentation* and *Diminution.*

To **Note**, to obſerve, to take Notice of; to mark: In *Falconry*, the ſame as *To Prune.*

To **Note a Foreign Bill**, is when a Publick Notary goes to be a Witneſs, or to take Notice, that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

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Nothæ Coſtæ, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Baſtard Ribs, the five loweſt Ribs on each Side, ſo call'd, becauſe they do not joyn with the Breaſt-bone, as the other Ribs, nor are of a bony Subſtance, but griſtly.

Nothus, a Baſtard; that is of a mixt or Baſtard-breed, or kind. Among *Phyſicians*, thoſe Diſeaſes are termed *Nothi*, or Baſtard, which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule; as *A Baſtard Ague*, *a Baſtard Pleuriſy*, &c.

Notice, Knowledge, Marking, Advice or Information.

Notification, a notifying, or making known; a giving Information, or Advice.

To **Notify**, to make known, to give, to underſtand, to declare or ſignify.

Notion, the Form of any thing conceiv'd, or repreſented in the Mind; Conception, Knowledge, Thought or Fancy.

Notional, belonging to Notions; as *A Notional Property*.

Notional Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Notonecta, (*Gr.*) certain Water-Inſects, not much unlike ſmall Beetles, always ſwimming on their Backs.

Notoriety or **Notoriouſneſs**, plain Evidence of a Matter of Fact.

Notorious, publickly known, evident, manifeſt, plain, arrant.

Notozephyrus, (*Gr.*) the South-Weſt Wind.

Notus, the South Wind.

Novacula, (*Lat.*) a Raſor; alſo a Surgeon's Knife, ſuch as are of ſeveral Shapes according to the Diverſity of Operations in which they are us'd.

Novæ Tabulæ, (among the *Romans*) certain Tables whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancell'd and made void.

Novale, Land that reſts a Year after the firſt ploughing, or Land firſt broken up for Tillage: In ſome old Records, it is taken for Land newly plough'd, that in Memory of Man had not been tilled.

Novatians, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Novatus* for their Ring-leader, *A. C.* 215. They condemn'd ſecond Marriages, and held, That thoſe who had once fallen, ought not to be receiv'd into the Church, although they afterwards repented.

Novatio, (a Civil-Law Term) the ent'ring into a new Obligation, to take off the former; alſo the transferring of an Obligation from one to another,

Novel, new, new-fangled; as *A novel Party*.

Novel Aſſignment, (Law-Term) an Aſſignment of Time, Place, *&c.* otherwiſe than was before aſſign'd; as when a Man brings Treſpaſs for breaking his Cloſe, and the Defendant juſtifies in a Place, where no Treſpaſs was done; but the Plaintiff aſſigns the Place where the Treſpaſs was actually done.

Novel Diſſeiſin. See *Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin*.

A **Novel**, an ingenious Relation of a pleaſant Adventure, or Intrigue; a ſhort Romance, or pretty Story.

Novellæ Conſtitutiones, the Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law, being 168 in Number; which were ſet forth by the Emperour *Juſtinian*, after the *Code*.

Novelty, the State of that which is new, Newneſs, new Thing; alſo Innovation or Change.

November, one of the twelve Months of the Year; ſo call'd, becauſe it is the Ninth Month from *March*, from which the *Romans* heretofore began the Year.

† **Novenary**, belonging to the Number Nine.

Novennial, continuing the ſpace of Nine Years.

Novice, a Monk or Nun, newly enter'd into the Order; a new Beginner in any Art, Profeſſion, or Faculty; a raw unexperienced or unskilful Perſon.

Noviciate or **Noviceſhip**, the time during which one is a Novice; as *To paſs a long Noviciate*.

Novilunium, the New Moon, all the time before, and after the Moon's Conjunction with the Sun, during which ſhe is not viſible.

Noun, (in *Grammar*) the firſt part of Speech, expreſſing the Name of any Thing, or Object; as *Domus* a Houſe, *Manus* a Hand, *&c.*

To **Nouriſh**, (*Fr.*) to feed, to keep or maintain; to find Victuals for, to entertain, to cheriſh.

Nouriſhment, Food that turns to the Subſtance of the Body.

Nowed, knotted, tied in a Knot; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Noxious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, offenſive, miſchievous.

Noyſance. See *Anoyſance* and *Nuſance*.

Nubecula, (*Lat.*) a little Cloud. Among Phyſicians, *Nubeculæ* are taken for ſmall light Particles, that looſely cloſe one with another, and ſwim about in Urine.

Nubilous, cloudy, overcaſt, gloomy.

Nucamentum, (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, that hangs down from the Pine, Firr, Pitch-tree, *&c.* the ſame as *Iulus*.

Nuces Colligere, to gather ſmall Nuts, or Hazle-Nuts, which was one of the Works, or Services anciently impos'd upon inferiour Tenants.

Nucha, the hinder Part, or Nape of the Neck, otherwiſe call'd *Cervix*

Nuciferous, bearing Nuts; as *Nuciferous Plants*, or *Shrubs*; as the Walnut-tree, Hazle-nut-tree, Cheſnut, Beach, Oak, *&c.*

Nuciſcitas, Purblindneſs, the ſame as *Myopia*; which See.

Nucipunum, a Plum grafted on a Nut-tree Stock.

Nuckſianæ-Glandulæ, (in *Anat.*) certain Glands or Kernels ſeated in that part of the Scull where the Eye is plac'd between the Abducent Muſcle of the Eye, and the Bone call'd *Os jugale*: They are ſo call'd from there being firſt diſcover'd by Dr. *Nuck*, a Phyſician of *Holland*.

Nucleus, the eatable part of the Kernel of any Nut; in a larger Senſe it is us'd by *Herbaliſts* for any Fruit or Seed contain'd within an Huſk, or Shell. In *Architecture*, the middle part of the Flooring, conſiſting of Cement, which the Ancients put betwixt a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, cemented with Morter made of Lime and Sand.

In an Aſtronomical Senſe, **Nucleus** is taken by *Hevelius*, and other Writers for the Head of a Comet, and by others for the Central or middle parts of any Planets.

To **Nuddle along**, to go careleſly, and in haſte.

Nude, naked, bare; as *I deſire not to be believ'd upon nude Averments*.

Nude Contract, (in Common Law) is a bare Contract or Promiſe of a thing, without any Conſideration; whence no Action or Suit can ariſe.

Nude Matter. See *Matter*.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wooll, and dipt in ſome Ointment, to be us'd in Sores, Wounds, or Diſeaſes of the Womb.

Nudity,

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Nudity, Nakedneſs: Among *Painters*, a Picture repreſenting a naked Perſon.

Nuel, the Spindle of a winding Stair-caſe.

Nugatory, (*Lat.*) trifling, frivolous.

Nuiſance. See *Nuſance*.

Null, that is of no Force or Effect, that does not ſtand good in Law, void.

Nulled, made void; as *Their Privileges were nulled*.

Nullifidian, one of no Faith, Religion, or Honeſty.

To **Nullify**, to make null, or void.

Nullity, a being of no Effect or Value.

Nullo, a Cipher, or Character that ſtands for nothing.

Number, (in *Arithm.*) is diſcreet Quantity, defined by *Euclid*, to be a Multitude compos'd of many Unites.

Abſolute Numbers, (in *Algebra*) are all Numbers expreſs'd by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letter or Letters joyn'd to them.

Broken Number. See *Fraction*.

Commenſurable Number. See *Commenſurable*.

Circular Number. See *Circular*.

Concrete Number. See *Concrete*.

Even Number. See *Even*.

Golden Number, (in *Aſtron.*) a Period of nineteen Years, invented by *Meton* the *Athenian*, at the end of which, the Sun and Moon return to the ſame Stations and Diſpoſitions as before. See *Golden*.

Prime, Simple, or Incompoſit Number, (in *Arithm.*) is a Number, which can only be meaſur'd or divided by it ſelf, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder; as 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, *&c.* are Prime Numbers.

Compoſite or Compound Number, is that which may be divided by ſome Number, leſs than the Compoſite it ſelf, but greater than Unity; as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, &c.

Rational Number, (in *Algebra*) is every abſolute or ordinary Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or a whole Number joyn'd to a Fraction; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. as alſo $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. and $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $8\frac{1}{5}$, &c.

Spherical Number. See *Circular Number*.

Numbles or **Nombles**, (*Fr.* among *Hunters*) the Entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeral, belonging to, or expreſſing Numbers.

Numeral Algebra, that which makes uſe of Numbers inſtead of the Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra*.

Numeral Letters, thoſe Letters of the Alphabet, which are generally us'd for Numbers; as V for 5, X for 10, L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, M for 100, &c.

Numerals, (in *Grammar*) thoſe Words which expreſs Number, being divided into Cardinal and Ordinal; *Cardinal Numerals*, are thoſe which expreſs the Number of things, as *One*, *Two*, *Three*, *Four*; and *Ordinal Numerals* ſhew their Order or Rank; as the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, &c.

Numeration, a Numbering; in *Arithmetick*, that part which comprehends all manner of Operations by Numbers. See *Notation*.

Numerator, one that numbers, or counts; an Auditor, an Arithmetician.

Numerator of a Fraction, is the Number plac'd above the ſeparating Line, and expreſſing the Number of the parts of Unity, or of the Whole in any Fraction; So in the Fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ the Number 3 ſet above the Line is the *Numerator*, which ſhews, after the Whole has been divided into 4 equal Parts, how many of thoſe Parts are to be taken, *viz.* 3 of them; as the Figure 4 underneath call'd the *Denominator*, ſhews how the Parts taken are to be named *i. e.* Fourths.

Numerical, relating to Number: *Numerical Difference*, (in *Logick*) that Difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſh'd from another.

Numero, a Term us'd among Merchants for Number, and commonly mark'd thus N°, or *Num.* 1, 2, 3, &c. It is alſo made uſe of by Phyſicians; as *Take of Jujubes* N° vi. *i. e.* ſix in Number.

De Numero. See *Ad Penſam*.

Numerous, abounding in Number; great.

Numidica, (*Lat.*) the *Guinea*, or *Turkey*-hen; a ſort of Fowl.

Numidicus Lapis, a kind of *African* Marble.

Nummularia, Money-wort, an Herb, the Flowers and Leaves of which beaten, are apply'd with good Succeſs to Wounds and Ulcers; it is alſo of ſingular Virtue for Ruptures in Children.

Nun, a Virgin, or Woman, that has bound her ſelf by Vow to a ſingle and chaſte Life in a Monaſtery; being ſeparated from the World, and altogether devoted to the Service of God: Alſo a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Tit-mouſe.

Nunciature, the Office, or place of a Nuncio.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Meſſenger, Ambaſſadour, or Envoy; eſpecially ſuch as is ſent by the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nuncius, (*Lat.*) a Meſſenger, or bringer of Tidings; an Apparitor, Serjeant, or Beadle.

Nuncupatio, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing or declaring in ſolemn Form: In the Civil Law, the Form of publiſhing and declaring one's laſt Will and Teſtament, or the declaring an Heir by Word of Mouth.

Nuncupative Will, is when the Teſtator makes his laſt Will and Teſtament, before ſufficient Witneſſes by Word of Mouth, and not in Writing.

Nundinæ, a Market which was anciently kept at *Rome* every ninth Day, whether the People reſorted to buy and ſell; as alſo to underſtand what Laws were made and proclaim'd; a Mart, or Fair.

Nundinary, belonging to Fairs, or Markets.

Nunnery, a Monaſtery, or Cloiſter for Nuns.

Nuper Obiit, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lies for a Coheir deprived by her Coparcener, of Lands or Tenements, when any of their Anceſtours dy'd poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate in Fee-ſimple.

Nuptial, belonging to a Marriage, or Wedding; as *A Nuptial Song*, the *Nuptial Bed*, &c.

To **Nurſel**, to encourage, abet, or uphold; as *To Nurſel one in his vicious Courſes*.

Nurſery, a Nurſe's Chamber, or Nurſing-room; alſo a College of young Perſons deſign'd for the Prieſt-hood: Alſo a Seed-plot, or Place ſet a-part for the raiſing of young Trees, Stocks, or Plants.

Nurture, (*Fr.*) Education, or inſtructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

Nuſance, (Law-Term) Annoyance, as when a Man raiſes a Wall, ſtops Water, or does any unlawful Act upon his own Ground, or elſewhere, to the Dammage of his Neighbour; Alſo the Aſſize, or Writ that lies for ſuch an Offence.

Nut, a ſort of Fruit; the Box or Worm of a Screw; the Head or Top of a Man's Yard; alſo a part of an Anchor, Printing-Preſs, Croſs-bow, *&c.*

Nut-Peach, a ſort of Peach; a Fruit.

Nutmeg, a well known Spice, the Fruit of a Tree as big as a Pear-tree, which grows in the Iſland of *Banda* in the *East-Indies*.

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Male-Nutmeg, a kind of Nutmeg, which differs from the Common, in that it is longer and weaker.

Nutriment, (*Lat.*) Nouriſhment, Food: In old Records, *Nutrimentum* is taken for a Breed of Cattel.

Nutrition, the Act or Faculty of nouriſhing: Among *Phyſicians*, it is defin'd to be a natural Increaſe, whereby that which continually decays of any Bodily Subſtance is repair'd by convenient Nouriſhment.

Nutritious, nouriſhing, or cheriſhing.

Nutritious Juice, (in *Anat.*) a Juice that affords Nouriſhment to the ſeveral Parts of the Body.

Nutritive, that is apt to nouriſh, or ſerves for nouriſhing.

Nux, (*Lat.*) properly all Fruits that have a hard Kernel, eſpecially a Nut; alſo a kind of Pain in the Head, which ſettles in a Place about as big as a Nut.

Nux Aromatica or **Myriſtica**, the Nutmeg-ſpice.

Nux Unguentaria, a kind of Drug call'd *Ben*.

To **Nuzzle**, to neſtle, or hide the Head, as a young Child does in its Mother's Boſom, or in the Bed-clothes.

Nychemeron, (*Gr.*) an entire Night and Day; the ſpace of 24 Hours.

Nyctalopia, a Diſtemper in the Eyes, which is twofold, *viz.* 1. A Dimneſs of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Defect in the Light. 2. A Dimneſs in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades.

Nycteris, the Rear-mouſe, or Bat.

Nycticorax, the Night-Raven.

Nye of Pheaſants, (among *Fowlers*) a Flight, or great Company of thoſe Birds.

Nympha, (*Gr.*) a Nymph, a falſe Deity believed by the ancient Heathens, to preſide over Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; ſome have alſo taken them for the Goddeſſes of Mountains, Foreſts, and Trees: Alſo freſh or River-Water.

Nymphæ, (in *Anat.*) certain ſmall ſoft pieces of Fleſh that ariſe from the joyning of the *Os Pubis* in the Neck of the Womb; and ſo call'd, becauſe they are plac'd near the Paſſage of the Water that comes out of the Bladder: Alſo the Hollowneſs, or void ſpace in the Nether Lip.

Nymphæa, the Water-lilly, or Water-roſe, a Flower; alſo publick Baths at *Rome*, which were conſecrated to the Muſes.

Nymphal, belonging to the Nymphs; as *A Nymphal Dreſs*.

Nymphomania, a Diſeaſe in Women; the ſame with *Furor Uterinus*.

Nymphotomia, (in *Surgery*) a cutting off the *Nymphæ*, the too great bunching out of which ſometimes hinders the *Coitus*, or at leaſt makes it difficult.

O A

OAF, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

Oak, one of the Maſt-bearing Trees.

Oak of Cappadocia and **Oak of Jeruſalem**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Oakam, Okam, or Okum, (a Sea-Term) old Ropes untwiſted, and pull'd out as it were into looſe Flax again, to be us'd in the Calking of Ships, *&c.* But when Tow or Flax is employ'd for the ſame purpoſe, it is call'd *White Oakam*.

Oar or **Ore**, unrefined Metal, as it is mix'd with the Earth, or Stone of the Mine.

Oar-thiſtle or **Oatland-thiſtle**, a ſort of Herb.

Oath, a lawful or unlawful Swearing. See *Corporal Oath*.

Oath of the King, that Oath which the King uſually takes at his Coronation.

Oath of the King's Juſtices, is the Oath they take, at the Entrance into their Office.

Oaz or **Oazy Ground**, (among Sea-men) ſoft, ſlimy, or muddy Ground; which is not good for a Ship to ride at Anchor in; becauſe the Anchors cannot hold firm, but will come home, or ſlip in foul Weather.

Obadiah, (*Heb.* Servant of the Lord) the Steward or Governour of King *Ahab*'s Houſe; alſo one of the leſſer Prophets, whoſe Book of Prophecies is contain'd in the Holy Bible.

† **Obambulation**, (*Lat.*) a walking about, or up and down.

Obdurate, harden'd, hard-hearted, obſtinate; as *An obdurate Sinner*.

Obduration or **Obdurateneſs**, Hardneſs of Heart, Obſtinacy, Inſenſibility.

Obedience, Dutifulneſs, Subjection, Submiſſion; eſpecially that which is due from a Child to a Parent, or from a Subject to his Soveraign Prince.

Obedient, dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

Obedientia, (*Lat.*) Obedience: In old Records, a certain Rent or Penſion that was paid in ancient Times: In Canon Law, it is taken for the Adminiſtration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales*, thoſe that execute any Office under their Superiours.

Obeiſance, a Congee, or low Bow; as *To do one Obeiſance, i. e.* to bow to, or ſhew him a great deal of Reſpect.

Obelæa, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Seam in the Scull, otherwiſe call'd the *Sagittal Suture*.

Obeliſk, a great ſolid four-ſquare Stone, growing ſmaller and ſmaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; which is uſually ſet up as an Ornament to a Place, or for a Memorial of ſome notable Action, *&c.* It differs from a Pyramid, in that it is made all of one entire Stone or Piece, and its *Baſis* is much narrower.

Obeliſk, is alſo a kind of Mark us'd in Writing, or Printing, and thus expreſs'd, (†)

To **Obey**, (*Lat.*) to be obedient, or dutiful, to do as one would have him; to ſubmit, or yield.

Obeying Signs, (among *Aſtrologers*) the laſt ſix Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

Object, any thing that affects the outward Senſes, or the Faculties of the Soul; ſo Colour is the Object of Sight, Sounds of Hearing, *&c.* it is alſo taken for Subject, or Matter.

To **Object**, to make an Objection, to oppoſe, to caſt in the Teeth, to urge againſt, to reproach with.

Object-Glaſs, that Glaſs in a Teleſcope or Microſcope, which is plac'd at the farther end of it next the Object.

Objection, a Difficulty rais'd againſt a Propoſition; alſo a laying to one's Charge, a Reproach: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Words of an Opponent are produc'd in order to anſwer them.

Objective Line. See *Line Objective*.

Objector, one that objects, oppoſes, or brings an Argument againſt.

Obit, a Funeral Solemnity, a Dirge, or Funeral Song; an Office for the Dead, ſaid every Year: Alſo a Day appointed yearly, in Remembrance of any Perſon's Death; whence to obſerve ſuch a Day with Prayers, Alms, and other Religious Exerciſes, was call'd *Keeping the Obit*.

Obituary,

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Obituary, a Calendar, or Regiſter Book, in which the Friers in a Monaſtery enter'd the Obits, or Obitual Days of their Founders and Benefactors.

Objurgation, a chiding, rebuking, or reproving: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure; the ſame that in *Greek* is call'd *Epetimeſis*.

Objurgatory, that ſerves to chide or rebuke.

Oblat, a Soldier who being diſabled in the King's Service, had the Benefit of a Monk's Place aſſign'd him in an Abbey; it was alſo taken for the Maintenance it ſelf.

Oblats of St. Jerom, a Congregation of Secular Prieſts in *Italy*, founded by St. *Charles Borromeo*.

Oblata, (*Lat.*) properly things offer'd; but in the Exchequer the Word ſignifies old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the preſent Sheriffs Account: Alſo certain Gifts made to the King by his Subjects, which formerly were enter'd in fine Rolls, under the Title of *Oblata*.

Oblatæ, (in ancient Writers) conſecrated Wafers or Hoſts, diſtributed to Communicants in the Maſs, or Sacrament of the Altar: Alſo certain thin Cakes or Wafers, bak'd in Iron-moulds, and ſtill call'd *Oublies* by the *French*; a cuſtomary Treat in Religious Houſes.

Oblatæ laxativæ & purgantes, Cakes made of Meal, with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblation, an Offering, eſpecially ſuch as are made by devout Perſons to the Church, or to pious Uſes; alſo a Subſidy, or Toll.

Oblationes quatuor principales, the four chief Offerings to the Pariſh-Prieſt, which were generally made on the Feſtivals of *All-Saints*, *Chriſtmas*, *Candlemas*, and *Eaſter*.

Oblations of the Altar, ſuch cuſtomary Offerings as were preſented by the Pariſhioners to their Prieſt, and ſolemnly laid upon the Altar; of theſe the Maſs or Sacrament Offerings were uſually 3 *d.* at *Chriſtmas*, 2 *d.* at *Eaſter*, and 1 *d.* at two other principal Feaſts. Among the Altar-Oblations were alſo reckon'd the ſmall Summs paid for ſaying Maſſes and Prayers for the Souls of the Deceaſed.

Funeral Oblations, Offerings to atone for the Neglects or Defaults of the deceaſed Party in paying Tithes, or other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, which often conſiſted of his beſt Horſe, led before the Corps, and deliver'd at the Church-Gate or Grave, for the Uſe of the Pariſh-Prieſt, whence our Mortuaries, *&c.* had their Original.

Obligation, Engagement, Duty, or Tie, an Engagement ariſing from a Benefit conferr'd or received: Alſo a Bond or *Writing Obligatory*, containing a Penalty, with a Condition annex'd, for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, *&c.*

Obligatory, that is of force to oblige, laying an Obligation, binding.

To **Oblige**, to bind, conſtrain, or engage; to lay an Obligation upon; to do a Kindneſs, good Turn, or Office.

Obligæ, a Perſon to whom a Bond, or Writing Obligatory is made.

Obligement, Obligation, a being obliged; as *My Obligements to him are ſuch.*

Obligeor, one that enters, or is enter'd into a Bond for Payment of Money, *&c.*

Obliging, civil, courteous, kind, friendly; alſo the Act of obliging, binding, *&c.*

Oblique, not ſtraight, crooked, awry.

Oblique Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Acute or Obtuſe Angle, that is leſs or greater than a Right one.

Oblique-angled Triangle, any Triangle that is not Right-angled is ſo call'd.

Oblique Aſcenſion. See *Aſcenſion.*

Oblique Cases, (in *Grammar*) are properly the *Genitive*, *Dative*, and *Ablative*; though ſome will have all Oblique but the *Nominative.*

Oblique Cone. See *Cone.*

Oblique Deſcenſion. See *Deſcenſion.*

Oblique Line, (in *Geom.*) a Line that lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

Oblique Planes, (in Dialling) are ſuch Planes as recline from the *Zenith*, or incline to the *Horizon.* See *Dial-Planes.*

Oblique Sailing, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship runs upon ſome Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian: The Application of the Method of calculating the Parts of Oblique Plain Triangles, in order to find the Diſtance of a Ship from any Cape, point of Land, *&c.* is alſo term'd Oblique Sailing.

Oblique Sphere, is where the Pole is raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90. See *Sphere.*

Obliquity, a being Oblique, the State of that which is not ſtraight or perpendicular, or going aſlaunt.

Obliquus Superior, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Head, which ariſes from the back part of the tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt of the Neck, and is inſerted Side-ways to the *Os Occipitis*, or Bone of the hinder part of the Head.

Obliquus Inferior, a Muſcle of the Head, which ariſing from the outward part of the Spinal Proceſs of the Second *Vertebra* of the Neck, paſſes obliquely to its Inſertion at the Tranſverſe Proceſs of the Firſt, where the former Muſcle begins.

Obliquus Oculi Superior or **Trochlearis**, a Muſcle of the Eye, which takes riſe from the deepeſt part of the Orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducent*, and paſſing obliquely under its upper Part, is let into the Coat call'd *Sclerotis.*

Obliquus Inferior, a Muſcle, otherwiſe call'd *Breviſſimus Oculi*, as being the ſhorteſt Muſcle of the Eye, which ſprings within the lower, and almoſt outward part of the Orbit, and aſcends obliquely over the *Deprimens*, till it ends in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, near the Implantation of the former. Some alſo reckon two other Oblique Muſcles belonging to the Eye; *viz.*

Obliquus Major, a Muſcle that pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards; and *Obliquus Minor*, a Muſcle which draws the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards.

Obliquus Aſcendens ſive Acclivis, one of the large Muſcles of the lower Belly, which ſerves to compreſs it, and by that means to help the Diſcharge of the Ordure and Urine: It ariſes from the Circular Edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*, and is implanted into the whole Length of the *Linea Alba*, or White Line.

Obliquus Deſcendens ſeu Declivis, another large Muſcle of the Belly; which taking its riſe from the lower Edge of the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth Ribbs, *&c.* deſcends obliquely from the *Serratus Inferior Poſticus*, and has its Inſertion in the *Linea Alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone.

Obliquus Auris, a Muſcle of the Ear, which enters the *Tympanum*, or Drum, in a very oblique winding Paſſage made hollow immediately above the Bone, where the *Tympanum* is inchas'd, and is inſerted to the ſlender Proceſs of the Bone call'd *Malleus.*

To

To **Obliterate**, to blot, or raze out of Memory.

Oblivion, Forgetfulneſs, defin'd by *Phyſicians* to be a Loſs of the *Idea*'s or Conceptions of things once perceiv'd, which happen when they make but a light Impreſſion upon the Brain.

Act of Oblivion. See *Amneſty.*

Oblivious, forgetful; as *An oblivious Perſon.*

† **Oblocutor**, a Gain-ſayer, a Contradicter; a Back-biter, or Slanderer.

Oblong, that is of a Figure, inclining to long, longiſh, or ſomewhat long.

Oblong Marrow, See *Medulla Oblongata.*

An **Oblong**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure commonly call'd *A long Square.* See *Rectangle* and *Square.*

Obloquy, a being ſpoken ill of; Slander, Reproach.

Obnoxious, liable, ſubject to, properly to Puniſhment due for an Offence; guilty, faulty.

Obnubilated, clouded or darken'd, as *His Underſtanding is very much obnubilated.*

Obnubilation, as an obſcuring, or darkening with Clouds.

Obolata Terræ, (in old *Latin* Records) half an Acre of Land, or as ſome ſay, half a Perch.

Obolus, (*Gr.*) a *Roman* Silver Coin, being the ſixth part of the *Denarius* or Penny, and worth five Farthings in our *Engliſh* Money: Alſo a ſmall Weight, the ſixth part of an *Attick* Drachm; the Weight of Ten Grains, or half a Scruple.

Obreption, (*Lat.*) creeping, or ſtealing in; as *The Obreption of Thoughts in one's Sleep*: Alſo the getting of a thing by indirect or crafty means.

Obreptitious, that has cunningly ſtollen upon; obtained after a ſubtil manner

Obryzum, (*Gr.*) the fineſt Gold, Gold of *Ophir.*

Obſcene, filthy, lewd, bawdy, ſmutty.

Obſcenity, Ribaldry, Bawdy, Laſciviouſneſs, unclean Speech, or Action.

Obſcura Camera, (in *Opticks*) a Room darken'd all over, but at one little Hole, in which is fixed a Glaſs, to convey the Rays of Objects to a Frame of Paper, or white Cloth.

Obſcuration, a making obſcure, or dark.

Obſcure, dark, duskiſh, gloomy, difficult, hard to be underſtood; private, retired; ſecret, little known; baſe, mean.

To **Obſcure**, to darken; to cloud, eclipſe, or drown another's Merit.

Obſcurity, Darkneſs, Gloomineſs, Difficulty, retired Life.

Obſecration, an earneſt beſeeching, entreating, or begging; a ſuppliant Entreaty.

Obſequies, Funeral Rites and Solemnities, Ceremonies perform'd at the Burials of great Perſons; from the *Latin* Word *Obſequium*, *i. e.* ready Service, becauſe theſe Obſequies are the laſt Devoirs we can render to the Deceaſed.

Obſequious, very ready to obey, or to aſſiſt; diligent to pleaſe, complaiſant, dutiful.

Obſervable, ready to be obſerved, or taken notice of.

Obſervance, Performance; as *For the Obſervance of his Word*; alſo Reſpect, Regard, Reverence.

Obſervances, Rules or Cuſtoms of a Monaſtery.

Obſervant, having regard to, dutiful, reſpectful, keeping one's Word.

Obſervants or **Obſervantins**, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcan* or Gray Friers, ſo call'd, becauſe they bind themſelves to a more ſtrict Obſervance of the Rules of their Profeſſion.

Obſervation, an obſerving, or noting; a Remark, or Note.

Obſervator, an Obſerver of People's Manners and Demeanour; a Monitor in a School, *&c.*

Obſervatory, a Place or Building ſet apart for making Natural and Aſtronomical Obſervations; as *The Royal Obſervatory* in *Greenwich Park*, furniſh'd with all ſorts of Inſtruments for ſuch Obſervations; and a dry Well for Diſcovery of the Stars in the Day-time.

To **Obſerve**, to keep or follow a Rule, Law, *&c.* to conſider, contemplate, or ſtudy; to mark, or take Notice of, to mind, or heed; to watch, ſpy, or Eye; to have a ſtrict Eye over.

In *Navigation*, To **Obſerve**, is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, with an Inſtrument, in order to know in what Degree of Latitude the Ship is at all times.

Obſeſſed, beſet, haunted with an evil Spirit.

† **Obſeſſion**, a beleaguering, beſieging, or encompaſſing about.

Obſidianum Marmor, (*Lat.*) the Touch ſtone.

Obſidianus Lapis, a kind of precious Stone, mention'd by *Pliny* in his natural Hiſtory, which *Camden* takes to be the ſame with our Canal-Coal.

Obſidional, belonging to a Siege; as *The Obſidional Crown*, among the *Romans*, a Crown or Chaplet made of Graſs gather'd in the Camp, and given as a Token of Honour to the Soldier or Captain, who had forc'd the Enemy to raiſe the Siege of a Town or Camp.

Obſolete, grown old, or out of Uſe; as *An obſolete Word.*

Obſtacle, Hinderance, Let, Rub, or Bar; as *Worldly Intereſt is a great Obſtacle to the Converſion of moſt Men.*

Obſtinacy, a ſtubborn Reſolution to do a thing right or wrong; a Fixedneſs in maintaining an Opinion tho' never ſo much againſt Reaſon; Wilfulneſs, Stubbornneſs.

Obſtinate, reſolute, wilful, ſelf-willed, ſtubborn.

Obſtreperous, making a loud Noiſe, full of Noiſe and Din, as that made by a brawling Woman.

To **Obſtruct**, (properly to ſtop up by building againſt) to ſtop or ſhut up, to hinder.

Obſtruction, Obſtructing, Stoppage, Hinderance. In the Art of Phyſick, a ſhutting up the Paſſages in a Humane Body.

Obſtructive, apt to ſtop, or cauſe a Stoppage.

Obſtruents, (*Lat.*) Medicines, Drugs, or other things, that are of a ſtopping Quality.

† **Obſtupefaction**, a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or abaſhing.

To **Obtain**, to ſucceed in the Demand, or Purſuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have.

† **Obtenebration**, a dark'ning, or making dark.

Obteſtation, properly an Injunction in earneſt and ſolemn Words, as it were by calling God to Witneſs; an earneſt, or preſſing Requeſt.

Obtrectation, a back-biting, ſlandering, or diſparaging.

To **Obtrude**, to thruſt or force in upon, to impoſe; to offer, or give to one againſt his Will.

† **Obturation**, a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obturator Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that turns the Thigh outwards, and thence alſo call'd *Rotator Femoris Extrorſum:* It ariſes from the outwards parts of the *Os Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the root of the great *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Obturator Internus. See *Marſupialis.*

Obtuſangular, (in *Geom.*) belonging to, or having an obtuſe Angle.

Obtuſe, blunt, having a dull Point, or Edge.

Obtuſe Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is greater than a Right one that conſiſts of more than 90 Degrees.

Obtuſe-

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Obtuſe-angled Cone. See *Cone.*

Obtuſe-angled Triangle, is ſuch as has one Obtuſe Angle.

Obventions, (Law-Term) Offerings; alſo Rents or Revenues, properly of Church-Livings.

To **Obviate,** (*q. d.* to meet in the Way) to prevent, or hinder.

Obvious, common, ordinary, plain; eaſy to be perceiv'd, or underſtood.

Obumbration, a ſhadowing over.

Occaſion, (*Lat.*) Seaſon, fit and convenient time to do any thing; Cauſe, Reaſon, Matter; alſo Want, or Neceſſity.

Occaſions, Affairs, Concerns; as *If my Occaſions give me Leave.*

To **Occaſion,** to cauſe, or to be the Cauſe of.

Occaſional, belonging to Occaſion; as *An Occaſional Cauſe,* a Term in *Philoſophy*; alſo done by Chance.

Occaſionari, (*Lat.* Law-Word) to be amerced, or fined; to be made ſubject to Occaſions, or Occaſional Penalties.

Occatio, a harrowing, or breaking of Clods. In old Records, *Occationes* is taken for Aſſarts, *i. e.* Offences committed in a Foreſt, by rooting up Trees, Thickets, *&c.*

Occident, the Weſt, one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens; the Place where the Sun and Stars ſet with reſpect to us.

Occident Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun ſets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra,* the Days and Nights being of an equal Length.

Occident Eſtival, the Summer-Weſt, or North-Weſt; that Point of the Horizon, where the Sun ſets when 'tis in the Tropick of *Cancer,* and the Days are longeſt.

Occident Hybernal, the Winter-Weſt, or South-Weſt, that Point where the Sun ſets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn,* at which time the Days are ſhorteſt.

Occidental, belonging to the Weſt, Weſtern, Weſterly. In *Aſtronomy,* a Planet is ſaid *To be Occidental,* when it ſets in the Evening, after the Sun.

Occipital, belonging to the hinder part of the Head; as *The Occipital Bone.*

Occipitalis, a ſhort but broad fleſhy Muſcle, plac'd on the *Occiput,* which with its Partner ſerves to pull the hairy Scalp backwards.

Occipitis Os, the Occipital Bone, a Bone of the Scull, which lies in the hinder part of the Head; being ſhap'd almoſt like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards.

Occiput or **Occipitium,** the hinder part of the Head.

Occult, hidden, ſecret; as *Occult Qualities, or Diſeaſes,* &c.

Occult Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive.*

Occultation, an Hiding. In *Aſtronomy,* the Time that a Planet or Star is hid from our Sight, when the Body of the Moon, or ſome other Planet, comes between it and us.

Occupant, one that takes Poſſeſſion of a thing; a Poſſeſſour. In Common Law, when a Man makes a Leaſe to another for the Term of the Life of a third Perſon; the Leſſee dying, he who firſt enters, ſhall hold the Land as *Occupant,* during the Life of the third Perſon.

Occupation, Buſineſs or Employ, Trade. In a Law-Senſe, it ſignifies the putting a Man out of his Free-hold, during a War, and is the ſame with *Diſſeiſin* in time of Peace: Alſo Tenure, or Uſe; as *Such Land is in the Tenure* or *Occupation of ſuch a Perſon, i. e.* in his Poſſeſſion. In *Rhetorick,* it is a Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Preterition,* when we ſeem to paſs by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare, that which at the ſame time we chiefly inſiſt upon.

Occupative, as *An Occupative Field, i. e.* (in the Senſe of the Law) a Field, which being left by its proper Owner or Tiller is poſſeſſed by another.

Occupavit, a Writ that lies for a Man who is forcibly put out of his Lands or Tenements in times of War; as a Writ of *Novel Diſſeiſin* lies for one that is ſo diſpoſſeſſed in time of Peace.

To **Occupy,** (properly to take up before) to fill, or take up a Space; to be ſeized, or in Poſſeſſion of; to trade, or deal.

To **Occur,** to preſent, or offer it ſelf; to come readily into one's Mind.

Occurrence, Occaſion, ſudden Accident, Adventure, News.

Occurſion, an occurring, or meeting; as *Various is the Occurſion of Thoughts in a Man's Sleep; The noiſome Occurſions of a Ghoſt,* &c.

Ocean, (among *Geographers*) is that vaſt Collection of Waters, or Main Sea, which ſurrounds the whole Globe of the Earth, and into which the leſſer Seas do uſually run: 'Tis ſo call'd in *Greek* from the Swiftneſs of its Motion; and is chiefly divided into four great Parts, *viz.*

The **Atlantick Ocean,** which lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* on the Eaſt, it is alſo call'd *Mar del Nort, i. e.* the Northern Sea.

The **Hyperborean Sea** or **North-Sea,** which encompaſſes the Land that is ſituated towards the North-Pole.

The **Pacifick Ocean,** which flows between the Weſt Side of *America* and *Aſia,* and takes Name from its continual Calmneſs; being alſo termed *Mar del Zur, i. e.* the Southern Sea.

The **South-Sea,** which encloſes *Magellanica,* and the Continent under the South Pole.

Ochema, (*Gr.*) a Carriage, Waggon, or Coach: Among *Phyſicians,* a *Vehicle* or Liquor, in which Medicines are mingled. See *Vehicle.*

Ochlocracy, a Government wherein the Multitude or Common People bear the Sway.

Ochra, a kind of Water-fowl, ſo call'd from the dark greeniſh Colour almoſt of it's whole Body; alſo yellow Oker, a Mineral.

Ochthodes, Ulcers, whoſe Sides are brawny, or of the Nature of Warts.

Ochy-Hole, a remarkable Cave on *Mendip-hills,* in *Somerſet-ſhire,* of a vaſt Length; where ſeveral Wells and Springs are diſcover'd.

Ocimum or **Ocymum,** (*Gr.*) Garden-Baſil, Baſil Royal, or Baſil Gentle; an Herb that comforts the Stomach, drives away Melancholy, cleanſes the Lungs, *&c.*

Ockam. See *Oakam.*

Ockamy, a ſort of mixt Metal.

Ocoughranamnis, a kind of Berry, growing in *Virginia* and *Mary-land,* ſomewhat like Capers.

Octabis, (*Latin* Law-Word) as *Octabis Hilarii, i. e.* the eighth Day incluſively after the Feſtival of St. *Hilary.* See *Returns of the four Terms.*

Octaceſſis, a *Roman* Coin of 80 Aſſes, in Value 5 Shillings Sterling.

Octaedron, one of the five Regular *Bodies,* a ſolid Figure, bounded by eight equal and equilateral Triangles: This Figure may be us'd on a Pedeſtal for drawing ſeveral ſorts of Dials.

Octagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Figure, conſiſting of eight Angles and Sides; and when all the Sides and Angles are equal, 'tis call'd a *Regular Octagon,* which is capable of being fortify'd with the like Number of Baſtions.

Octangular, (*Lat.*) having eight Angles.

Octant or **Octile,** (in *Aſtrol.*) when a Planet is in ſuch an Aſpect or Poſition with reſpect to another, that their Places are only diſtant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees.

Octaſtylos or **Octaſtyle,** a Building that has eight Pillars in Front.

Octave,

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Octave, the eighth Day after ſome peculiar Feſtivals of the Year; as *The Octave of Eaſter*. In *Muſick*, an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds; every eighth Note in the Scale of the *Gamut*, being the ſame. See *Diapaſon* and *Tone*.

Octavo, a Book is ſaid *To be in Octavo*, when it conſiſts of Sheets, that are folded into eight Leaves a-piece.

Octennial, belonging to the ſpace of eight Years.

Octile, one of the new Aſpects, when two Planets or Stars are diſtant an eighth part of the Zodiack, or 45 Degrees one from another.

October, the Month ſo call'd, as being the eighth from *March*.

† **Octonary**, belonging to the Number Eight.

Octogenary, that is ninety Years old.

Octuna, (among *Phyſicians*) a Weight of eight Ounces.

Ocular, belonging to the Eyes; as *An Ocular Witneſs*, or *Eye-Witneſs*.

Oculares Dentes, (*Lat.*) the Eye-teeth.

Oculata, a kind of Sea-fiſh, like a Lizard, with great Eyes.

Oculi Cancrorum, Crabs-Eyes, certain Stones taken out of the Heads of River Cray-fiſh, in the Months of *June* and *July*; which are much us'd in Phyſick, to diſſolve and expel clotted Blood, againſt Pains of the Kidneys, *&c.*

Oculiſt, one skill'd in curing the Diſtempers of the Eyes.

Oculorum Nervus, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that ariſe from the Oblongated Marrow on each Side of the *Infundibulum*, or Tunnel of the Brain; whence they paſs thro' the Holes of the Wedge-like Bone, ſend out ſeveral Twigs that embrace the Optick Nerves, and are beſtow'd on the Tunicles or Coats of the Eye.

Oculus, the Eye, the outward Organ or Inſtrument of Sight, made up of ſix Muſcles, to which a ſeventh is added in Brutes, and ſeven Tunicks or Coats, *viz.* the *Adnata*, *Cornea*, *Cryſtallina*, *Innominata*, *Retiformis*, *Vitrea*, and *Uvea*; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Oculus** is taken for the ſame as *Gemma*, *i. e.* the Bud of a Tree or Plant juſt putting forth, or the Knob out of which the Bud riſes.

Oculus Belſ, a Gem that is half tranſparent, the Ground white, and black in the midſt, with an *Iris* or Circle, ſo that it exactly reſembles the Figure of an Eye.

Oculus Cati, Cats-eye, a kind of Gem of two Colours, milk-white and dark-brown, ſeparated as it were in the middle.

Oculus Chriſti, an Herb, very good for the Eyes, otherwiſe call'd *wild Clary*.

Oculus Mundi, (*i. e.* the Eye of the World) a precious Stone, which being put into cold Water, changes its white Colour into yellow, and becomes almoſt tranſparent, but being taken out again, it returns to his former State.

Oculus Tauri, the Bull's Eye, a Conſtellation or Company of Stars in 24 Degrees 29 Minutes of the Sign *Gemini*.

Ocymaſtrum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Water-Betony, or Fig-wort.

Oda Baſſa's, certain Officers in *Turkey*, who are Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*.

Odaxiſmus, (*Gr.*) the itching of the Gums, in Children that breed Teeth.

Odeum, (among the Ancients) a kind of Muſick-Theater; a Place for Rehearſal and Practice, before the Actors and Muſicians appear'd, to perform their ſeveral Parts on the great Theater.

Odio & Atia, (*Lat.*) an old Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to enquire, Whether a Man committed to Priſon upon Suſpicion of Murder, were juſtly committed, or only upon Malice.

Odious, hateful, hainous.

Odium, Hatred, Grudge, Ill-will; alſo Cenſure or Blame, on account of an Offence or Fault committed.

Odontagra, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument to draw or pull out the Teeth.

Odontalgia, a Pain in the Teeth; the Tooth-ach.

Odontiaſis or **Odontophya**, breeding of Teeth.

Odontica, Medicines for the Tooth-ach.

Odontoides, (in *Anat.*) a Part ſhap'd like a Tooth; as the Tooth of the ſecond *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt, and of ſome other Bones.

Odonto-lithos, a kind of ſtony Tartar, that grows to the Teeth.

Odontorrimma, a Medicine to rub, cleanſe, and whiten the Teeth.

Odoramentum, (*Lat.*) a Perfume, or any ſweet thing: Among *Phyſicians*, a Medicine apply'd for the Benefit of its Smell, ſuch as are uſually made of Labdanum, Storax, Benzoin, Muſk, Civet, *&c.*

Odoratus, the Act or Senſe of Smelling.

Odoriferous, bearing Odours or Perfumes; ſweet-ſcented, ſweet-ſmelling.

Odorous, that has a Scent, or Smell.

Odour, Scent or Smell, any ſweet Perfume; as of Ointment, Frankincenſe, *&c.* Among Naturaliſts, *Odours* are defined to be thoſe agreeable or diſagreeable *Effluvia*, that are ſent forth by many Bodies which are call'd *Odorous*, and which ſtir up the Senſation of Smelling.

Oeconomical or **Oeconomick**, belonging to Oeconomy, or Family-Government.

Oeconomicks, a part of Moral Philoſophy, that treats of the due Management of the Paſſions.

Oeconomicus, a Word us'd by ancient *Latin* Writers for an Executor of a laſt Will and Teſtament; as *The Perſon, who had the Oeconomy or Diſpoſal of the Goods of the deceaſed Party*.

Oeconomiſt, one that Orders, or rules a Family; a Steward.

Oeconomy, the Government of a Houſe or Family; the Management of Family-Concerns, Stewardſhip; alſo prudent Diſpenſation, good Husbandry, or Houſewifry, Thriftineſs: Alſo in general, good Order, Diſpoſition, Method, Contrivance, Conſtitution, Harmony; as *We admire the Oeconomy of the Parts of Humane Bodies*: In *Rhetorick*, it ſignifies Order in the Diſpoſal of Parts neceſſary for Oratours, or Poets. Among *Architects*, it is taken for that Method which has regard to the Expences that are to be made, and the Quality of the Materials, and ſhews how to take Meaſures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigneſs.

Oecumenical, belonging to the whole World, univerſal; as *An Oecumenical or general Council*.

Oedema, (in *Surgery*) any Tumour or Swelling, but in a ſtrict Senſe, it is taken for a white ſoft Swelling without Pain, which proceeds from Phlegmatick Matter, and eaſily yields to the Fingers.

Oedomatous, belonging to an *Oedema*; as *Oedomatous Tumours* or *Impoſthumes*.

Oedicnemus, a ſort of Bird, ſo call'd from the extraordinary Thickneſs of its Shin-bones.

Oenanthe, the Wheat-ear, White-tail, or Horſe-ſmatch, a Bird, which is often found in hilly Places, eſpecially in the County of *Suſſex*; where it grows fat about the middle of the Month of *June*, but flies away in the end of *September*, and is no longer ſeen in any part of *England*, during the whole Winter: In *Warwick-ſhire*, it is call'd a Fallow-ſmiter.

Oenanthe, is alſo the Grape and Flower of the wild Vine, or a ſweet Ointment made of it: Alſo the Herb Water Drop-wort, good for forcing Urine and Gravel; alſo another Herb, call'd Hemlock Drop-water, the Root of which is ſaid to be poiſonous.

Oenas, the Rock-pigeon, a Bird.

Oenoides, Wine diluted, or allay'd with Water, or a Liquor of the Nature of Wine.

Oenolæum, a Mixture of Wine and Oil.

Oenogala,

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Oenogala, a Compoſition of Wine and Milk.

Oenomelum, a Drink made of Wine and Honey.

Oenothera or **Oenotheris**, the Herb Looſe-ſtrife.

Oeſophagæus or **Sphincter Gulæ** (*in Anat.*) a Continuation of the Muſcle call'd *Pterygopharyngæus*, which ariſes from each ſide of the *Scutiform*, or Shield-like Griſtle, and paſſes to a middle Line on the back part of the *Fauces*.

Oeſophagus, the Gullet or Weaſand-pipe, the Conduit or Funnel that conveys the Meat and Drink from the Mouth to the Stomach.

Oeſtrum, or **Oeſtrus**, the Gad-Bee, Dun-fly, or Breez; an Inſect that in the Summer-time vexes Cattel.

Oeſtrum Veneris, the ſame with *Clitoris*.

Oeſyphus, the Filth or Sweat that ſticks to the Wool on the Flanks and Shoulders of Sheep.

Oeuf, (*Fr.*) an Egg: In *Architecture*, the Ovals, or Ornaments of Pillars are call'd *Oeufs* by the *French*.

Offa, (*Lat.*) Pudding, or ſuch like made of Pulſe; Paſte with which Fowls are fed or cramm'd; a Cake.

Offa Alba, (among Chymiſts) a ſort of white clotted Subſtance, which will ariſe, if an equal quantity of highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine and Urine be mingled and ſhak'd together.

Offa's Dike, a mighty Work contriv'd by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who had it caſt up as a Boundary between the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*: It runs through *Hereford-ſhire*, over a part of *Shrop-ſhire* into *Montgomery-ſhire*; then again into *Shrop-ſhire*, and ſo thro' *Denbigh-ſhire* into *Flint-ſhire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*, where that Water falls into the River *Dee*.

Offal, Refuſe or Droſs, Garbage, Fragments, or broken pieces of Meat.

Offence, (*Lat.*) Tranſgreſſion, Treſpaſs, Sin, Fault, Injury or Wrong, Affront, or Abuſe, Scandal.

To **Offend**, to ſin againſt, to commit a Fault; to injure, affront or abuſe, to hurt or wound; to annoy, to diſpleaſe.

Offenſive, injurious, abuſive, hurtful, diſpleaſing; alſo fit to attack or annoy an Enemy; as *Offenſive Arms*.

To **Offer**, to preſent, to proffer or tender, to bid, to propound, to undertake or take upon one.

Offering, the Act of him that offers; alſo a Sacrifice, a Preſent made to God, or ſet apart for Pious Uſes.

Offertorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, anciently us'd to wrap up the Occaſional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church.

Offertory, a place where Offerings are kept; alſo a part of the Maſs or Popiſh Church-Service.

Office, the part of, that which befits, or is to be expected from one; Moral Duty, Service; a good or ill turn; alſo Divine Service, eſpecially a part of the *Roman* Breviary or Maſs-Book: Alſo Place or Employment, or the Place it ſelf where any Buſineſs is managed; as the *Faculty-Office*, *Inſurance-Office*, *Poſt-Office*, &c.

In a Law Senſe, **Office** is alſo an Enquiry made to the King's Uſe, by virtue of his Office who enquires; as an *Office found*, which is nothing elſe but a thing found by Inquiſition made *ex Officio*. **Office in Fee** is that which a Man has to himſelf and his Heirs.

To **Return an Office**, is to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office; and To *Traverſe an Office*, is to traverſe or make void the Inquiſition taken of an Office.

Officer, one that is in any Office: In Military Affairs, a Perſon that has ſome Command in the Company, Troop, or Body of Men he ſerves in.

Commiſſion-Officers, thoſe that are authoriz'd by the King's Commiſſion, *i. e.* all from the General, to the Enſign of a Foot-Company, and the Cornet of a Troop of Horſe inclusively.

Field-Officers, thoſe that have Power and Command over a whole Regiment, *viz.* the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major; ſo call'd, becauſe they chiefly ſhew their Authority, when the Regiment is drawn out into the Field; as not being concern'd in common Duty of mounting Guards, *&c.*

General-Officers, thoſe that have Power not only over one Regiment, Troop or Company, but in general over a conſiderable Body of Military Forces: Theſe are the General, Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Brigadeer-General, Quarter-Maſter-General, and Adjutants-General.

Subaltern-Officers, the Lieutenants, Enſigns, and Cornets of Horſe, Dragoons and Foot; ſo call'd, from their ſupplying the Place of, or acting under the Superiour Officers.

Warrant, or **Staff-Officers**, thoſe that have not the King's Commiſſion, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains; as the Quarter-Maſters, Sergeants, Corporal, *&c.*

Official, (in the old civil Law) one that was the Miniſter or Apparitor of a Judge: In the Canon-Law, a Perſon to whom any Biſhop commits the Charge of his Spiritual Juriſdiction; the Chancellour or Judge of a Biſhop's Court. In the Statute or Common Law, a Deputy, whom an Arch-Deacon ſubſtitutes in the executing of his Juriſdiction.

To **Officiate**, to do the Duty belonging to one's Office or Charge; eſpecially to perform Divine Service in quality of a Clergyman.

Officiatis non faciendis vel amovendis, a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, requiring them not to make ſuch a Man an Officer, or to put him out of his Office, till Enquiry be made of his Manners, *&c.*

Officious, ready to do good Offices, ſerviceable, friendly, very courteous and obliging: It is ſometimes us'd in an ill Senſe for Pragmatical, Over-buſie in other Mens Affairs, baſely fawning or cringing.

Offin or **Offing**, (Sea-Term) the open Sea, that part of it which is at a good diſtance from the Shore, the middle of any great Stream.

A Ship is ſaid To *keep in the Offin*, when ſhe keeps in the middle of the Channel, and does not come near the Shore; and *to ſtand for the Offin*, when ſhe is ready to ſail from the Shore into the main Sea.

Off-ward, when a Ship being a-ground by the Shore, inclines towards the Water-ſide, then Seamen ſay, *She heels to the Off-ward*; but if her Stern only lies towards the Sea, their uſual Phraſe is, *She lies with her Stern to the Off-ward, and her Head to the Shore-ward.*

† **Offuſcation**, a ſhadowing, a making dark or dusky.

Og (*Heb.* roaſted Bread or Mock) a great Giant and King of *Baſhan*.

Ogdoadick, (*Gr.*) an Epigram, or Stanza conſiſting of eight Verſes.

Ogee or **Ogive**, (in *Architect.*) a Wreath, Circlet, or round Band; a Member of a Moulding which conſiſts of a Round and a Hollow.

Ogreſſes, or **Agreſſes**, (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures reſembling Balls or Pellets, which are always of a Sable or black Colour.

Oil, the Juice of Olives, *&c.* Among Chymiſts, *Oil* or *Sulphur* is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a ſubtil, fat Subſtance, capable of taking fire, which uſually ariſes after the Spirit.

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Exalted Oil, see *Spirit*.

Oil of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony and an acid Spirit.

Oil of Philosophers, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

Oil of Sulphur, see *Spirit of Sulphur*.

Oil of Tartar, *per Deliquium*, the fixt Salt of Tartar dissolved by being expos'd to the Air in a Cellar, or other cool moist place.

Oil of Vitriol, the more fixed part of Spirit of Vitriol made caustick by a vast degree and continuance of Fire.

Oil or **Olio**, (in Cookery) a rich sort of Potage after the *Spanish* way, made of Buttock-beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sausages, and a Cervelas, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boil'd with all sorts of Roots and Herbs.

Oils, (for Fish-Days) are also prepar'd with Peas-soop, several sorts of Fish, Roots and Pulse.

Oister, a well known Shell-fish.

Oister-green, a sort of Herb.

Oister-loit, an Herb otherwise call'd Snake-weed.

Oisterich, see *Bistort*.

Oke, a *Turkish* Weight, of which there are three sorts: The greater Oke of *Smyrna*, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams *English*; the middle Oke, is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams; and the least Oke is 13 Ounces 2 Drams.

Oker, a Mineral of which several Colours are made to be us'd in Painting; as *Oker de lake*, or yellow Oker, burnt Oker, brown Oker, and red Oker.

Okum, see *Oakum*.

Olea, (*Lat.*) the Olive-tree.

Oleaginous, partaking of the Nature of Oil, oily.

Oleander, a kind of Shrub call'd Rose-bay. See *Nerion*.

Oleastellus, a little low sort of Olive-tree.

Oleaster, a Wild Olive-tree.

Olecranum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the great Process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *Ulna*; also the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olene, the Cubit or greater Focil Bone.

Oleoselinon, a sort of Parsley; an Herb.

Oleron Laws, certain Laws relating to Maritim Affairs, so call'd because they were made at *Oleron*, an Island on the Coast of *France*, when K. *Richard* I. was there.

Oleum, (*Lat.*) Oil, especially of Olives.

Olfactory, belonging to the Sense of Smelling; as *The Olfactory Nerves*, certain Nerves which give us that Sense, and are the first Pair of those Ten that arise from the Oblongated Marrow.

Olfactus, The Smell or Act of Smelling.

Olibanum, Male Incense, a sweet-scented Gum or Rosin that runs in white or yellowish Drops, out of several small Trees in *Arabia Felix* and the *Holy Land*, especially at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*.

Oligarchical, (*Gr.*) belonging to an Oligarchy.

Oligarchy, a Government in the Hands of a few principal Men, or where a few bear sway.

Oligophoros, small Wine that has but few Spirits.

Oligotrophus Cibus, Meat that nourishes little, which is oppos'd to *Polytrophus*, *i. e.* that which affords much Nourishment.

Oligotrophy, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one.

Olio, see *Oil*.

Olitory, or **Olitory Garden**, (*Lat.*) a Kitchen-Garden, or a Garden of Herbs, Roots, *&c.* for Food.

Oliva, the Olive-tree, or an Olive the Fruit.

Olivaria Corpora, (in *Anat.*) two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are plac'd on each side of the *Corpora Pyramidalia*, and take Name from their Figure, resembling that of an Olive.

Olivaster, a Wild Olive.

Olive-Bit, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Oliver, a proper Name of Men, deriv'd from the Olive-tree, the Emblem of Peace.

Olla, (*Lat.*) a Pot.

Olla Podrida, (*Span.*) a Hotch-pot, or a Dish of Meat made of several Ingredients, the chief of which is Bacon.

Ollata Cerevisiæ, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer.

Ollet, a Country Word for Fuel.

Ololygon, (*Gr.*) the Male Frog, so call'd from its croaking.

Olor, (*Lat.*) the Swan, a Water-Fowl; also an offensive strong Smell.

Olus, any sort of Pot-herbs or Garden-herbs.

Olus-atrum, an Herb with black Leaves, call'd Alisanders or Lovage.

Olusculum, small Herbs good to eat, Salleting, a little Sallet.

Olympia, a City of *Peloponnesus* in *Greece*; otherwise call'd *Pisa*, near which the *Olympick Games* were celebrated, and took their Name from thence.

Olympiads, (Chronological Term) an Account of Time in use among the ancient *Greeks*, comprehending the space of four Years or fifty Months, reckoning thirty Days to a Month: This Method of Computation was brought in by *Iphitus*, and took its Rise from the *Olympick Games*, which were kept every fifth Year. The first *Olympiad* began about 500 Years after the Destruction of *Troy*, in the Year of the World 3174, of the *Julian* Period 3938, and 766 Years before the Birth of Christ.

Olympias, the Name of the Mother of *Alexander* the Great; also a strong Western Wind that blows from Mount *Olympus*.

Olympick Games, the most famous Games of *Greece*, perform'd in honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, and continu'd there with great Solemnity for five Days together, in five kinds of Exercises, *viz.* Running, Leaping, Wrestling, Quoiting, and Whorlebats. The Names of those who won the Prize, which was only a Garland of Olive-branches, were set down on Publick Record, and they were so highly honour'd, that upon their Return to their own Country, a piece of the City-Wall was beat down that they might enter Triumphantly in a Chariot.

Olympionices, a Conquerour at the *Olympick Games*.

Olympus, a high Hill between *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, whose Top reaches above the Clouds; whence it is taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the Seat of the Gods.

Olyra, a kind of Wheat that grew in *Egypt* and elsewhere.

Omagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Shoulder.

Omasum, (*Lat.*) the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, *&c.* fat Tripe: See *Abomasum*.

Ombre or **Ombre**, a *Spanish* Game at Cards; also a Fish otherwise call'd a Grayling.

Omega, the last Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: See *Alpha*.

Omelet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Pancake or Froise made of Eggs.

Omen, (*Lat.*) a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck.

Omentum, (in *Anat.*) otherwise call'd *Rete* and *Reticu-*

Reticulum, the Caul, a double Membrane or Skin ſpread over the Entrails, interwoven with Fat and variety of Veſſels, like a Fiſher's Net: Its Uſe is to cherith the Bowels, and to knit them looſely together, as alſo to promote the Concoction of Meats in the Guts, *&c.*

Omer, a certain Meaſure among the *Hebrews*, which contain'd about three Pints and a half.

To **Ominate**, (*Lat.*) to give an Omen of, to fore-bode or fore-ſhew.

Ominous, portending, or fore-boding ill luck, ill-boding.

Omiſſion, an omitting or letting a thing paſs; a Neglect; alſo a Rhetorical Figure call'd *Antiphraſis* in *Greek*.

To **Omit**, to paſs by or over, to take no notice of, to neglect, to forget or leave out.

Omnipotence or **Omnipotency**, Almighty Power, Almightineſs.

Omnipotent, All-powerful, Almighty.

Omnipreſence, a being preſent in all Places.

Omnipreſent, that is every where preſent.

Omniſcience, Infinite Knowledge.

Omniſcient, that knows all, from whom nothing is hid.

† **Omnivagant**, wandering every where, or in all Places.

Omnivorous, eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omophagia, (*Gr.*) among the Ancients a Feaſt of *Bacchus*, in which the mad Gueſts eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth.

Omoplata, ſee *Homoplata*.

Omphacinum Oleum, Oil made of unripe Olives.

Omphacites, Medicinal Wine made of unripe Grapes.

Omphacium, the Juice of ſuch Grapes, Verjuice.

Omphalocarpon, a kind of Burr.

Omphalocarpus, the Herb Cleavers or Gooſegrais.

Omphalocele, or **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Entrails ſtand out in that part, which is occaſion'd by the looſening or burſting of the *Peritonæum*, or inner Skin of the Belly.

Omphalos, the Navel.

Omphax, a ſower and unripe Grape.

Omri, (*Heb.* a rebellious or bitter People) the Name of one of the Uſurpers of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*.

Omy-Land, a Country-Word for Mellow Land.

Onager, (*Gr.*) a wild Aſs; alſo a certain Warlike Engine us'd by the Ancients to caſt forth great Stones.

One-berry, ſee Herb *Paris*.

One-blade, an Herb, more eſpecially good for Wounds of the Nerves.

Onerando pro rata Portione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Joynt-Tenant, or Tenant in Common, who is diſtrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land amounts to.

† **Oneration**, a loading, burdening, or overcharging.

Oni, a Mark us'd in the *Exchequer*, and ſet upon the Head of a Sheriff, as ſoon as he entets into his Accounts for Iſſues, Fines, and mean Profits: It is put for *Oneratur niſi habeat ſufficientem Exonerationem*, *i. e.* he is charged, unleſs he have a ſufficient Diſcharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the King's Debtor.

Onitis, (*Gr.*) a ſort of wild Majoram, an Herb.

Onobrychis, Meddick-vetchling or Cocks-head, an Herb that breeds a great deal of Milk in Cows and other Cattel.

Onochilus or **Onochiles**, a kind of the Herb Alkanet.

Onocrotalus, a large Fowl, which holding its Neck under water, and breathing, makes a noiſe with the Beak, like the Braying of an Aſs; a ſort of Pelican.

Onomatopœia, (in *Grammar*) a Figure whereby a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the thing expreſs'd; as *Bombarda*, *i. e.* a Gun, from the ſounding of *Bomb*; *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet, *&c.*

Ononis, the Herb Reſt-harrow, Cammock or petty Whin.

Onopordon, a kind of Herb, which being eaten by Aſſes, cauſes them to fall a farting.

Onoppros, Aſſes Thiſtle.

Onoſma, Stone-Bugloſs, an Herb.

Onpreſs, (old Word) downward.

Onſlought, (*Dutch*) Storming, a fierce Aſſault or Attack upon a Place.

Onycha, (*Gr.*) an *Arabian* Plant, from which diſtills a Juice, that as ſome think, congeals into the Onyx-ſtone.

Onychipuncta, a precious Stone, a ſort of Jaſper.

Onychites, Alabaſter, a ſort of Marble.

Onychitis, a kind of Cruſt ſticking to the ſides of Furnaces, in which Braſs-Oar is melted.

Onyx, a Nail of the Fingers or Toes of a Man; the Hoof of a Beaſt; alſo a precious Stone, the Colour of which exactly reſembles that of a Man's Nail: Alſo a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the ſame as *Hypopyon*.

Opacity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Term for Darkneſs, as it is oppoſed to Tranſparency.

Opacous, ſhady, dark, that is not tranſparent.

Opacous Bodies, are ſuch whoſe Pores probably lying in an oblique and crooked Poſture, the Rays of Light cannot freely pierce and paſs thro' them, as they do thro' tranſparent ones.

Opal, a moſt delicate precious Stone of almoſt all Colours; for by various Refractions of the Rays of Light, it repreſents to the Beholder's Eye, Blew, Purple, Green, Yellow, Red, Milk-white, and ſometimes Black, all ſhining together with an incredible Luſtre.

Opallum, an *American* wild Beaſt, about the bigneſs of a Cat, having a Bag or Purſe under the Belly, which it can open and ſhut at pleaſure; ſo that theſe Creatures are us'd to carry their young ones in this Bag, and the Male and Female perform that Office by turns.

Ope-Land, ſee **Hook-Land**.

Opening Flank, (in *Fortif.*) that part of the Flank which is cover'd by the *Orillon* or Shoulder.

Opening of Gates, (in *Aſtrol.*) is when a Planet applies it ſelf to another that rules the Figure oppoſite to its Houſe: Or, when one Planet ſeparates from another, and immediately applies to a third that bears Rule in the Sign oppoſite to that ruled by the Planet, with which it was joyn'd.

Opening of Trenches, (in the Art of War) the firſt breaking of Ground made by the Beſiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the place beſieged.

Openthrot, (*Sax.* Law-Term) open or plain Theft.

Opera, a kind of Stage-Play, very common among the *Italians* and *French*, performed by Voices and Inſtrumental Muſick, and adorn'd with variety of Scenes in Perſpective.

Operarii, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Tenants that held ſome ſmall Portions of Land, by the Performance of bodily Labours, and ſervile Works for their Lords.

To **Operate**, to work or ſtir the Humours of the Body, as Phyſick does; to effect or bring to paſs.

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Operatio, working, the making a Work; in old Records, one Day's Work perform'd by any inferiour Tenant for the Lord of the Manour.

Operation, an operating or working; a Proceſs or Work carry'd on in Chymiſtry or Surgery.

Operative, apt to work; as *an Operative* Medicine.

Operatour, one that ſells Balſam, *Orvietan* and other Drugs, and pretends to perform Cures upon a Stage, in the wide places of a Town; a Mountebank or Quack.

Operatour for the Teeth, one skill'd in drawing and cleanſing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones.

Operoſe, that coſts much Pains and Trouble, laborious, hard; as *an Operoſe and tedious Theory.*

Opert Canes, (in old *Latin* Records) Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed, or not having the Balls cut out.

Ophiaſis, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe when the Hair grows thin and falls off, ſo as to leave the Part ſmooth, and winding like the Folds of a Serpent.

Ophidion, a ſort of Sea-fiſh reſembling a Serpent or Eel.

Ophioglossum, Adders-tongue, an excellent Wound-herb.

Ophiomachus, a kind of bald Locuſt without Wings; ſome take it for a Lizard that fights with Serpents.

Ophiomorphites, the Snake-ſtone, a Stone which reſembles a Snake roll'd up in Folds.

Ophion, a Beaſt in *Sardinia*, leſs than an Hart, having Hair and Teeth like it.

Ophioſtaphylus, the Herb Briony or White Vine.

Ophiſcorodon, an Herb call'd Serpents-Garlick.

Ophites, Serpentine Marble, a kind of Green Marble, repreſenting the Shape and Spots of Serpents.

Ophiuchus, a Northern Conſtellation, otherwiſe call'd *Anguitenens* and *Serpentarius*, which contains thirty Stars; one of them in the Head of the Man holding the Serpent, being of the ſecond Magnitude.

Ophthalmias, a ſort of Sea-fiſh with great Eyes.

Ophthalmick, belonging to, or proper for the Eyes; as *Ophthalmick Remedies.*

Ophthalmicks, ſuch Medicines as are good for Diſeaſes in the Eyes.

Ophthalmicus Nervus, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

Ophthalmy, an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eyes, proceeding from Arterious Blood got out of the Veſſels, and gather'd together in thoſe Parts.

Opiate, a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, and deſign'd either to cauſe Sleep or to eaſe Pain.

To **Opine**, (*Lat.*) to give in one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

Opiniater, an obſtinate or ſtubborn Perſon.

Opiniative or **Opinionated**, wedded to his own Opinion or Humour; ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, conceited, heady.

Opiniatrety or **Opiniativeneſs**, ſtiffneſs in Opinion, Wilfulneſs.

Opinion, Mind, Judgment, Thoughts, Belief, Eſteem, Conceit.

Opinionate or **Opinionated**, the ſame as Opiniative.

Opiſthodomos, (in *Architect.*) a Poſtern or Back-gate.

Opiſthotonus, a kind of Cramp or ſtretching of the Muſcles of the Neck backwards.

Opium, the Tear or Juice that diſtills from the Heads of Poppeys in *Greece*, *Egypt*, and elſewhere; of which there are three ſorts, viz. black, white and yellow: the Virtue of it is well known to cauſe Sleep and allay Pain.

Ople, a Shrub otherwiſe call'd Water-elder.

Opobalſamum, (*Gr.*) Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice or Gum that diſtills from a Shrub call'd *Balſamum*, or the Balm-tree, which grows only in *Paleſtine*: It has been famous in all Ages, for Curing Wounds, the Bitings of Scorpions and Serpents; being alſo good againſt the Plague, Convulſions, Palſy, and many other Diſeaſes.

Opopanax, the Juice or Liquor of a Plant call'd *Panax*, All-heal, and *Hercules*'s Wound-wort, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppidan, (*Lat.*) a School-word for a Townsboy, particularly ſuch as do belong to the College of King's-Scholars at *Weſtminſter.*

To **Oppilate**, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) to cauſe a Stoppage in ſome part of the Body.

Oppilation, Obſtruction, Stoppage.

Oppilative, apt to obſtruct or ſtop.

† **Oppletion**, a filling up.

Opponent, one that maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, an Oppoſer or Adverſary in a Diſputation.

Opportune, Convenient, ſeaſonable, favourable.

Opportunity, Convenient Time, or Occaſion.

To **Oppoſe**, to ſet againſt, to put in competition, or ſet in ballance againſt, to withſtand or thwart.

Oppoſite, that is over againſt, contrary.

Oppoſite Angles, ſee *Angles.*

Oppoſite Cones, (in *Geom.*) two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common Axis.

Oppoſite Sections, are the two *Hyperbola's*, made by a Plane cutting both thoſe Cones.

Oppoſites, (in *Logick*) things relatively oppoſed, as Maſter and Servant; or privitavely, as Light and Darkneſs; or contrary, as Knowledge and Ignorance.

Oppoſition, Contrariety, Diſagreement, Hinderance, Rub, Stop. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure of Sentence, the ſame with *Objection.* In *Aſtrology*, it is when two Planets, being diſtant the ſpace of 6 Signs or 180 Degrees, they behold one another diametrically oppoſite; which is counted an Aſpect of the greateſt Enmity, and is marked thus (☍.)

To **Oppreſs**, to preſs hard or lie heavy upon, to ſtifle or ſmother, to over-charge or over-burden, to cruſh by Authority and Violence.

Oppreſſion, the Act of Oppreſſing, over-charging, *&c.*

Oppreſſive, apt to oppreſs.

Oppreſſour, he that oppreſſes or cruſhes another, by Tyranny, Uſury, *&c.*

Opprobrii Lapis, (*Lat.*) the Stone of Reproach, a Stone ſet up in the moſt publick Place of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors reſort, acknowledging what they owe, and to whom, as alſo their Inability to make Satisfaction, they are to be freed from all Proſecution.

Opprobrious, reproachful, injurious, abuſive.

Opprobrium, (a *Latin* Word ſometimes made *Engliſh*) the ſhame that conſtantly attends a lewd and villainous Act; Infamy, Reproach, Diſgrace.

To **Oppugn**, as *To oppugn an Opinion*, *i. e.* to oppoſe, confute, or reject it.

Optative Mood, (in *Grammar*) that Mood of a Verb which expreſſes an earneſt Deſire that ſuch a thing may be or happen, and therefore uſually has an Adverb of Wiſhing joyn'd with it, as *Utinam*, *i. e.* would to God that, *&c.*

Optics, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diſtempers of the Eyes.

Opti-

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Optical Prostaphæresis, see *Equation Astronomical.*

Optick, belonging to the Sight.

Optick Glasses, such Glasses as are contriv'd for the viewing of any Object that is near or at a considerable distance; as Microscopes, Telescopes, Helioscopes, *&c.*

Optick Nerves, (in *Anat.*) are the second pair of Nerves which convey the Spirits to the Eyes, and bestow on them the Faculty of Seeing.

Optick Place of a Star or **Planet**, is that part or point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Star is there: And it is either *Apparent*, when the Observer's Eye is at the Circumference of the Earth; or *Real*, when 'tis suppos'd to be at the Center of the Earth, or Planet he inhabits.

Optick Pyramid, see *Pyramid.*

Opticks, a Science that treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it; but considers every Object as seen with *direct Rays*, after the ordinary manner: Its particular Branches relating to *Reflected* and *Refracted* Rays of Light, are *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*; which See in their proper Places.

Optimacy, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobler sort of Persons.

Option, a liberty of taking or refusing a thing, Choice: In a Law-sense, when a new Suffragan Bishop is consecrated, the Arch-Bishop of the Province, by a customary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the first vacant Benefice in that See, at his Choice, which is therefore termed *The Arch-bishop's Option.*

Opulency, Riches, Wealth, Plenty.

Opulent, wealthy, very rich.

Opulus, a kind of Shrub, which some call *Witch-hasel.*

Opuntica, a sort of *Indian* Fig.

Or, (*Fr.*) Gold: In Heraldry, the colour of that Metal; without which and *Argent*, 'tis said, there can be no good Armoury. In the Coats of Noblemen, it is call'd *Topaz*, and in those of Soveraign Princes, *Sol.*

Ora, a *Saxon* Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence.

Orache or **Orage**, a Pot-herb of an insipid taste.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Answer or Counsel given by God: Also a doubtful and obscure Answer which the Heathen Priests return'd to the People about Things to come, making them to believe, that the Gods spoke by their Mouths; also the Place where such Answers were given, or the Deity that deliver'd them: The Word is also taken in general for a Decision, or Saying full of unquestionable Truth.

Oracular, belonging to, or having the Authority of an Oracle.

Oral, deliver'd by the Mouth or Voice; as, *The Oral Law of the Rabbins*; *an Oral Prayer*, &c.

Orange, a known Fruit of a Gold-colour, full of pleasant Juice, proper for Sauces.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.

Orangery, a sort of Perfume.

Oranoco, (*i. e.* bright and large) a Name given to the common sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of *Virginia*, &c.

Orarium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Priest's Vestment: In our old Records, the Hem or Border of a Garment.

Oration, a Discourse or Speech pronounc'd in Publick, or compos'd for that purpose.

Orator, an eloquent Speaker or Pleader, a good Spoken-man.

Oratory, belonging to an Orator; as, *An Oratory Style.*

Oratory or **The Art of Oratory**, the Science of *Rhetorick*, or the Art of making Publick Speeches; Eloquence.

An **Oratory**, a private Chappel, or Place set apart for Prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Regular Priests, so call'd from the Oratory of St. *Jerom*, in *Rome*, where they us'd to pray: They were establish'd by *Philip Nereius* a *Florentine*, *A. D.* 1564. and were confirm'd by Pope *Pius* IV.

Orb, a hollow Sphere: In *Astronomy*, it is taken for the Deferent of a Planet, commonly call'd its Sphere: But a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contain'd under one single Superficies, and solid even to the Center; whereas an Orb is a round Body, bounded by two Surfaces, one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; so that the Heavens are so many Orbs, the higher encompassing the lower, like the Coats of an Onion.

Concentrick Orbs, are several Orbs one within another, that have the same Center.

Eccentrick Orbs, are Orbs one within another, or else separate, which have different Centers. There may also be Orbs, partly Concentrick, and partly Eccentrick; *viz.* such as are not of an equal Thickness, *i. e.* such whose outward and inward Surfaces have not the same Center.

Orbicular, round like a Ball or Globe.

Orbicular Bone, (in *Anat.*) one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is fasten'd by a slender Ligament to the sides of that call'd *Stapes.*

Orbicularis Musculus, (*Lat.*) a Muscle that draws both Lips together; being also term'd *Constringens*, *Osculatorius*, and *Sphincter Labiorum.*

Orbicularis Palpebrarum, a thin fleshy Muscle, whose Fibres circularly encompass the Eye-lids, and are inserted to them: When this Muscle acts, it draws the Eye-lids together, after the manner of the *Sphincters* of all other parts.

Orbicularis or **Crepitus Lupi**, a kind of Mush-room, call'd Sow-bread or Swine-bread, of an uncertain bigness, and spungy on the inside: They are kept dry by Surgeons, and us'd for the stanching of Blood.

Orbis, a Circle, a Wheel, any Thing that is of a round Figure: In old Records, a Knot or Swelling in the Flesh caus'd by a Blow, a black and blew Spot or Mark made by Beating: Also the Globe-fish or Scull-fish.

Orbis Britannicus, the Snot-fish.

Orbis Echinatus, the Hedge-hog Globe-fish.

Orbis Magnus, (according to the *Copernican* System) is the Orbit of the Earth, in its yearly Revolution round the Sun.

Orbit, is properly the track, rut, or mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel: But *Astronomers* take it for the Course, Path, or Way in which any Planet moves; thus the Orbit of the Sun or of the Earth, in its yearly Course, is the Ecclíptick Line.

Orbiter Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Hole in the *Os Maxillare* or Cheek-bone, below the Orbit, through which the Nerves and Vessels that come from the Teeth, pass to the Cheeks.

Orbiter Internus, a Hole in the Coronal Bone of the Scull, within the Orbit, a little above the *Os Planum*, through which passes a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves that goes to the Nose.

Orca, the Ork, a monstrous Fish.

Orchal or **Orchel**, a kind of Stone like Allum, with which Dyers make a red Colour.

Orchanet or **Alkanet**, an Herb otherwise called *Spanish* Buglos, or wild Buglos.

Orchestra, (*Gr.*) the Pit of the *Roman* Play-house, where the Senators were seated; but among the *Greeks*, it was the Place where they danc'd or kept their Balls, which made part of their Plays: It

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is now taken for the Muſick-Gallery, or Place where the Muſicians ſit.

Orchis, a Teſticle, Cod, or Stone; alſo an Herb call'd Dog-ſtones, the Roots of which provoke Venery, cure Inflammations, diſſolve Swellings, and cleanſe Ulcers: Alſo a ſort of Olive-tree.

To **Ordain**, (*Fr.*) to command or enjoyn, to appoint or deſign, to confer or admit to Holy Orders.

Ordalian, as *The Ordalian Law*, a Law which eſtabliſh'd the ancient Way of Tryals by Fire and Water, call'd Ordeal.

Ordeal or **Ordel**, (*Sax. i. e.* great Judgment) a kind of Tryal or Purgation practis'd in ancient Times, whereby the Party purg'd was counted Innocent, and free from the Crime laid to his Charge: Of theſe Tryals there were two ſorts, one by Fire, and another by Water.

Fire-Ordeal, when the accuſed Perſon was obliged to make his Innocence appear by paſſing blind-fold with bare Feet over nine red-hot Plow-ſhares, laid at an equal diſtance one from another: Or by holding a red-hot Iron in his Hand, uſually of one Pound weight, which was call'd *Simple Ordeal*; or of two Pounds, which was *Double*; or of three Pounds, which was *Triple*.

Water-Ordeal, was perform'd either by hot or cold Water; the former Purgation was by thruſting one's Hands or Feet into ſcalding Water, and the other by being plung'd in a Pond or River, not unlike the late-us'd Tryal of Witches. The Ordalian Law was appointed long before the Conqueſt, and continu'd in force till the Reign of King *John*, when it was condemn'd by Pope *Stephen* II. and utterly aboliſh'd by Parliament.

Ordelf or **Ordelfe**, Oar or Metal lying under Ground: In old Charters it is often taken for a Liberty, whereby a Man claims the Oar found in his own Ground.

Order, a diſpoſing of things in their proper Place, Cuſtom or Manner, Diſcipline, Rule, Duty, Behaviour.

In Architecture **Order** is a Rule to be obſerv'd for the Proportions of Pillars, with reſpect to their Height and Thickneſs, and for the Figures of certain Parts belonging to them, according to their reſpective Proportions. Theſe Orders are five in Number, *viz.* the *Tuſcan*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*; whereto may be added the *Attick* and *Gothick*; all which ſee in their proper Places: But in a more general ſenſe, *Order* is that which gives each part of the Building a convenient Signeſs, whether it be conſider'd a-part, or with relation to the whole.

In Military Diſcipline, **Order** is the equal diſtance of one Rank or File from another: The common Order in Files is three Foot, in Ranks ſix Foot; and the *Open Order* is double in each.

Order of Battel, is the placing of the Battalions and Squadrons in one Line or more, according as the Ground will allow, ſo as to engage the Enemy to the beſt advantage.

Orders in general, ſignifie all that is commanded by Superiour Officers, and is ſometimes only taken for the *Word*.

Ordinal, as *Ordinal Numbers*, *i. e.* thoſe Numbers that expreſs the Order of Things; as Firſt, Second, Third, *&c.*

An **Ordinal**, a Book of Directions for Biſhops to give Holy Orders, and to do other things belonging to their Function: Alſo a Book containing the Orders and Conſtitutions of a Religious Houſe or College.

Ordinance, Degree, Order, Statute, Law; alſo all ſorts of Artillery, or great Guns us'd in War.

Ordinance of the Foreſt, a Statute relating to Foreſt-Cauſes, made *An.* 34. *Edw.* I.

Ordinance of Parliament, differs in ſome reſpects from an Act of Parliament; the former being but temporary, and to be alter'd by the Commons alone; whereas an Act is a perpetual Law, and cannot be chang'd but by King, Lords and Commons.

Surveyor of the Ordinance, an Officer whoſe Charge is to Survey all the King's Ordinance, Stores and Proviſions of War in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper of the *Tower of London*, to allow all Bills of Debt; as alſo to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works.

Clerk of the Ordinance, his Buſineſs is to Record all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; alſo Patents and Grants, with the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, *&c.* to draw up all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies; to make all Bills of Impreſt, Debentures for the Payment of Workmen, *&c.*

Ordinary, Common, uſual, wonted, mean, indifferent.

In the Civil Law, **Ordinary** ſignifies any Judge that has Authority to take knowledge of Cauſes in his own Right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by Deputation: In Common Law, it is uſually taken for one that has exempt and immediate Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical: Alſo the Biſhop of the Dioceſs's Deputy at Aſſizes and Seſſions, appointed to give Malefactors their Neck-Verſes, and to judge whether they read or not.

An **Ordinary**, is alſo a Victualling-Houſe, where a certain Allowance of Meat, *&c.* is made at a ſet Rate; alſo the Meal it ſelf taken there.

In Heraldry, **Ordinaries**, are thoſe Charges that properly belong to that Art, and are of common Uſe therein: They are generally call'd *Honourable Ordinaries*, being nine in Number, *viz.* the *Croſs*, *Chief*, *Pale*, *Bend*, *Feſſe*, *Eſcutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Saltier*, and *Bar*; which See under thoſe reſpective Articles.

Ordinate or **Ordinate Applicate**, (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one ſide of the Section to the other: The half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly call'd the Ordinate: Thus the

Ordinate, (in an *Ellipſis*) is a Right Line drawn in an Ellipſis or Oval, from one ſide to another, parallel to a Tangent, which paſſes through one of the ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

Ordinate, (in an *Hyperbola*) is likewiſe a Right Line drawn in that Figure, from one ſide to the other, and divided into two equal parts by the Axis of the ſame *Hyperbola*.

Ordinate, (in a *Parabola*) is a Line drawn thro' the Axis and Diameters, parallel to the Tangent: Half of this Line is alſo ſometimes call'd the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *Double Ordinate*.

Ordination, The Act of Ordaining, or putting into Holy Orders.

Ordination-Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergy-men, which in the Church of *England*, are the ſecond Sunday in Lent, Trinity-Sunday, and the Sunday following; alſo the Sundays following the next Wedneſdays after *September* 14. and *December* 13.

Ordinatione contra Servientes, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt a Servant for leaving his Maſter, contrary to the Statute.

Ordines, (in our ancient *Latin* Writers) a general Chapter, or other ſolemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

Ordines Hollandiæ, the States or Commonwealth of *Holland*.

Ordines,

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Ordines Majores, (*i. e.* Superiour Orders) the Holy Orders of Priest, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, anciently so call'd; as the Inferiour Orders of Chanter, Psalmist, Ostiary, Reader, Exorcist, and Acolyte, were termed *Ordines Minores*.

Ordinum Fugitivi, were such Monks as left their Monasteries, threw off their Habit, and renounc'd their particular Order, contrary to their Oath and other solemn Engagements.

Ordles, as *Oaths* and *Ordles*, which were part of the Immunities and Privileges granted in old Charters, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining Ordeal-Tryals, within a particular Precinct or Liberty.

Ordonance, (*Fr.*) Order, ordering or disposing. In *Architecture*, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimensions and Quantity, which are requisite, according to the Model.

Ordure, any kind of Filth, especially the Dung of Man or Beast.

Ore, a Tract, or little Country; as *Lemster's Ore* in *Hereford*-shire.

Ore, an old Coin, see *Ora*.

Ore or **Oar**, see *Oar*.

Ore-wood, a kind of Sea-weed, or Oaz, proper for the dunging and manuring of Land.

Oreb, (*Heb.* a Crow or Pheasant) a Prince of the *Midianites*.

Oredelph, see *Ordeffe*.

Orenges (in *Heraldry*) little Balls, usually represented of the Tenne or Orange Colour.

Oreon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Knot-grass, by some call'd Bloud-wort.

Orenselinon, wild Parsley, so nam'd because it grows on Hills.

Oreum, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Barn or Cornhouse.

Orexis, (*Gr.*) a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

Orfgild, (old *Saxon* Law-word) a restitution made by the County or Hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in *Plegio*, or bound by the Engagement call'd Frank-pledge: Also a Payment or restoring of Cattel.

Orfraies, a kind of frizzled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England* by our Kings and Nobility: The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed *Orfraies*, upon account of their being adorned with Gold-smith's Work.

Orfus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Chub-fish with a reddish Back, often found about the City of *Augsburg* in *Germany*, and there call'd an *Orff*.

Organ, See *Organy*.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried and us'd by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth, for the more ready taking in their several Dyes.

Organ, (*Gr.*) properly signifies an Instrument us'd in the carrying on of any Work, and it was often taken for a Musical one: Whence the word is now generally apply'd to the Noblest of Musical Instruments which serves for Church-Musick.

Organ, is also taken for the Instrument of some Faculty, in an Animal Body; thus the Eye is said to be the Organ of Sight, the Ear the Organ of Hearing, *&c.* Among Anatomists, an *Organ* is defin'd to be a Part which requires a right, determinate, and sensible Confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its Actions, as the Heart, a Muscle, an Arm, *&c.*

Organ-ling, a sort of Ling or Salt-fish, corruptly so call'd for *Orkney-Ling*, the best being found near that Island.

Organical or **Organick**, belonging to the Organs of the Body, having Organs or Instruments: instrumental, serving as a means.

Organical Part, that Part of a Living Creature or Plant, which is design'd for the performing of some particular Action or Function; as other parts termed *Non-organical*, have no particular Action, but only some Use in the order and disposition of the Whole.

Organist, one Skill'd in Playing upon the Musical Organ.

Organization, a forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts.

Organized, furnished with proper Organs.

Organum or **Organon**, the Title of *Aristotle's* Book of Logick.

Organy or **Origain**, wild or bastard Marjoram; an Herb.

Orgasmus, Violence, Force, Onset: In the Art of *Physick*, a quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits rush violently upon the Nerves.

Orgeps, (in old Statutes) the greater sort of North Sea-fish, now call'd *Organ-Ling*.

Orgia, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) certain Feasts and Revels in honour of the God *Bacchus*, which were more particularly celebrated upon Mountains by raving Women, call'd *Bacchantes*.

Orgues, (*Fr.*) a pair of Organs, a Musical Instrument; also the Scupper-holes in a Ship. In *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any surprize, to be let fall in the Way, to stop it up instead of a Portcullice:

Orgues, is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses linked together, or of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately.

Orgyia, (*Gr.*) a Measure among the ancient *Greeks*, containing six Feet.

Orichalcum, (*i. e.* Mountain-Copper) the Metal which we commonly call Brass, made of melted Copper and the Mineral nam'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Oriel College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Adam de Brom*, Almoner to K. *Edward* II. *April* 20. 1324; and afterwards inlarg'd with a Tenement, call'd *Le Oriele*, by King *Edward* III.

Orient, (*Lat.*) one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, where we see the Sun and Stars rise.

Orient Equinoctial, that point of the Horizon, which the Sun rises upon when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

Orient Estival, the Summer-East or North-East, that point of the Horizon, where the Sun rises when it is in the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Orient Hybernal, the Winter-East or South-East, that point of the Horizon where the Sun rises at its entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Orient-Pearl, a Pearl of great Lustre or Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

Oriental, belonging to the East, Eastern, Easterly: In *Astronomy*, a Planet is said *To be Oriental*, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

Orifice, the Mouth, Opening or Entry of a thing; especially that of the Stomach, of a Wound, Vein, Tube, or Pipe, *&c.*

Oriflambe or **Auriflambe**, (*Fr.*) the Royal Standard of the ancient Kings of *France*, otherwise call'd the Standard of St. *Denis*, born at first only in the Wars against Infidels, and lost in the Battel against the *Flemings*: It was so call'd from its being embroider'd with Flames of Gold upon a Ground of Red.

Origanum, (*Gr.*) Origan or Organy, wild Marjoram, an Herb so nam'd, because it grows much upon Mountains or Hills.

Original, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or proceeding from an Original; primitive, first; as *an Original Cause*.

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Original Sin, the Guilt which Mankind derives from the first Parent.

Original Writ, see *Writ*.

An **Original**, a thing that is the first of its kind, the first Beginning or Rise of a thing; the first Pattern or Model, the first Draught of a Writing: Also stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, *&c.*

Originalia, (Law-Term) Transcripts or Records in the Exchequer sent thither out of the Chancery, and distinguish'd from *Recorda*, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons of that Court.

Origine, Source, Rise, or Beginning; Extraction, Stock or Pedigree.

Orillon or **Blind** (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Mass of Earth fac'd with a Wall, usually rais'd on the Shoulder of Bastions that have *Casemates*, to cover the Cannon in the retir'd Flank, and prevent their being dismounted. Some Orillons are round, and others almost Square, call'd *Epaulments*.

Orinoca-Eagle, a Bird in shape much like the common Eagle, but its Feathers are curiously wrought with black Spots; the end of the Wings and Tail being yellow: This Bird lives upon Prey, yet shews so much Generosity, that it never sets upon the weaker sort of Fowl, but such as have crooked Beaks, and sharp Talons like it self, and that too, no where but in the Air.

Orion, (*Gr.*) a Southern Constellation which consists of 29 Stars, and represents the Figure of a Man arm'd with a Courtlass.

Oripæ, Snow-flies, a kind of Insect.

Oripelargus, an Eagle shap'd like a Vultur.

† **Orison**, (*Fr.*) a Prayer.

Ork, a monstrous Fish commonly call'd a Whirlpool; also a kind of Hulk or huge Sea-vessel; also a But for Wine or Figs.

Orle, (in *Herald.*) an Ordinary, almost of the Figure of an Inescutcheon, only it is voided, and the Field appears thro' the inner Space. Sometimes an *Orle* consists of three pieces one within another: Also if a round of Cinquefoils, Martlets, Scollop-shells, *&c.* are plac'd about any Ordinary, it is call'd an *Orle of Cinquefoils*, &c.

In *Architecture*, **Orle** is the same with **Plinth**; which See.

Orlope, (Sea-Term) the uppermost Deck of a great Ship, lying between the Main and Missen-Mast, and otherwise call'd the *Spare-Deck*: The second and lowest Decks of a Ship that has three Decks, are likewise sometimes termed *Orlopes*.

Ornament, (*Lat.*) Set-off, Finery, Dress, Attire; Grace, Beauty, Commendation, a Rhetorical Flourish.

In Architecture, **Ornaments** are the Architraves, Cornices and Frizes of the several Orders: There are also many Ornaments often carv'd in the Mouldings, and on all other Members; as divers sorts of Channellings, Ovals, Wreaths, Leaves, Flowers, *&c.*

Ornithias, (*Gr.*) the Western Wind, blowing in the Spring for about a Fortnight together towards the end of *February*, after the Swallows are come.

Ornithogale, an Herb call'd Star of *Bethlehem*, or Dogs-Onion.

Ornithoglossum, Ashen Keys.

Ornithology, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds.

Ornithomancy, a kind of Divination or Soothsaying by the flight of Birds.

Ornithopodium, Birds-foot, an Herb.

Orobanche, the Herb Broom-rape, good for the Spleen, *&c.*

Orobia, Frankincense in small Grains, like the Pulse call'd Vetches.

Oroboides, a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

Orphan, one that has lost one or both Parents; a Fatherless and Motherless Child.

Orphanism, the state or Condition of an Orphan.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, Philosopher, and excellent Musician of *Thrace*, some of whose Poems are still extant.

Orphus, the Sea-rough; a kind of Fish.

Orpiment, a mineral of a yellow colour, inclining to brown, found in Mines of Gold and Silver.

Orpin or **Orpine**, a healing Herb, good for Wounds, Ruptures, bloody Flux, *&c.*

Orque, see *Ork*.

Orrach or **Orage**, an Herb very good in Potage, and for stuffing Meat; See *Arrach*.

Orthopigium, (*Gr.*) the Rump of a Bird or Beast.

Orris, a Flower call'd *Iris* in *Greek*, from its resembling a Rain-bow in diversity of colours, and commonly the *Flower-de-luce*: Also a sort of weaved Gold and Silver Lace.

Orsodachna, (*Gr.*) the Ear-wig; an Insect.

Ortell, (*Fr.*) a Toe: In *Fortification*, the same as *Berme*; which see.

Ortelli, a word us'd in the Forest-Laws for the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

Orthampelos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vine that needs not to be barr'd up or propped.

Orthocolon, (in *Surgery*) a preternatural straightness of a Joint.

Orthodoron, a *Greek* Measure, shorter by a Finger's breadth than the Span or greater Palm.

Orthodox, that is of a true and right Opinion or Belief; found or agreeable to Truth, in opposition to Heretical.

Orthodoxy, right Judgment, true Belief.

Orthodromicks, (in *Navigat.*) the Art of sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

Orthodromy, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe.

Orthogonal, (in *Geom.*) Right-angled, or having right Angles.

Orthographical or **Orthographick**, belonging to Orthography.

Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, is a drawing the Surface of the Sphere on a Plane which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres: This Projection is also call'd *Analemma*.

Orthographist or **Orthographer**, one skill'd in Orthography.

Orthography, (in *Grammar*) the right and true way of Writing and Spelling in any Language: In *Architecture*, the Model or Representation of one of the Fronts or Faces of a Building, according to the Rules of Geometry, and the Proportions it is design'd to be built in.

In Perspective **Orthography** signifies the fore-right side of any Plane, that is, the Side or Plane which lies parallel to a straight Line that may be imagin'd to pass through the outward Convex Points of the Eyes, continu'd to a convenient length. See *Scenography*.

In Fortification, **Orthography** or **Orthographical Section**, is a Profil or Draught, which shews the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it.

Orthomastica mala, a kind of Fruit resembling the shape of Women's Teats; Breast-apples.

Orthopnœa, a difficulty of breathing, when one cannot fetch his Breath, but holding his Neck upright.

Orthostact,

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Opthostatæ, (in *Architect.*) Pilasters, Buttresses, or Supporters of a Building.

Ortolan, (*Fr.*) a delicate Bird of an exquisite taste, about the bigness of a Lark.

Ortygometra, (*Gr.*) the Captain or Leader of the Quails, somewhat bigger and blacker than an ordinary Quail; the Rail.

Orval, an Herb, otherwise call'd Clary.

Orvietan, a sort of Electuary or Treacle, good against Poison, invented by a Mountebank nam'd *Orvietanus*.

Oryal, (in old Records) a Porch, Cloister, or arched Room in a Monastery; whence probably *Oriel-College* in *Oxford* first took its Name.

Oryx, a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*, so call'd because 'tis said to dig the Earth with its Fore-feet, when the Moon is in the East.

Oryza, the Grain call'd Rice.

Os, (*Lat.*) a Bone, defined by Anatomists to be a hard, dry and cold Substance, consisting of earthy and saltish Particles, design'd to uphold the Body, to render its Motion easie, and for a defence to several Parts.

Os Calcis, see *Calcaneus*.

Os Naviculare, see *Schaphoides*.

Os Sepiæ, Cuttle-Bone, us'd by Goldsmiths, Apothecaries, *&c.*

Osbert, a proper Name among the *Saxons*, signifying the Light of the Family.

Osborn, (*i. e.* House-child) another proper Name.

Oscillation, (*Lat.*) a swinging up and down in the Air of the Figures of Men, a sacred Rite observ'd among the *Romans*; a swinging upon a Rope: Also the swing of a Pendulum; so that if the Pin of the Pendulum fasten'd above, be taken for the Center of a Circle, whose Circumference divides the Ball or Bob into two equal Parts, the middle Point of the Arch, so dividing the Ball, is termed the *Center of Oscillation*.

Oscitancy, Sluggishness, Negligence, Sloth.

Oscitation, a yawning or gaping, which is a certain light Convulsive Motion of the Muscles that open the lower Jaw.

Oscula, (*Lat.*) the holes in a Pipe: In *Anatomy*, the opening of Veins and other Vessels at their ends.

Osculatorius Musculus, see *Orbicularis*.

Osculum, a little Mouth; also a Kiss.

Osculum Uteri, the Cavity or hollow Part of the Womb, where Conception is made.

Osier, the red or Water-willow, the Twigs of which serve to make Wicker-baskets, *&c.*

Osmonds, a word us'd in some Statutes for the Oar, of which Iron is made.

Osmund, (*Sax. i. e.* House-peace) a proper Name of Men.

Osmund Royal or **Osmund the Water-man**, a sort of Herb.

Osprey, see *Ossifraga*.

Osseculum, (*Lat.*) a little Bone: Among Herbalists, the Stone of a Plum, Cherry, or such like Fruit.

Ossifraga, (*i. e.* Bone-breaker) the Osprey, a kind of Eagle, that breaks Bones with her Beak: She is said to be short-sighted, contrary to the nature of other Eagles, and to breed up not only her own young Ones, but also those that others have cast off.

† **Ossuary**, a Charnel-House, or Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

Ost or **Oast**, a Country-word for a Vessel, on which Hops or Malt is dry'd.

Ostaga, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Instrument, to draw out Bones.

Ostensive, (*Lat.*) that serves to shew; as *Ostensive Demonstrations*, *i. e.* such as plainly and directly shew the Truth of any Proposition; in which respect they are distinguish'd from *Apagogical* ones, that prove the Truth proposed by demonstrating the Absurdity or Impossibility of maintaining the contrary.

Ostentation, a making a fair shew outwardly, vain Glory, excessive Boasting, bragging, or vaunting.

Ostentative, apt to make a shew of, or boast.

Ostentionalis, a Soldier attending the Prince in Publick Shews.

Osteocolla, (*Gr.*) the Glue-bone Stone, a soft Stone of a white or Ash-colour, shap'd like a Bone, which grows out of the Sand, as it were Coral, sometimes to the thickness of a Man's Arm, and is suppos'd to be of great Virtue, for the joyning of broken Bones.

Osteocopi, Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes or thin Skins and Nerves that are about them; in regard that the Bones themselves are altogether insensible.

Osteology, that part of *Anatomy* which shews the Nature, Figure, Disposition and Ligaments of the Bones of Animal Bodies.

Osteon, a Bone, See *Os*.

Ostiary, (*Lat.*) a Porter or Door-keeper: In the Primitive Times, an Officer that kept the Keys of the Church, and took Charge of all things in it.

Ostigo, the Scab in Lambs or Kids about the Mouth and Lips.

Ostracias, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like an Oister-shell.

Ostracism, a sort of Punishment among the *Greeks*, which was the banishing for ten years of a Person, whose over-great Power began to be suspected by his Fellow-Citizens: It was so call'd, because the People gave their Votes by Writing the Name of him whom they were minded to banish, upon Shells.

Ostracites, a Stone call'd a Nest of Boxes, because when one Crust or Shell is taken away, another appears of the same Colour and Substance.

Ostracitis, a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where Brass-Oar is melted.

Ostrea, Oisters, a Shell-fish.

Ostrich or **Ostridge**, a great *African* Fowl, which is said to digest Iron.

Ostrogoths, a Name peculiar to those *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

Ostrum, (*Gr.*) the Fish of whose Liquor a sort of Purple or Scarlet-colour was made; also that Liquor, or Colour, or Clothes, dy'd of it.

Ostrutium, Pellitory of *Spain*, an Herb, reckon'd an excellent Remedy for the Palsy of the Tongue, and loss of Speech.

Oswald, (*Sax.* House-ruler or Steward) a proper Name of Men; particularly of a King of the *Northumbrians*.

Oswald's Law, a Term by which was meant the turning out of marry'd Priests, and bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*, *A. C.* 964.

Osyris, (*Gr.*) the Herb Toad-flax, or Flax-weed.

Otacousticks, (*Gr.*) Instruments to help or improve the Sense of Hearing, as Ear-pipes, Speaking-trumpets, *&c.* See *Acoustica*.

Otalgia, a Pain in the Ears.

Otenchyta, a small Syringe or Squirt to convey Medicinal Liquors into the Ears.

Otho, the Name of an ancient *Roman* Emperour, and of several Emperours of *Germany*.

Otica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Distempers in the Ears.

Otis, the Bustard, a Bird often found in the inland parts of *England*.

Otmacks, old Janizaries no longer fit for Ser-

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vict in the Wars; the Name is derived from a Word which ſignifies to ſit down.

Otaque, a certain Drink made of a Nut growing in the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Ottadini, the ancient Name of a People, who inhabited that part of *Great Britain*, which is now call'd *Northumberland*.

Otter, a Creature that lives both in the Water, and upon Land; being a Beaſt of Chace.

Ottoman, belonging to the *Turks*, as *The Ottoman Empire*.

Oval, (*Lat.*) that is of the ſhape of an Egg.

Oval Window, (in *Anat.*) one of the holes in the hollow of the Ear; See *Feneſtra Ovalis*.

An **Oval**, (in *Geom.*) a round but ſomewhat long Figure; ſo that Lines drawn from its utmoſt Superficies to the Center are not equal, yet well enough anſwer to each other from the oppoſite Sides: For the Plain Figure See *Ellipſis*, and *Spheroid* for the Solid.

In Architecture **Oval** or **Ovolo** is the ſame as *Echinus*, a Member ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling an Egg: It is uſually plac'd for Ornament in the Mouldings of the Cornices, and in a Pillar next the *Abacus*.

Ovalis Corona, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Myrtle-branches, which was uſually granted to one that had obtain'd the leſſer Triumph, call'd *Ovation*.

Ovaria, (in *Anat.*) the Teſticles of Females, ſo nam'd becauſe they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the ſame uſe as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

Ovation, (among the *Romans*) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory, won without the ſpilling of much Blood, or for the defeating of Rebels, Slaves, Pirates, or other unworthy Enemies of the Common-wealth. It is ſo call'd from the Soldiers following their Commander, ſhouting and ſinging *O, O*; or from *Ovis*, *i.e.* a Sheep, which us'd to be ſacrific'd to *Jupiter*, upon that occaſion; whereas in the greater Triumph, the General ſacrific'd a Bull, and the cry of the Soldiers was *Io, Io, Triumphe*.

Oubut, a ſort of Caterpillar; an Inſect.

Ouch, a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; alſo a Boſs or Button of Gold ſet with ſome precious Stone or Jewel.

Ovelty, See *Owelty*.

To **Over-act**, to act beyond one's Commiſſion; to do a thing with too much Affectation.

To **Over-ballance**, to exceed in weight, to outweigh.

To **Over-bear**, to over-come, or prevail over, to oppreſs or cruſh.

It **Over-blows**, an Expreſſion us'd at Sea, when the Wind blows ſo hard, that the Ship can bear no Sails.

Over-board, to fall or be thrown into the Sea.

To **Over-caſt**, to grow dark or cloudy, as the Sky ſometimes does; to whip a Seam, as Taylors do; to caſe or line a Wall with Stone, *&c.* to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Over-cautious, too wary, too heedful.

Over-clouded, as *His Judgment is over-clouded*, *i.e.* cover'd as it were with Clouds, and darken'd.

Over-cyphed, (old Law-word) convicted, or proved Guilty.

Over-fraighted, over-loaded, as a Ship is that has taken in too much Fraight or Burden of Merchandizes.

To **Over-grow**, to grow too faſt, or in too great abundance.

Over-grown Sea, (in the Mariners Language) is when the Waves ſwell to an exceſſive Height.

To **Over-hale**, to hale a Rope the contrary way, when 'tis drawn too ſtiff, in order to make it more ſlack. See *Runner*.

Over-laid, ſtifled or ſmothered; as *The Child was over-laid at Nurſe*.

To **Over-look**, to have an Eye upon, to ſurvey, to connive or wink at; to paſs by, or take no notice of; to over-top, to look upon with diſdain or ſcorn.

Over-maſted, a Ship is ſaid to be Over-maſted, when her Maſts are too big for her Bulk, ſo as to lie too much down by a Wind, and labour too much a-hull.

Over-plus, that which is over and above.

To **Over-poiſe**, to out-weigh.

To **Over-rake**, (Sea-Term) as the Waves are ſaid to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and waſh her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other.

To **Over-reach**, to hurt one's ſelf with reaching too far; to hit the fore-Feet with the hinder, as ſome Horſes do; to cozen, cheat, or trick; to pervert.

Over-rigid, too rigorous, too ſevere.

To **Over-rule**, to govern with abſolute Power, to bear away, to maſter or prevail over.

To **Over-rule an Argument** or **Objection at Law**, as the Judges do; *i. e.* not to allow of it, to reject it.

To **Over-run**, to out-run or out-ſtrip; to cover all over, to invade every where.

To **Over-run a Page**, (a Term in Printing) to run it over again, to diſpoſe the Lines after another manner, in order to inſert ſomewhat that was left out.

Overſameſſa, (old Law-word) a Fine anciently laid upon thoſe, who hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not purſue the Malefactor.

To **Over-ſee**, to have the Conduct or Management of; to over-look, or let ſlip.

To **Over-ſet**, to over-turn: A Ship at Sea is ſaid *To be Over-ſet*, when ſhe is turn'd over on one ſide. See *Overthrown*.

To **Over-ſtretch**, to ſtretch a thing too much, to carry on a matter too far.

Overt, (*Fr.*) open or manifeſt; as *An Overt Act*, which in the ſenſe of the Law, is an advance or ſtep made towards the compaſſing of an Enterprize; or ſome plain matter of Fact, which ſerves to prove the Deſign that was in hand.

Overt Word, an open plain Speech.

To **Overthrow**, to turn topſy-turvy, to caſt down, to deſtroy, to defeat or rout, to diſappoint or make void.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To be Overthrown*, when being brought a-ground to be trimmed, ſhe falls over on her Side by ſome miſchance.

Overture, (*Fr.*) an opening of a Matter, a Propoſal; alſo a Flouriſh of Muſick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-houſe, eſpecially before the beginning of an *Opera*.

Over-weening, having too great an Opinion of one's own Perſon or Merit, preſumptuous, ſelf-conceited.

To **Overwhelm**, to cover over, to plunge or ſink in Water; to make ſink under the weight of Grief, *&c.*

Ovicula, (*Lat.*) a little Sheep.

P. Ovidius Naſo, the moſt fluent of *Latin* Poets, whoſe Works are ſufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviductus, (in *Anat.*) the Egg-paſſages, the ſame as *Tubæ Fallopianæ*; which See.

Oviparous, (in *Philoſ.*) that breeds by Eggs or Spawn; as *Oviparous Animals*, i. e. ſuch as lay Eggs, which are afterwards hatch'd into living Creatures.

Ovis, (*Lat.*) a Sheep or Ewe-Sheep.

Ovis,

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Ovis Chilensis, the Sheep of *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, which is cloth'd with long Hair instead of Wool, and casts forth Spittle against those that teaz or disturb it.

Ovis Peruana, the Sheep of *Peru*, as big as a Horse, and able to carry a Man with a Load of fifty Pounds weight on its Back for several Miles; so that these Creatures are often us'd for Drawing and Carriage. The Wooll of their Fleeces surpasses that of our Sheep in thickness, fineness and length, and their Flesh is very grateful to the Palate.

Ovis Turcica, the *Turkey*-Sheep, having a Tail of so large a Size, that it can scarce be born without a Carriage.

Ovisuga, the Egg-sucking Fly; an Insect.

Ovium, (in some Writers) a sort of Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the bigness of an Egg.

Ounce, the twelfth part of a Pound *Troy-weight*, or the sixteenth part of a Pound *Aver-du-pois*; in Apothecaries Weight, eight Drams. An Ounce of Gold-Bullion *Troy-weight*, is usually valu'd at forty eight Pounds Sterling; and an Ounce of Silver-Bullion is worth five Shillings.

Ounce, is also a kind of tame Beast in *Persia*, mistaken for a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (old Word) rising like Waves.

Ovolo, See **Echinus** and **Oval**.

Ourlop, (*Sax.*) a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of a Manour by the inferiour Tenant, when his Daughter was corrupted or debauch'd.

Ousted, (*French* Law-word) as *Ousted out of Possession*, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession.

Ouster le Main, (*i. e.* to take off the Hand) a Judgment given in *Chancery* for the Delivery of Seized Lands out of the King's Hands, when it appear'd upon Enquiry, that the King had no Right or Title to them. It was also taken for the Writ granted for that purpose: But now all Wardships, Liveries, *Ouster-le-mains*, *&c.* are quite taken away and abolish'd.

Ouster le Mer, an Essoin, or Excuse for not appearing in Court after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea.

Outacousticon, an Ear-pipe: See *Otacousticks*.

Outborow, See *Inborow*.

Outfangthef, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Liberty or Privilege whereby a Lord is enabled to bring any Man dwelling in his own Fee, and taken for Felony in any other Place, to a Tryal in his own Court: See *Infangthef*.

Outland, (among the *Saxons*) such Land as was let out to any Tenant meerly at the Pleasure of the Lord; which was usually divided into two Parts, one disposed of among such as attended on their Persons, call'd *Theodens*, or lesser *Thanes*, and the other to their Husband-men, whom they term'd *Ceorls* or Churls.

Outlaw, a Person depriv'd of the Benefit of the Law.

To **Outlaw** one, to sue him to an Outlawry.

Outlawry, the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and of the King's Protection: See *Utlary*.

Clerk of the Outlawries, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, and Deputy to the King's Attorney-General, whose Business it is, to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

Out-licker, (in Sea-affairs) a small piece of Timber about three or four Yards long, made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out astern: At the outermost end of it, there is a Hole into which the standing part of the Sheat being made fast and reeved, or let thro' the Block or Pulley of the Sheat, is reeved again thro' another Block, which is fasten'd to this piece of Timber, near the End, for the haling down of the said Sheat flat, when the Missen-Mast is plac'd so far aft, that there is not room enough to do it within-board.

Out-parters, a sort of Thieves about *Ridd:sdale* in *Scotland*, that rid about to fetch in such Cattel, or other things as they can light on; and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houses. See *Intakers*.

Outrage, (*Fr.*) a violent Assault, an hainous Offence, a grievous Injury, a cruel and sensible Affront,

Outragious, cruel, fierce, violent; highly abusive, affrontive or injurious.

Out-riders, (Law-word) travelling Bailiffs employ'd by the Sheriffs or their Deputies, to ride to the farthest places of their Counties or Hundreds, for summoning such as they thought fit to their County or Hundred-Courts.

Outward flanking Angle, See **Angle of the Tenaille**.

Out-works, (in *Fortif.*) all sorts of Works that are raised without the Inclosure of a Place, and serve to cover it from the Enemy in the Field; as Crown-works, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Ravelins, *&c.* In Cookery, *Outworks* are certain Courses of Dishes set on the out-side of the Table.

Ovum, (*Latin*) an Egg; also the Spawn of Fish.

Ovum Philosophicum or **Chymicum**, a Glass, round at bottom, and having a long Neck, us'd in Chymical Operations.

Ouze, a sort of miry Sedge.

Ouzel, See **Owsel**.

Ouzy or **Oozy**, moist, wet, plashy: See *Oaze*.

Owelty or **Owealty of Services**, (Law-Phrase) an Equality of Services, when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Mesne, as the Mesne does to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, a proper Name of Men, which *Camden* supposes to be a Corruption of the *Greek* Word *Eugenius*, *i. e.* nobly descended.

Owl, a well-known Night-bird. In *Virginia* there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night; a delicate feather'd Bird, milk-white, and tipt with a punctal of Black.

Owler, a Master of a Ship or other Person, that conveys Sheeps-wooll or any prohibited Goods in the Night to the Sea-side, in order to be Shipp'd off contrary to Law.

Owne, a kind of wild Bull.

Owse, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and us'd by Tanners in the dressing of Leather.

Owsel, a sort of Black-bird.

Ox-bane, a sort of Herb.

Ox-house, (Country-word) an Ox-stall or Stable for Oxen.

Ox-eye, a little Bird; also an Herb otherwise call'd *Great Margaret*, good for Wounds and the King's Evil.

Ox-fly, a kind of Insect.

Ox-gang of Land, as much Land as may be plough'd by one *Gang* or *Team* of *Oxen* in one day, commonly taken for fifteen Acres.

Ox-tongue, the Herb *Buglos*.

Oxalis, (*Gr.*) wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb; the Syrup, Conserve, and distill'd Water of which, is good in St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and to cleanse foul Ulcers.

Oxalme, any sharp salt Composition, as Vinegar and Brine.

Oxelæum, a Mixture of Vinegar and Oil.

Oxyacantha, the Haw-thorn-Shrub; also the Barberry-Tree.

Oxycedros, a kind of small Cedar, having prickly Leaves.

Oxycrat, (among Surgeons) a Mixture of fair

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Water and Vinegar, good to allay the Heat and Pain of Inflammations; it is otherwise call'd *Posca* or *Pusca*.

Oxycroceum, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar and other Ingredients.

Oxydercica, Medicines that quicken the Sight.

Oxygala, Sower Milk.

Oxygarum, a sharp Pickle or Sauce.

Oxygon, a Triangle, having three Acute Angles.

Oxygonial, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angular.

Oxylapathon, sharp-pointed Dock, a sort of wild Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Oxymel, a kind of Portion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boil'd together; being good to thin or disperse gross Phlegmatick Humours.

Oxymoron, (*i. e.* subtilly foolish) a Rhetorical Figure in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word; as *Concordia discors*.

Oxymyrtine, wild Myrtle, a Shrub.

Oxynosema, an acute Disease.

Oxypotium, a Medicine that causes an easie Digestion, or is of other quick Operation.

Oxyregmia, a sower Belching from the Stomach.

Oxyrinchus, the Spit-nose, a sort of River-fish.

Oxyrrhodinum, Oil of Roses and Vinegar mingled together; or a Mixture of Vinegar of Roses and Rose-water.

Oxysaccharum, a Composition of Sugar and Vinegar.

Oxytriphyllon, the Herb *Trefoil*, with a sharp Leaf.

Oyer, (*Fr. i. e.* to hear) a Law-word anciently us'd for what we now call Assizes.

Oyer and Terminer, (*i. e.* to hear and determine) a particular Commission granted to some eminent Persons for the hearing and determining of one or more Criminal Causes: It was formerly us'd only upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection; but is now the first and largest of the five Commissions, by virtue of which our Judges of Assize sit in their several Circuits.

Oyer de Record, a Petition made in a Court of Justice, That the Judges would be pleas'd to hear or look upon any Record: So when an Action is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors sue any one, the Party sued may demand Oyer of the Testament or Will.

O yes, (corrupted from the *French* Word *Oyez*, *i. e.* hear ye) a Word generally us'd by our publick Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any thing; as well in Courts of Judicature as elsewhere.

Ozæna, a sort of the Fish Pourcontrel or Many-feet, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head: Also an old stinking Ulcer or Sore in the inside of the Nostrils.

Ozentis, a kind of Nard of a strong Smell.

Ozy, See **Oaz**.

Ozier, a sort of Willow-tree: See *Osier*.

P A

Pacal, the Name of a certain *Indian*-Tree.

Pacare, (*Lat.*) to bring to Obedience and quiet Subjection; to appease or render favourable: In our old Records, it is often taken for to pay, as *Tolnetum pacare*, to pay Toll; whence *Pacabilis*, payable, passable, and *Pacatio*, Payment.

Pace, a step, a rate, or manner of going: Also a Measure of two Foot and a half; but a Geometrical Pace consists of five Foot, and a Thousand such Paces make up a Mile.

Pace of Asses, (among Hunters) a Herd or Company of those Beasts.

Pachyntica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) Peace-making; Mediation or treating for Peace.

Edict of Pacification, an Ordinance or Decree set forth by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

Pacifick, that is for, or that tends to the making of Peace or composing Matters.

Pacifick Sea, See *Ocean*.

To **Pacify**, to appease, to quiet.

Pack of Wool, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight.

Packer, one whose Trade or Business it is to order and pack up Merchants Goods: They that barrel up Herrings, being sworn for that purpose, according to *Stat.* 15. *Car.* 2. are also call'd Packers.

Packing-whites, a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Stat.* 1. *R.* 3.

Pact or **Paction**, (*Lat.*) Bargain, Covenant, Agreement, Treaty.

Pad or **Pad-Nag**, a Horse that goes easie.

To **Pad**, to rob upon the Road.

Padder or **Foot-Pad**, one that robs upon the High-way on Foot.

To **Paddle**, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble.

Paddle-staff, a long Staff, with an Iron spike at the end of it, like a small Spade, much us'd by Mole-catchers.

Paddock, a great Toad.

Paddock or **Paddock-course**, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Gray-hounds to run Matches.

Paddow-pipe, a sort of Herb.

Padelion, an Herb otherwise call'd great Saniele.

Padua, a famous City and University of *Italy*, now under the Jurisdiction of the *Venetians*.

Pædarthrocace, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the Corrupting of a Bone in the Joynt.

Pæderos, the Opal, a precious Stone; also the Herb Chervil.

Pædiopica, a part of Physick relating to the Management of Children, for the Preservation of their Health.

Pæonia, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick, for Diseases of the Head, Stoppages of the Courses, Falling-sickness, *&c.*

Pagan, (*Lat.*) an Heathen, from *Pagus* a Country-Town or Village, in regard that when the Christian Religion began to prevail, the Heathens were by degrees turn'd out of the Cities, and fore'd to worship their false Deities in private Villages.

Paganalia, (among the *Romans*) certain Feasts made by the Country-People to *Tellus* and *Ceres*, after the first Seed-time.

Paganism, the Principles and Practices of Pagans.

Page, a Youth of Honour advanc'd to the Service of a Prince, or of some great Personage.

Pageant, a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews.

Pageantry, Pomp, fine Appearance, vain Shew.

Pagod, (*q. d. Pagan's* God) an Image worshipped by the *Heathens* in *India*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol: Also a piece of *Indian* Gold worth about nine Shillings Sterling.

Pagus,

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Pagrus, (*Gr.*) a Fish, one kind of which keeps in the fresh, another in the salt Water.

Pagurus, the Punger, a sort of Crab-fish.

Paigles, a Flower otherwise call'd Cowslips.

Pain, (*Fr.*) Bread or a Loaf: In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragoo's.

Pain, Toil or Labour of Body, disquiet of Mind, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders, Torment or Torture.

Paine fort & dure, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a particular Punishment for those that being arraing'd of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Tryal of God and the Country, and are therefore accounted to stand Mute or Speechless: This Punishment is commonly call'd *Pressing to Death*.

Painter, one that paints in Oil or otherwise.

Painter-Stainer, one that makes draughts, of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry.

Painting, the Art of making a right Use of Colours and Proportions, so as to represent any Object, *&c.*

Pair, See *Peer*.

Pais, (*Fr.*) Country, Land: Whence *Tryal per Pais*, a Law-Phrase; *i.e.* Tryal by the Country or Jury, which is not to be understood of all sorts of People, but of those that are of the same County or Neighbourhood.

Paisage, the representation of any part of a Country in Painting, or Drawing; a Landskip.

Paisso, (in old *Latin* Writers) Pasnage, a liberty for Hogs to run in Forests or Woods, to feed on Mast.

Palace, a Name generally given to a stately House, where a King or Prince has his Residence or Abode. See *Palatinus Mons*.

Paladin, (*Fr.*) a Knight-errant, a Knight of the round Table.

Palanka, a piece of Fortification made of great Poles or Stakes.

Palanquin or **Palakin**, (*Span.*) a sort of Sedan, or Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes and great Lords of *East-India*, are carry'd about upon Men's Shoulders.

Palatable, agreeable to the Palate, pleasant to the Taste.

Palati Os, (in *Anat.*) a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder part of the Roof of the Mouth.

Palatinate or **County Palatine of the Rhine**, the Country or Territories of the Elector Palatine.

Palatine, belonging to the Palace or Court of an Emperour, or Soveraign Prince; as *A Count Palatine*.

County Palatine, See *County*.

Elector Palatine, one of the Electors of the *German* Empire.

Palatine or **Palassin**, a precious Stone, more red and fiery than the Carbuncle, so call'd because it is the *Matrix* or Mould in which the true Carbuncle or Ruby is bred.

Palatinus Mons, Mount Palatine, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, so nam'd from the *Palantes*, or wand'ring *Arcadians*, who settled there with *Evander*; or from *Palatia*, the Wife of King *Latinus*; or from *Pales*, the Goddess of Shepherds: The Royal Mansion-house stood upon this Hill; and thence all Kings Courts came to be call'd *Palatia*, or Palaces.

Palatum, the Palate, the upper part or roof of the Mouth.

Pale, a Stake: In *Heraldry* one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which consists of two Lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Escutcheon, and takes up the third part of it; as *He bears Gules a Pale Or*. If the Pale be upon any Beast, the usual Phrase is, *The Beast is debruised* with the Pale; but if the Beast be upon the Pale, 'tis said, *He is supported by the Pale*.

Palest or **Dozon**, a *Greek* Measure of four Fingers breadth, or three *English* Inches.

Palestine, one of the three chief Divisions of *Syria*; the Holy Land.

Palfrey, a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady.

Palilia, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and publick Rejoicings, celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, *April* 20. in honour of *Pales* the Goddess of Flocks; during which they danc'd and leap'd over Fires made with Bean-straw, Branches of Olive, Pine and Laurel.

Palilogia, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which the same Word is repeated, as *Tu tu Antoni*.

Palimbacchius, (in *Grammar*) a Foot consisting of two long Syllables, and one short; *as* Nātūrā.

Palimpissa, the Oil of Cedar-pitch, that has been boil'd up a second time.

Palindrome, a Verse or Sentence, which being read forward or backward, the Words and Sense are the same; as,

Ablata, at alba
Lewd did I live, and *evil I did dwel*.

It is also taken by some Writers for the relapsing into a Disease.

Palimpseston, or **Palmpxeston**, a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

Palingenesia, Regeneration, a being born again.

Palingman, a Word us'd in Stat. 11 *H.* 7. for a Merchant Denizen, one born in *England*.

Palinody, (*Gr.*) a Recantation, a recalling what one had spoken or written before.

Palisado, (*Span.*) a Fence of Pales: In Husbandry, a sort of slight Fence set to beautify a Place or Walk. In Fortification, *Palisadoes* are strong wooden sharp-pointed Stakes, six or seven Inches square, and eight Foot long, of which three Foot are let into the Ground: They are usually planted on the Avenues or Passages of all Places that may be carry'd by Assault, and even by regular Attack; as also on the Bastions, Half-moons, and other Out-works.

Paliurus, (*Gr.*) Christ-thorn, a Shrub, the Root and Leaves of which are of a binding Quality, and stop a Looseness; the Seeds bruis'd are good for a Cough, for the Gravel and Stone, *&c.*

Pall, a Covering of black Cloth or Velvet laid over the Coffin and Corps at a Funeral: Also a kind of Ornament made of Lamb's Wooll about the breadth of three Fingers, with two Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope bestows on Arch-Bishops, *&c.* who wear it about their Necks at the Altar, above their other Vestments.

Pall, is also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter. In *Heraldry*, it is a kind of Cross; as *He bears Gules, a Cross Pall Argent*.

To **Pall**, to die or grow flat, as Wine and other Liquors do.

Palla, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a sort of large upper Garment, us'd both by Men and Women: In our old *Records*, it signifies a Canopy, such as is born over the King at his Coronation; and it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth.

Pallacana, a sort of Onion.

Pallats, two Nuts that play in the Fangs of the Crown-wheel of a Watch.

Pallerus, a kind of fresh-water Fish, like a Bream.

Pallet, a little low Bed; also a thin oval piece of Wood, us'd by Painters to hold their Colours:

Among

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Among Sea-men, a Partition in the Hold of a Ship, in which by laying ſome Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing room in the Hold, which will by that means ſerve for ſtowing a greater quantity of Goods.

In Heraldry, **Pallet** is one moiety or half of the Pale. See *Pale.*

Palletoque or **Pallecote**, a Caſſock or ſhort Cloak with Sleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.

To **Palliate**, (*Lat.*) to diſguiſe, daub, colour or cloak. To *Palliate a Diſtemper*, is to patch it up, to cure it but imperfectly.

Palliation, a palliating, cloaking, *&c.* In the Art of *Phyſick*, a method that helps incurable Diſeaſes by the application of proper Remedies.

Palliative, that ſerves to palliate; as *A Palliative Cure.*

Pallicia, (in old Records) Pales, or paled Fences.

Pallid, a Poetical Word for pale.

Pall-Mall, a kind of Sport; See *Mall.*

Pallier, a Landing-place in a Stair-caſe, or a Step which being much broader than the others may ſerve to reſt upon.

Pallium, (*Lat.*) a Cloak, a ſort of Garment worn by the *Greeks*; alſo a kind of Cap which the *Romans* ty'd about their Head when they were indiſpos'd: They had alſo a four-corner'd Robe or Mantle, after the Manner of the *Grecks*, and the Women likewiſe wore a long Robe call'd by this Name.

Palm, the inner part of the Hand; the Meaſure of a Hand's breadth, three Inches: *Palms* are alſo the white Buds of Sallies or Withy, that come before the Leaf.

Palm of an Anchor, the Flook or broad part which faſtens into the Ground; See *Flook.*

Palm or **Palm-tree**, a Tree that bears the Fruit call'd *Dates*, ſaid to be both Male and Female; the former bearing Bloſſoms only, the latter both Bloſſoms and Fruit, but not unleſs the Male grow by it: The Branches ſhoot upward, tho' preſs'd with never ſo much Weight; ſo that they were wont to be carry'd about in token of Victory, and are ſtill us'd as an Emblem of it.

Palm-Barley, See *Palmare Hordeum.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Eaſter, ſo call'd, becauſe on that Day the People went to meet our Bleſſed Saviour, with Palms and Olive-branches in their Hands, when he rode ſolemnly into the City of *Jeruſalem.*

Palm-Worm, an *American* Inſect half a Foot long, and extremely ſwift in its Motion; being remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poiſons Men, putting them to very great Pain for twenty four Hours.

To **Palm**, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice.

Palma, (*Lat.*) the Palm of the Hand; the Palm or Date-tree, alſo the Name of one of the *Canary*-Iſlands.

Palma Chriſti, a ſort of Plant.

Palmare Hordeum, (in old *Records*) Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley, call'd in ſome Parts, Beer-Barley, and in others Battled-Barley; a ſort of Grain that is ſuller and broader than common Barley.

Palmaris Brevis, in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which ariſes from the outward part of the Bone of the little Finger, nam'd *Os Metacarpi*, and one of the Bones of the *Carpus*; and is let in by a ſhort ſtrong Tendon, to the eighth Bone of the *Carpus.*

Palmaris Longus, another Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which takes its Riſe from the inward Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is inſerted ſideways to the Roots of the Fingers: It aſſiſts in firmly graſping any thing, and defends the Tendons lying underneath from outward Injuries.

Palmata or **Palmata**, (in old Writers) a blow upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

Palmer, a Pilgrim that travels to viſit Holy Places, with a Branch or Staff of Palm in his Hand: Alſo one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping ſome of them in his Hand unſeen: Alſo a kind of Caterpiller, or Worm with many Feet; alſo the Crown of a Deer's Head: Alſo an Inſtrument with which School-Boys are ſtruck on the Palms of their Hands, otherwiſe call'd a *Ferula.*

Palmes, (*Lat.*) the Shoot or young Branch of a Vine; alſo the Shoot of the Palm-tree, on which its Fruit hangs.

Palmeſtry, the Skill of Fortune-telling, by obſerving certain Lines or Marks on the Palm of one's Hand.

Palmeto-tree, a Tree in *Maurice-Iſland* in the *Indies*, of whoſe Juice the Inhabitants make a very pleaſant ſort of Wine.

Palmiſter, one skill'd in the Art of Palmeſtry.

Palmus, (*Lat.*) a Hand-breadth or four Inches; a Span from the Thumb to the little Finger; three quarter's of a Foot: It is alſo taken by ſome Writers that treat of *Phyſick*, for a ſhivering or panting of the Heart, caus'd by a Convulſion or Diſorder in the Nerves.

Palour, a ſort of Fiſh.

Palpable, (*Lat.*) that may be felt or perceived; alſo manifeſt, evident, plain, clear.

Palpebræ, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes.

Palpitation, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the Pulſes, Heart and Arteries.

Palſgrave, (*Germ.*) a Count or Earl that has the overſight of a Palace; the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine.*

Palſey, a Diſeaſe; See *Paralyſis.*

To **Palter**, to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly; alſo to ſquander away.

Paltry, ſorry, pitiful, bad.

Paludamentum, (*Lat.*) a Military Garment, eſpecially that which a General us'd to wear, when he march'd publickly out of the City of *Rome:* Any Royal or Princely Robe; a Herald's Jacket, or Coat of Arms.

Palumbus, the Wood-culver, a Bird. *Palumbus Cavernalis*, the Stock-dove; *Palumbus Rupicola*, the Rock-pigeon; *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove or Queiſt

Paly Bendy, (in Heraldry) a kind of Checker, when a Coat is divided both *Pale* and *Bend-wiſe*; as *The Field Paly Bendy Topaz and Diamond.*

To **Pamper**, to cocker, or make over-much of.

Pamphlet, a little ſtitch'd Book.

Pamphleteer, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

Pampiniforme Corpus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Veins and Arteries that paſs to the Teſticles, which are enclos'd in a common Coat, and make a Body reſembling curled Leaves. It is otherwiſe called *Corpus Varicoſum.*

Pampinus, a young tender Shoot of a Vine.

Panacea, a Name heretofore given by *Galen* to ſome Medicines which he had a great Opinion of, and afterwards preſumptuouſly apply'd by the Chymiſts to their *Univerſal Medicine*; which as they give it out, is ſufficient to cure all Diſeaſes in all Circumſtances, Conſtitutions and Ages. Alſo the Herb All-heal or Wound-wort.

Panacea Mercurialis, Sublimate of Mercury, or Quick-

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Quick-silver sweeten'd by many repeated Sublimations, and by the Spirit of Wine; which is a good Remedy against all pocky Distempers, Rheumatisms, Scurvy, *&c.*

Panado, (*Span.*) a kind of Gruel, made of Crums of Bread boil'd in Water, with Currans, Sugar, *&c.*

Panaritium, (*Lat.*) a very painful Swelling in the end of the Finger, at the root of the Nail, which proceeds from a sharp malignant Humour that gnaws the Tendons, Nerves, *Periosteum*, or Skin about the Bone, and even the Bone it self; so that a Feaver and Gangrene sometimes ensue.

Pancalier, (*Fr.*) a Plant, otherwise call'd *Milan Cabbage*.

Pancart, a Paper containing the particular Rates of Tolls or Customs due to the *French* King.

Panch, See *Paunch*.

Panchresta, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases.

Panchros, a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

Panchymagoga or **Panchymagogues**, universal Purges, Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body; See *Extractum Panchymagogicum*.

Pancratium, the Exercise of Wrestling, Cuffing, Kicking, *&c.* together.

Pancreas, (in *Anat.*) the Sweet-bread, a fat Substance consisting of many Glandules or Kernels wrapt up in the same Coat: Its principal Office is to separate and convey an insipid Lymphatick Juice, or as others say, a somewhat acid or sharp Juice into the Gut *Duodenum* by a Canal or Passage nam'd the Pancreatick; See *Ductus Pancreaticus*. It is also call'd *Pancration*, *Pancreon*, *Callicreas*, *Callicreon* and *Lactes*.

Pancreatick, belonging to the *Pancreas* or Sweet-bread; as the *Pancreatick Juice*.

Pancreaticus Ductus, See *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

Pandalea, a Word us'd by modern Physicians for a solid Electuary.

Pandects, Books that handle all manner of Subject or Questions, or all the parts of the Subject whereof they treat: Also a Volume of the Civil Law, otherwise call'd *Digests*; which See.

Pandemius Morbus, a Disease that is universally rife or common in any Place.

Pander, one that procures the Hire of a Strumpet, a male Bawd, a Pimp; in *Dutch* it signifies a taker of Pawns or Pledges.

Pandiculation, (*Lat.*) a stretching one's self, and yawning together; the restlesness, stretching and uneasiness that usually accompanies the cold fit of an Ague or Intermitting Feaver.

Pandoxatrix, (in old Records) an Ale-wife that both brews and sells Ale or Beer.

Pandore or **Pandure**, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Pane, a Square of Glass, Wainscot, *&c.*

Panegyrick, (*Gr.*) a Speech deliver'd before a solemn and general Assembly of People; an Oration of Thanks and Praise to an Emperour or great Prince.

Panegyrist, a maker of Panegyricks.

Panella or **Panellum**, (*Lat.*) a little Page, a Schedule or Roll of Parchment, *&c.* Whence the Law-Term *Impannellare*, to Impannel a Jury. See *Pannel*.

Panetia, (in ancient Deeds) a Pantry or Place to set up cold Victuals in.

Panick, as *a Panick Fear* or *Fright*, *i. e.* a sudden and distracting Fear without any known cause, so call'd from the God *Pan*, who is said to have shew'd himself sometimes to Labouring-Men, and put them into such terrible Frights, that many of them dy'd thereof.

Panick or **Painick**, a sort of small Grain like Millet.

Panicula, (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, a Substance that grows on the Pine and some other Trees: Among Herbalists it is taken for a kind of soft woolly Beard or String, on which the Seeds of some Herbs hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, *&c.* It signifies the same with *Juba*, and is oppos'd to *Spica*.

Panis, (*Lat.*) Bread.

Panis Conventualis, See *Panis vocatus Blackwhytlof*.

Panis fortis & durus, when a Malefactor upon his Tryal stands mute, and obstinately refuses to Plead; among other Punishments he is usually condemn'd *Ad panem fortem & durum*, *i. e.* to have only hard dry Barley-bread and Puddle-water. See *Pain fort & dure*.

Panis Militaris, (in old *Records*) Ammunition or Camp-bread, a course and black sort of Bread; hard Bisket.

Panis Porcinus, Sow-Bread, an Herb.

Panis vocatus Blackwhytlof, Bread of a middle sort, between White and Brown; such as in *Kent* is call'd *Ravel-bread*: In Religious Houses this was the courser Bread made for ordinary Guests, and distinguish'd from *Panis Conventualis*, which was pure Manchet or white Bread.

Pannade, (*Fr.*) the curveting or prancing of a lusty Horse.

Pannage or **Pawnage**, the Mast of the Woods, as of Beech, Acorns, *&c.* which Swine and other Cattel feed on: Or the Money taken for feeding of Hogs with the Mast of the King's Forest: Also an Imposition or Tax upon Cloth.

Pannel, a Pane or Square of Wainscot, *&c.* also a kind of Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horse-back. In a Law-sense the Parchment or Roll of Paper, on which are written the Names of such Jurors as the Sheriff returns, to pass their Verdict upon any Tryal; whence the usual Phrase, *To impannel a Jury*.

In Falconry, **Pannel** is the Pipe next the Fundament of an Hawk.

Panniculus, (*Lat.*) a little Clout or Rag, *Panniculus Bombycinus*, fine thin Silk.

Panniculus Carnosus, (in *Anat.*) the fleshy Pannicle, a sort of Membrane or Skin, in some parts thick and musculous, in other parts thin, with many Canals of Fat in it, which covers the whole Body.

Pannier, properly a Dorser or Basket to put Bread in; also a Hamper, such as are carry'd by Beasts of Burden.

Pannier-Man, an Under-Officer in the Inns of Court, that winds the Horn, or rings the Bell, to call the Gentlemen to Dinner and Supper: He also provides Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar for the Hall, and has some Allowances for his Fee.

Pannus, (*Lat.*) any Cloth, Stuff or Clothing: Also a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it.

Panoplia, (*Gr.*) compleat Armour or Harness.

Panselene, the full Moon.

Pansy, a Flower commonly call'd Hearts-ease.

Pansophia, Universal Wisdom, or a general Knowledge in all things.

To **Pant**, to fetch one's Breath short, to beat quick.

Pantais or **Pantas**, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk's hard fetching of Wind, a dangerous Distemper.

Pantaloons, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fasten'd together, and both of the same Stuff: Also a Buffoon or Jack-pudding dress'd in such a Habit.

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Pantarbe, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, call'd in *Spaniſh Pantarva*, and in *Engliſh* the Stone of the Sun.

Panters, Toils or Nets to catch Deer with.

Panter, (*Lat.*) the Paunch or Belly; alſo a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beaſts.

Panthea, or **Signa Panthea**, certain ancient Statues, which by the different Figures that were upon them, repreſented all the Gods, or at leaſt a great part of the moſt conſiderable of them.

Pantheologia, the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

Pantheon, a noted Temple at *Rome*, anciently dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and now to the *Virgin Mary* and all the Saints, under the Name of *S. Maria della Rotonda*.

Panther, (*Gr.*) a kind of ſpotted wild Beaſt; the Leopard being the Male, and the Panther the Female.

Panthera, the ſame with *Panther*; alſo a great Drawing-Net to catch all kind of Fowl.

Pantler, or **Maſter of the Pantry**, an Officer that keeps the Bread in a King's Court, or in a Nobleman's Houſe.

Pantofle, (*Fr.*) a Slipper to wear in a Chamber for Eaſe and Convenience.

Pantometer, (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Inſtrument that ſerves to meaſure all ſorts of Angles, Lengths, Heights, *&c.*

Pantomimus, (*Gr.*) a Mimick or Buffoon, who among the Ancients, appear'd on the Stage and by his Geſtures and Signs, repreſented all ſorts of Actions.

Pantry, a Room or Cloſet where Bread and cold Meat is kept.

Panurgia, (*Gr.*) Craftineſs, Subtilty, readineſs of Wit, skill in all kind of Matters.

Panus, the Woof about a Quill in a Weaver's Shuttle: Among Surgeons, a Botch or Sore in the glandulous or kernelly Parts, as under the Armpits, Ears, Groin, *&c.*

Papa, the Pope, from the old *Greek* Word *Pappas*, ſignifying a Father: This Title was anciently given to Clergy-men of the *Greek* Church, but is now particularly apply'd in the *Latin* Church, to the Biſhop of *Rome*.

Papacy, the Dignity of a Pope, or the time of his Government.

Papal, belonging to the Pope; as *A Papal Benediction, the Papal Power*.

Papaver, (*Lat.*) Poppy or Cheſs-boul, a Flower: The Flowers of red Poppy cool and aſſwage Pain, and diſpoſe to Sleep; ſo that they are often us'd in Feavers, Pleureſies, Quinſeys, and other Diſeaſes, eſpecially of the Breaſt.

Papaverous, belonging to Poppey.

Papayer, a kind of Fruit-tree that grows in ſome of the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*.

Paper, a Subſtance made of Rags whiten'd and ground in a Mill, till it looks like Puddle-water, the top of which is afterwards ſcumm'd off with a Mould, dry'd and gumm'd according to Art. See *Papyrus*.

Paper-Office, an Office in the Royal Palace at *White-Hall*, where all Acts of the Council-board, Proclamations, Diſpatches and Inſtructions for Foreign Miniſters, Letters of Intelligence, and other publick Papers are kept and diſpoſed of. Alſo an Office ſo call'd, belonging to the King's Bench.

Papilio, (*Lat.*) the Butterfly, an Inſect; alſo a Pavilion or Tent.

Papilionaceous Flower, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch an one as ſomewhat repreſents the Figure of a Butterfly with its Wings ſpread out: The Plants that have this Flower are of the Pulſe-kind; as Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

Papilla, (in *Anat.*) the Nipple or Teat in the middle of each Breaſt, which is of a ſpungy Subſtance, and cover'd with a very thin Skin; being of an exquiſite Senſe, ſo as to afford Pleaſure to the Nurſe that ſuckles a young Child, both by the trickling of the Milk thro' it, and the Mouth of the Infant as it is ſucking.

Papillæ Inteſtinorum, ſmall Glandules or Kernels of which the innermoſt Coat of the Inteſtines or Guts is full; their Uſe being to ſoak in the ſtrain'd Juice call'd *Chyle*, and to diſtribute it to the Lacteal Veins.

Papillarum Proceſſus, or **Proceſſus Mammillares**, the ends of the Olfactory Nerves which convey the ſlimy Humours by the Fibres that pierce thro' the *Os Cribriforme* or Sieve-like Bone, to the Noſtrils and Palate.

Papio, the Baboon, a ſort of Ape.

Papiſts, a Name given to thoſe that acknowledge the Pope's Soveraignty, or profeſs the Popiſh Religion.

Papiſtry or **Popery**, the Doctrine, Opinions, or Principles of the Papiſts.

Pappoſe or **Pappous Herbs**, ſuch as are full of Down.

Pappus, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) that ſoft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of ſome Plants, as Thiſtles, Dandelion, Hawk-weed, *&c.*

Papula, a Swelling with many reddiſh Pimples that eat and ſpread; alſo a kind of Small-Pox. See *Exanthemata*.

Papyrus, (*Gr.*) a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marſhes and ſtanding Waters near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*; alſo that ſort of Paper which was made of it.

Par, (*Lat.*) as *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal.

Par Vagum, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that ariſe below the Auditory ones from the ſides of the Oblongated Marrow, and is uſually counted the Eighth.

Par of Exchange, (in *Trade*) is when a Perſon to whom a Bill is payable receives of the Acceptor, juſt ſo much Money in value, with reſpect to Weight and Fineneſs, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter. Thus ſuppoſing 36 Shillings of *Holland* to contain juſt as much Silver as 20 *Engliſh* Shillings; a Bills of Exchange drawn at the rate of 30 Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound Sterling, is according to the *Par*, viz. *Par pro pari*, or Value for Value.

Parable, a Declaration or Expoſition of a thing by way of Similitude or Compariſon; an Allegory, a dark Saying.

Parabola, (*Gr.*) the comparing of things together; a Parable or Similitude: In *Rhetorick*, a figurative Expreſſion when one thing is utter'd and another ſignify'd: For Example, *As Cedars beaten with continual Storms, ſo great Men flouriſh.*

In *Geometry*, **Parabola** is one of the three Conick Sections, which ariſes from a Cone's being cut by a Plane, parallel to one of its Sides, or parallel to a Plane that touches one ſide of the Cone. The Quotient in Geometrical Diviſion is likewiſe ſo call'd by *Diophantus* and other Writers.

Parabolical or **Parabolick**, belonging to a Parable or to a *Parabola*.

Parabolick Conoid, See **Paraboloid**.

Parabolick Cuneus, a kind of Solid mention'd by Dr. *Wallis*.

Parabolick Pyramidoid, a ſolid Figure ſo nam'd by the ſame Author, from its particular *Geneſis* or Formation.

Parabolick Space, is the *Area* or Content comprehended between the Curve or crooked Line of the Parabola and any *entire Ordinate*.

Parabolick Spindle, a ſolid Body made by the Rotation or turning of a *Semi-Parabola* about its Ordinate.

Para-

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Paraboliſm, or **Depreſſion of an Equation** (in *Algebra*) the Diviſion of the Terms of an Equation, by the known Quantity that is involved or multiplied into the firſt Term.

Paraboloid, (in *Geom.*) a Solid made by the turning of a *Parabola* about its Axis; it is otherwiſe call'd a *Parabolick Conoid*.

Paracelſian, a Phyſician, that in curing Diſeaſes, follows the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Paracelſiſtick Medicines, ſuch Remedies as are prepar'd after the manner of that noted Chymiſt.

Paracenteſis, (*Gr.*) a Puncture or Prick. In *Surgery*, an Inciſion or Opening made in the lower Belly to let out Water, as in the Dropſy; or elſe in the Breaſt, to diſcharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there.

Parachroniſmus, an Errour in *Chronology*, a Miſ-timing ſomewhat in the relation of any particular Action or Adventure.

Paractum, (in *Doomſday-Book*) the Tenure that is between Parceners, *viz.* that which the youngeſt owes to the eldeſt.

Paraclet, (*Gr.*) an Advocate, or Interceſſour; alſo a Comforter: The Word being often found in the New Teſtament, is to be underſtood in the former Senſe, when it relates to our Bleſſed Saviour, and in the latter, when apply'd to the Holy Ghoſt.

Paracmaſtica, a Feaver that declines daily; alſo declining Age.

Paracme, the declining of a Diſtemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger.

Paracynanche, an Inflammation in the outward Muſcles of the *Larynx* or Throat, accompany'd with a continual Feaver and difficulty of Breathing.

Parade, (*Fr.*) Oſtentation, great Shew, State. In Military Affairs, the Place where Troops aſſemble or draw together, in order to mount Guards, or for any other Service.

Paradiaſtole, (*Gr.*) Separation, Diſtinction. In *Rhetorick*, a dilating or inlarging on a Matter by Diſtinction; as *Vir bonus oppugnari poteſt, pecunia non oppugnari:* Alſo a Figure which disjoyns things that ſeem to have one Import, and ſhews how much they differ, by ſubjoyning to each its proper Meaning; as *Triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.*

Paradigma, an Example, or Inſtance of ſomething ſaid or done.

Paradiſe, the Garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* was plac'd during his Innocency; the Manſion of Saints and Angels that enjoy the ſight of God, the Place of Bliſs in Heaven: Among the *Greeks* it was taken for an Incloſure or Park ſtor'd with all ſorts of Plants and wild Beaſts for Pleaſure; and any fine Garden or delightful Place is now uſually ſtyl'd a *Terreſtrial Paradiſe*.

Paradiſi Avis, the Bird of Paradiſe, a rare Bird ſo call'd, either upon account of its fine Colours, and the ſhape of its Body; or becauſe it is not known where it is bred, whence it comes, or whither it goes.

Paradiſi Grana, Cardamum-ſeed.

Paradox, a thing that ſeems ſtrange, abſurd and contrary to common Opinion: In Rhetorick, *Paradoxon* is ſomething caſt in by the by, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditors, and otherwiſe call'd *Hypomone*.

Paradoxal or **Paradoxical**, belonging to a Paradox, ſurprizing.

† **Paradoxology**, a ſpeaking by Paradoxes.

Paradrome, a Walk or Gallery, that has no Shelter over head.

Parænetical, apt to perſuade, or admoniſh.

Parætonion, a ſort of white glewy Subſtance like chalk found on the Sea-ſhore.

Parage (Law-Term) equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; more eſpecially of Land in the dividing of an Inheritance between Coheirs: Whence we have the Words to *Diſparage*, and *Diſparagement*: Alſo an old Word for Parentage.

Paragium, Peerage or the Quality of great Perſons: In the Civil Law, the Right of Noblemens younger Children, to hold part of the main Eſtate, without doing Homage to the elder Brother: In the old Laws of *England*, it ſignifies Parage or Peerage, and is more eſpecially taken for the equal Condition between two Parties to be eſpouſed or married.

Paragoge (*Gr.*) a producing or bringing forth: In *Grammar*, a deducing or deriving; alſo a Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added at the end of a Word; as *Poteſtur* for *Poteſt*, *Veſtirier* for *Veſtiri*.

Paragogical, belonging to that Figure.

Paragon (*Ital.*) a compleat Model or Pattern; as *A Paragon of Beauty*.

Paragoricks, See *Anodynes*.

Paragraph, a Portion of Matter in a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe, contained between two Breaks, *i. e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off: Thus Books are commonly divided into Chapters, theſe into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs.

Paragraphe, a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book: In *Rhetorick*, a declining or waving of the Matter in Controverſy: Alſo a Figure us'd by Poets, when after having diſpatch'd one Subject they paſs on to another; as *Hactenus arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli; Nunc te Bacche canam:* Alſo the ſame as *Paragraphus*, or a Paragraph in a Treatiſe.

Paralipomena, the two Books of Chronicles in the old Teſtament, ſo call'd in *Greek*, becauſe they give an Account of ſome things more largely, which were left out or paſs'd by in the Hiſtory of the Kings.

Paraliſis, an omitting or paſſing by: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Irony, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſign'd to be inſiſted on at large, with theſe Words, *Taceo, Mitto, i. e.* I ſay nothing of, I paſs by, *&c. Thus, I will not ſpeak of the Injury I have receiv'd from him*, &c.

Paralius, a ſort of Spurge, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it grows in Places near the Sea.

Parallactical, or **Parallactick**, belonging to a Parallax.

Parallactical Angle, an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (*i. e.* Variation or Change) a Term made uſe of by Aſtronomers, to ſignifie the difference between the true and the apparent place of a Planet; which difference proceeds from the Errour of the Sight, at ſo vaſt a diſtance, and is greater or leſſer, according as the Star is nearer or more remote from the Earth.

Horizontal Parallax, is when the Sun, Moon, or other Planet is in the *Horizon*, which is the greateſt of all: Or it is the difference between the real and apparent Place of ſuch a Planet, when it is either Riſing or Setting.

Parallax of Latitude, is an Arch of a great Circle paſſing by the Poles of the Zodiack to the apparent Place of the Star, and comprehended between two Circles of the Ecliptick, equally diſtant; one of which paſſes by the true place of the Star, and the other by its apparent Place.

Parallax of Longitude, is an Arch of the Ecliptick lying between two great Circles, whereof the one paſſes from the Poles of the Ecliptick and the Star's real Place, the other from the ſaid Poles by its apparent Place.

The **Moon's Parallax to the Sun** is the Exceſs

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of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

Angle of Perallax, that Angle which is made in the Center of a Planet, by two Lines imagined to be drawn from the Center of that Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

Parallel, equally, or every where alike distant asunder.

Parallel Circles (in *Astron.*) are all the lesser Circles; particulary the Circles of Latitude, which being parallel to one another, and to the Equinoctial, serve for the better counting of the Degrees of Northern or Southern Latitude.

Parallel Planes (in *Geom.*) are those Planes, that have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equal to each other, *i. e.* when they are every where equally distant. For *Parallel Dial-Planes*, See *Dial-Planes*.

Parallel Rays (in *Opticks*) are those that keep an equal distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is suppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Parallel Ruler, an Instrument made of Brass, Steel or Wood, to draw Lines parallel to each other; being of great use in Architecture, Fortification and other parts of the Mathematicks.

Parallel Sphere, See *Sphere*.

In *Fortification*, the Counterscarp is drawn parallel to the Face of its Bastion, and generally the Line of Approaches to the Front of the Place Attacked, to prevent its being enfiladed, or scour'd in length.

A **Parallel**, a comparison of Persons or Things one with another; as *The Parallel of Alexander and Cæsar*.

In *Geography*, a **Parallel** is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; between each of which in the longest Summer-day, there is a variation of a quarter of an Hour. See *Climate*.

Parallels or **Parallel Lines** (in *Geom.*) Lines that always keep at an equal distance one from another, and will so continue, tho' never so far extended; so that they cannot possibly go farther from, or come nearer to each other.

Parallels of Altitude or **Almicanters** (in *Astron.*) are Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Horizon and the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point.

Parallels of Declination, are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; likewise supposed to pass thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridians, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Celestial Globes) are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Terrestrial Globes) are the same with *Parallels of Declination* on the Celestial.

Parallelism, Parallel or Comparison; as *He made a long Parallelism, betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy*.

Parallelism of the Earth's Axis (in *Astron.*) is the Earth's keeping its Axis in its yearly Revolution round the Sun (according to the *Copernican* System) in a Position always parallel to it self.

Parallelogram (in *Geom.*) a quadrilateral or four-sided Figure, the opposite Sides of which are parallel; so that the Term may be apply'd to the Square, Oblong or long Square, *Rhombus* and *Rhomboid*.

Parallelogram is also an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any proportion, in order to inlarge or diminish any Map or Draught.

Parallelogram-Portracto, a Brass Semi-circle with four Rulers in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index that shews on the Semi-circle the quantity of any inward or outward Angle.

Parallelopiped, a solid Figure bounded by six Parallelograms, of which the two opposite ones are always equal and parallel.

Parallelopleuron, any Figure may be so call'd that has two parallel Sides: But some Geometricians apply the Term to an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of *Trapezium*, having unequal Angles and Sides, yet not all so, in regard that some of them answer one to another; observing a certain regularity and proportion of Parallels.

Paralogism, a fallacious or deceitful method of Arguing, whereby from two Propositions a false Conclusion is brought forth; as, William *is a Living-creature, a Jack-daw is a Living-creature; therefore* William *is a Jack-daw*.

To **Paralogize**, to reason captiously, to argue deceitfully.

Paralytical, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of the Palsey.

Paralytick, sick of, or troubled with the Palsey.

Paralysis, the Palsey, a Disease, which causes a relolution or slackening of the Nerves, seizing either on the whole Body, or on any particular Member of it; when both the Motion and Sense of the Part is lost, it is call'd a *Dead Palsey: Paralysis* is also the Greek Name of a Flower, commonly call'd a Primrose.

Parament (*Fr.*) an Ornament for an Altar: *Paraments* is us'd by *Chaucer* and other ancient Writers for Robes of State.

Parament or **Parement** (among Hunters) the red Flesh between the Skin and Body of a Deer: In Architecture *Parement* is an uniform course of Stones.

Parameſe (*Gr.* in *Musick*) the Sound of the fifth String, being next to the middlemost; also the Note call'd *B-fa-be-mi*.

Parameſus, the next Finger to the middle one, the Ring-Finger.

Parameter or **Latus Rectum** (in Conick Sections) is a third Proportional to the Line call'd *Abſciſſa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*: The Term is also us'd in the *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, but there it has a different Proportion.

Paramount (*Fr.*) Soveraign or Absolute; as *A Paramount Authority*.

Lord Paramount (in Common Law) is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holds of a Superiour Lord, yet has a Tenant under him, is call'd the *Meſne* Lord: So that none seems to be absolutely *Lord Paramount* but the King, who is also styl'd *Patron Paramount* to all the Benefices of *England*.

Paramour, a Lover or Sweet-heart.

Paranete (*Gr.* in *Musick*) the Sound of the sixth String, so call'd as being next the last. *Paranete Synemmenon* the Note call'd C-sol-fa. *Paranete Diezeugmenon*, D-la-sol-re. *Paranete Hyperboleon*, G-sol re-ut.

Paranites, a kind of Amethyst, a precious Stone.

Paranymph, a Bride-man or Bride-maid, that is joyn'd with the Bridegroom or Bride, to see all things well order'd at a Wedding: Also one that makes a Speech in Commendation of those that are commencing Doctors in an University.

Parapegma, a brazen Table fixt to a Pillar, on which Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, *&c.* were anciently engrav'd; also a Table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the Stars, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, the Seasons of the Year, *&c.* Whence Astrologers give the Name

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Name of *Parapegmata*, to the Tables on which they draw Figures according to their Art.

Parapet, (*Ital.* in Maſonry) a Wall or Balcony Breaſt-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. In *Fortification*, a Breaſt-work rais'd to cover Men againſt the Enemy's Cannon and ſmall Shot, on Ramparts, Baſtions, *&c.* It is uſually made of Earth eighteen or twenty Foot thick, ſix Foot high towards the Place, and four or five towards the Field.

The Term is alſo apply'd in general to any Line that ſecures Men from the Enemies Fire; ſo there are *Parapets* of Barrels, of Baskets, and of Bags, fill'd with Earth.

Paraphe, (*Fr.*) a Flouriſh, a peculiar Knot or Mark ſet to a Deed or Letter, after or inſtead of a Name, in the ſigning of it; and generally any ſuch graceful ſetting out of one's Hand or Name in Writing.

Paraphernа or Paraphernalia Bona (*Gr.*) thoſe Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, *&c.* In Common Law, they are call'd *Paraphanalia*, and are not to be put into the Husband's Inventory, eſpecially in the Province of *York*.

Paraphimoſis (in *Surgery*) a Fault in a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is ſo ſhort that it cannot cover the *Glans*; alſo a narrowneſs and ſtraightneſs of the Womb. The Term is likewiſe us'd when any other Parts that ſtop the natural Paſſages are drawn back, ſo that they cannot be reduc'd to their proper Places.

Paraphorion, a ſort of pale and rough Alum.

Paraphraſe, an Expoſition of a Text in clearer Terms, and more at large, wherein the Words are chang'd, but the Senſe is retain'd; ſo as to ſupply what the Author might have ſaid or thought upon the ſame Subject: Alſo a kind of Mark us'd in Printing.

To **Paraphraſe**, to make a Paraphraſe of, to comment upon.

Paraphraſt, a Paraphraſer, one that expounds a matter by other Words.

Paraphraſtical, done by way of Paraphraſe, belonging to ſuch an Expoſition.

Paraphrenitis, a Madneſs accompany'd with a continual Feaver, by reaſon of ſome Matter that is lodg'd in the *Cerebellum* or leſſer Brain, and hinders the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits; whence the Lungs and Midriff are oppreſs'd.

Paraphroſyne, a ſlight ſort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Paraplegia, a Palſey that ſeizes all the parts of the Body below the Head, occaſion'd by a ſtoppage of the Spinal Marrow.

Paraquetto, a ſmall ſort of Parret, a Bird.

Parathythmus, a preternatural fetching of Breath.

Paraſanga, a Meaſure of the Roads among the ancient *Perſians*, containing, thirty, forty, or ſixty Furlongs, according to the variations of Time and Place.

Paraſcenium (among the Ancients) the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-houſe.

Paraſceve, the Eve of the Sabbath or other Holy-day; eſpecially Eaſter-eve.

Paraſelene, a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a watery Cloud reſembling the Moon.

Paraſiopeſis, a keeping Silence. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when we ſay we will not ſpeak of ſuch a thing; which intimation alone makes it ſufficiently underſtood, or at leaſt encreaſes the Suſpicion.

Paraſite (among the Ancients) was the Prieſt's Gueſt, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: Whence the Word is taken for a Smell-feaſt, a Trencher-friend, a flattering Spunger or Hanger-on.

Paraſitical, belonging to a Paraſite.

Paraſitical Plants (among Herbaliſts) thoſe that are nouriſh'd by the Stock of others, as Miſtletoe, Moſs, *&c.* ſome call them *Epidendræ*, becauſe they do not grow on the Ground, but on the Arms and Limbs of Trees.

Paraſol, (*Fr.*) a ſmall ſort of Canopy or Umbrello, which Women carry over their Heads, to ſhelter themſelves from Rain, *&c.*

Paraſtades (*Gr.* in *Architecture*) the Poſts or Pillars, on both ſides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs.

Paraſtata, a Buttreſs or Square-Pile, ſet at the Sides of Pillars; alſo an Under-Officer, or Lieutenant in the Wing of an Army.

Paraſtatæ or Epididymidæ (in *Anat.*) certain Veſſels inwrapped in the ſame Coat with the Spermatick Veſſels, which with their various Windings make up that Body that is fix'd on the back of the Teſticles.

Paraſtatica, a Pilaſter or ſquare Pillar ſet in a Wall.

Paraſynanche, an Inflammation of the Muſcles of the upper part of the *Oeſophagus* or Gullet, attended with a continu'd Feaver.

Paraſynaxis (in the Civil Law) a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting.

Paratheſis, a putting to, a *Grammatical* Figure, in which two or more Subſtantives are put together in the ſame Caſe; as *Urbs Roma*, the City of *Rome*; it is call'd *Appoſitio* in *Latin*. Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a ſmall hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promiſe to enlarge on it at ſome other convenient Time. In the Art of Printing, *Paratheſis* ſignifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]

Paratitla (in the Civil Law) a Summary Explication of the Law-Titles, and the Subject-Matter of them, as they are contain'd in the Volumes call'd *The Digeſt & Code*.

Paravail or Tenant Paravail (Law-Term) the loweſt Tenant, or he that is Tenant to one that holds his Fee of another; ſo call'd becauſe it is preſum'd he has Avail or Profit by the Land.

Parazon, a Wood-knife.

To **Parboil**, to boil but in part.

To **Parbreak** (old Word) to Vomit.

Parbuncle (Sea-Term) a Rope that is us'd in the nature of a pair of Slings; being faſten'd together at both ends, and ſo put double about a Cask, or other weighty thing, to hoiſe it into the Ship.

Parcel, Part, Portion, Bundle, Sum.

Parcel-Makers, two Officers in the Exchequer that make the Parcels of the Eſcheators Accounts, ſo as to charge them with every thing they have levy'd for the King's Uſe, and deliver the ſame to one of the Auditors of that Court.

To **Parcel**, to divide into Parcels.

To **Parcel a Seam** (in Sea Language) is when a narrow piece of Canvas, about a Hand's breadth, is laid upon a Ship's Seam newly calked, and afterwards daub'd over with Tar.

Parceners (in Common Law) when one dies poſſeſs'd of an Eſtate, and having Iſſue only Daughters; ſo that the Lands deſcend to thoſe Daughters, who are call'd *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir: The ſame Law is, if he have not any Iſſue, and his Siſters be his Heirs.

Parceners (according to Cuſtom) are the Sons of a Man that dies having Poſſeſſion of Lands in Gavel-kind, as in *Kent*, and ſome other franchiſed Places.

To **Parch**, to burn or dry up.

Parchment, See **Pergamena**.

Parcinary (Law Term) a holding or poſſeſſing of Land, by Joynt-Tenants, otherwiſe call'd *Cuparceners*,

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ceners, prò Indiviſo, i. e. without dividing their common Inheritance.

Parco fracto (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beaſts lawfully impounded.

Parcus (in old Records) a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattel; whence *Imparcare*, to impound; *Imparcatio*, Pounding, *&c.*

Pardalis (*Gr.*) the Panther, a wild Beaſt.

Pardon (*Fr.*) Forgiveneſs, eſpecially that which Almighty God admits Sinners to; alſo ſuch Indulgence as the Pope pretends to grant in freeing his Votaries from the Pains of Purgatory, *&c.* In Common Law, the remitting or forgiving of a Felony or other Offence againſt the King, *&c.*

Pardon ex Gratia Regis (*i. e.* by the King's Favour) that Pardon which the King affords, with ſome ſpecial regard to the Perſon or other Circumſtances.

Pardon by the Courſe of Law, is that which the Law in Equity allows for a light Offence, as Caſual Man-ſlaughter, when one Kills a Man without any ſuch Intention.

Pardonable, to be pardoned.

Pardoners, were Perſons that formerly carry'd about the Pope's Indulgences, and ſold them to the higheſt Bidders: They are mention'd in *Stat.* 22. *H.* 8.

Pardus (*Gr.*) the Leopard or Male Panther; a wild Beaſt.

Pareas, a ſort of Serpent.

Parecbaſis, Digreſſion: In *Rhetorick*, a departing or wandering as it were from the main Subject or Matter in hand.

Parechefis, a Reſemblance of a thing; a Figure much us'd in *Rhetorick*, and call'd *Alluſio* in *Latin.*

Paregmenon, a Derivative: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure that joins Words together which are deriv'd one from another; as *Diſcreet, Diſcretion.*

Paregorica, Medicines that comfort, mollify and aſſwage.

Parelcon, a protracting or drawing out in length: In *Grammar*, a Figure, wherein a Word or Syllable is added to the end of another; as *Adeſdum, Etiamnum, Nummam*, &c.

Pareil (*Fr.*) equal, like; alſo the Name of one of the ſorts of Characters or Letters us'd by Printers.

Parelium or **Parhelium**, (*Gr.*) a Mock Sun; a Meteor, ſometimes appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſion'd by the Refraction or breaking of its Beams on a Cloud.

Paremptoſis, a falling or coming in between; a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word, as πτόλις for πόλις. Alſo a Term us'd by ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, when Blood ſlides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Parencephalos, a part of the Brain call'd *Cerebellum* in *Latin.*

Parenchymata (in *Anat.*) thoſe Bowels thro' which the Blood paſſes for its better Fermentation and Perfection; as the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, *&c.* It is alſo ſometimes taken in a large Senſe, for all the Bowels.

Parenchymous Parts (among old *Anatomiſts*) ſuch fleſhy Parts of the Body as fill up the void Spaces between the Veſſels, and do not conſiſt of Veſſels themſelves: But by the Means of Glaſſes it has been ſince diſcover'd, that all the Parts of an Animal Body, are nothing elſe but a Net-work of ſmall Veſſels and Canals.

Parent (*Lat.*) a Father or Mother; alſo Creatour, Original, Cauſe; as *God is the great Parent of the World; Plenty is the Parent of Luxury.*

Parentage, Kindred, Stock, Family.

Parentalia (among the *Romans*) Feaſts, Sacrifices, and other ſolemn Rites perform'd by them at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends.

Parentation, the performance of ſuch Funeral Solemnities.

† **Parentitide**, one that kills Father or Mother, or ſuch a Murder.

Parentheſis (*Gr.*) an interpoſition, or putting between: In Grammar, a Figure when ſome Vowel is put in the middle of a Word, which nevertheleſs does not make a Syllable, as ῥέοω for ῥόω. Alſo a Clauſe put into the midſt of another Sentence, which may be left out, and yet the Senſe remain entire, or the Marks that include ſuch a Clauſe, and are thus expreſs'd ( )

Parerga (in *Architect.*) ornamental Additions to a principal Work; alſo ſmall pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the chief Piece. See *Landskip.*

Pareſis, a ſort of Palſey; a Diſeaſe.

Parget, the Plaiſter of a Wall.

Parhelium, See **Parelium.**

Parhypate (*Gr.*) in *Muſick* the Sound of the String next the Baſs. *Parhypate Hapatôn*, the Note *C-ſa-ut. Parhypate Meſon*, the Note *F-fa-ut.*

Parian Marble, an excellent ſort of white Marble, ſo call'd from *Paros*, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, which afforded good ſtore of it.

Parietals, or **Parietal Bones** (in *Anat.*) two Bones of the fore-part of the Head, which are the thinneſt in the Scull, and almoſt of a ſquare Figure.

Parietaria (*Lat.*) an Herb that grows upon Walls, and is commonly call'd *Pellitory of the Wall*, being of a cleanſing and cooling Quality.

Parilian or **Palilean Feaſts**, See **Palilia.**

Paris or **Herb Paris**, an Herb otherwiſe call'd True-Love or One-berry: The Berries and Leaves are cooling and drying; the former being us'd inwardly in the Plague and Malignant Diſeaſes, and the Leaves outwardly, in Peſtilential Buboes and other hot Swellings.

Pariſh, a Territory which in Spiritual Matters is under the Charge of a particular Prieſt; either a Rector or a Vicar.

Pariſh-Church or **Parochial Church**, that which the People of every Pariſh reſort to, in order to aſſiſt at Divine Service; the other Churches being either *Cathedral*, where the Biſhop of the Dioceſs has his Chair or Seat, or elſe *Collegiate*, which is endow'd for a Body or Society of Regular Clergymen.

Pariſhioner, an Inhabitant of a Pariſh.

Pariſthmia (*Gr.*) in *Anat.*) two Glandules or Kernels joyn'd together, and having one common Cavity, which opens into the Mouth: They ſerve to ſend forth a certain ſlimy Matter into the Jaws and Mouth; being otherwiſe call'd *Tonſillæ & Amygdalæ.*

Pariſyllabical Nouns (in *Grammar*) thoſe Nouns which conſiſt of equal Syllables, or that have not more Syllables in one Caſe than in another.

Paritour, See **Apparitour.**

Parity (*Lat.*) Equality, Evenneſs.

Park, an Incloſure or Place fenc'd about for the keeping of Deer, or any other ſort of wild Beaſts for Chace.

Park of Artillery (in a Camp) a Poſt out of Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy or Place beſieged, fortify'd to keep the great Guns, artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition; where to prevent Accidents by Fire only Pike-men do Duty.

Park of Proviſions, another Place in the Camp, ſet apart in the Rear of every Regiment, for Sutlers and others to bring all ſorts of Proviſions to ſell for the uſe of the Army.

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Park-boat, (Law-Term) a being free from the Duty of incloſing a Park.

Park-Leaves, a ſort of Herb.

Parley, (*Fr.*) a Conference with an Enemy about ſome Affair or Propoſal.

To Beat or Sound a Parley, to give the Signal for ſuch a Conference, by beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet; which is uſually done by the Beſiegers to have leave to bury their Dead, and by the Beſieged, in order to ſurrender the Place upon certain Terms.

Parliament, (in *France*) a Supreme Court of Judicature; alſo the Seſſion or Term during which the Judges of that Court ſit. In *England*, it is the chief Aſſembly and Council of the Nation, met together to make or alter Laws, and to debate Matters of Importance relating to the Common-wealth: It conſiſts of the three Eſtates of the Realm, *viz.* the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual, and Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

The Societies of the two *Temples*, or *Inns of Court*, do likewiſe call that Aſſembly a *Parliament*, wherein they conſult about the common Affairs of their reſpective Houſes.

Parliament de la Bond, a Parliament ſo call'd in King *Edward* II's Time, to which the Barons came arm'd againſt the *Spencers*, with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for diſtinction.

Clerk of the Parliament, an Officer that records all Acts done in the High Court of Parliament, and engroſſes them fairly on Parchment-Rolls, in order to be kept for Poſterity.

Parliamentary, belonging to, or agreeable to the Method of Parliaments.

Parliamentum Diabolicum, (*i. e.* the Deviliſh Parliament) a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 38. *H.* 4. wherein *Edward* Earl of *March*, afterwards King, and ſeveral of the Nobility were attainted.

Parliamentum Indoctorum, (*i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned) a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 6. *H.* 4. and ſo call'd, in regard that by ſpecial Precept to the Sheriffs in their ſeveral Counties, no Lawyer or Perſon skill'd in the Law was to be admitted.

Parliamentum Inſanum, (*i. e.* the Mad Parliament) a Parliament ſo termed in Hiſtory, which was held at *Oxford*, *An.* 41. *H.* 3.

Parliamentum Religioſorum, a Conference had in the Parlour or Common Room of a Monaſtery, where the Friers withdrew after Dinner, to diſcourſe and converſe together.

Parlour, a low Room to receive Company in.

† **Parlous**, dangerous, ſhrewd, ſubtil, notable.

Parmacity, an excellent Medicine: See *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmeſan, a ſort of Cheeſe ſo call'd, becauſe it is made in the Dukedom of *Parma* in *Italy*.

Parnel, a Woman's Name, probably contracted from the *Latin*, *Petronilla*; alſo a Nick-name particularly apply'd to any wanton Woman.

Prattling Parnel, a kind of Herb.

Parochial, (*Gr.*) belonging to a Pariſh.

Parochia, (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) a Living in Lands or Houſes given to old Captains, Colonels, *&c.* for their Maintenance. But the Word has been ſince apply'd to the Dioceſs or Precinct of a Biſhop, and afterwards to what we now ſtrictly call a Pariſh; being deriv'd from the *Greek* Word *Paræcia*, i. e. an Aſſembly of Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Parochianus, (in old Writers) a Title given to any Perſon living within the Dioceſs or Juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Parochus, (among the Ancients) an Officer that provided Salt, Wood, and other Neceſſaries for thoſe that travell'd upon the Publick Account.

Parodick Degree, See **Degree**.

Parodontides, Swellings in the Gums.

Parody, a Poetick Sport, which conſiſts in putting ſome ſerious Pieces into Burlesk, and affecting as much as is poſſible, the ſame Words, Rhimes and Cadences.

Paroecia, See **Parochia**.

Paroemia, a Proverb. In *Rhetorick*, the Continuation of a Trope or Figure, with reſpect to the common Uſe; as *Æthiopem lateremve lavare*.

Parole, (*Fr.*) Speech, Word, Saying; as *A Priſoner ſet at Liberty upon his Parole*, i. e. upon his Word or Promiſe, to return at the time appointed: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes us'd for a Plea in Court.

Leaſe Parole, a Leaſe by word of Mouth, to diſtinguiſh it from one in Writing.

Will Parole, See **Will**.

Paromœon, (*Gr.*) a Figure in *Grammar* when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the ſame Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tuliſti*. Alſo when ſeveral Nouns or Verbs are produc'd like the former, only with a little Variation of the Caſes or Tenſes; as *Multa viri virtus animo, multuſque recurſat Gentis honos*.

Paronomaſia, (*i. e.* a Likeneſs of Words) a Rhetorical Figure, in which by the Change of a Letter or Syllable ſeveral things are alluded to; as *Bolder in a Buttery than in a Battery*. This Figure in *Latin* is call'd *Agnominatio*.

Paronychia or **Panaritium**, a preternatural Swelling or Sore, under the Root of the Nail, in one's Finger; a Felon or Whitlow. See *Panaritium*.

Paronychia foliis rutaceis, Rue-Whitlow-grais, an Herb good for King's-Evil, Swellings, *&c.*

Paropiæ, the leſſer Corners of the Eye.

Paroptous, a roaſting or boiling; alſo a kind of burning, anciently us'd in ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Parotides, (in *Anat.*) certain Glandules or Kernels under and behind the Ears, appointed to ſtrengthen the Partition of the Veſſels, and to ſoak up the Moiſture of the Brain; alſo a preternatural Swelling of thoſe Kernels, commonly call'd *A Swelling of the Almonds of the Ears*.

Paroxyſm, a Fit or Return in an Ague, Feaver, or other Diſeaſe.

Parpunctum or **Perpunctum**, (in old Writers) a Coat of Mail, a Doublet lined and quilted for defenſive Armour.

Parrels, (in Sea-Affairs) thoſe Frames made of Trucks, Ribs and Ropes, which go about the Maſts, and are made faſt to the Yards at both Ends; ſo that by them, the Yards may ſlide up and down upon the Maſts.

Parret, a known Bird of divers Colours brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

Sea-Parret, a Fiſh that has very ſparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Cryſtal; no Teeth, but Jaws ſo ſolid, that it can cruſh Oiſters, Muſcles, Cockles, and other Shell-fiſh to pieces, to get out their Fleſh: Theſe Sea-Parrets are excellent Meat, and ſome weigh twenty Pounds.

Parrheſia, (*Gr.*) Liberty or Freedom of Speech: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one ſpeaks boldly or freely about Matters diſpleaſing to others or liable to Envy.

Parricide, (*Lat.*) the Murderer of a Father or Mother, alſo ſuch a hainous Murder; againſt which the *Romans* made a Law, ordaining, That the Perſon convicted of this Crime, after he had been firſt whipt till the Blood came, ſhould be ty'd up in a Leathern Sack, together with a Dog, an Ape, a Cock and a Viper, and ſo thrown into the Sea, or next River.

To Parſe, to expound a Leſſon, according to the Rules of Grammar, as School-boys do.

Parſimonious, Saving or Thrifty.

Parſimony, Frugality, Sparingneſs, good Huſbandry.

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Parſley, a Pot-herb, hot and dry in the ſecond Degree.

Macedonian Parſley, otherwiſe call'd *Alliſanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets.

Parſly-Pedge, a ſort of Herb.

Parſley-Pert or **Break-Stone**, an Herb of ſingular Virtue to provoke Urine, and againſt Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

Parſnep or **Parſnip**, a Plant whoſe Root is well known, and taken for a very nouriſhing ſort of Food.

Parſon, *Perſona* (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Rector or Miniſter of a Pariſh-Church, ſo call'd becauſe he repreſents that Church, and bears the Perſon of it, as well in ſuing as being ſued, in any Action relating to the ſame.

Parſon Impersonee, one that is put in poſſeſſion of a Church, whether Appropriate or Preſentative, by the Act of another.

Parſon Mortal, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly ſo call'd, and in Latin, *Perſona Mortalis*; but a *Collegiate* or *Conventual* Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated; was ſtyled *Perſona Immortalis*, or *Parſon Immortal*.

Parſonage, a Spiritual Living, compos'd of Glebe-Land, Tithes and other Offerings of the People, ſet a-part for the maintenance of the Miniſter of a particular Church: Alſo the Parſon's Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe.

Part, a Piece of any thing, Share, Side, Duty: In *Logick*, that which is joyn'd to any Univerſal; ſo *Species*'s are ſaid to be Parts of the *Genus*: In *Mathematicks*, a leſs Quantity compar'd with a greater.

Among *Anatomiſts*, a Part is taken for that whereof the whole Body is compos'd, and which partakes with it of common Life and Senſe; every part ſerving for its peculiar Uſe. Theſe Parts are either *Principal* or *Inſervient*, *Organical* or *Inorganick*, *Similar* or *Diſſimilar*, *&c.* which See in their proper Places.

Aliquant and **Aliquot Parts**, See *Aliquant* and *Aliquot*.

Proportional Part, a Part or Number that is Agreeable to, or bears any Proportion to ſome other Part or Number.

Part of Fortune, (in *Aſtrol.*) the Lunar Horoſcope, or the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progreſs at that very moment that the Sun riſes from the Point of the Eaſt.

Partage, Partition, a ſharing or dividing.

To Partake, to take part of.

Partart, See *Patart*.

Parterre, (*Fr.*) a Garden with Knots or Figures; a Flower-Garden, eſpecially that part of it, which is border'd with Box, and contains variety of fine Flowers.

Parters of Gold and Silver, See *Finers*.

Partes finis nihil habuerunt, &c. (in Common Law) an Exception taken againſt a Fine levied.

Parthenis or **Parthenium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Stinking May-weed.

Partial, (*Lat.*) biaſſed to one's Party or Intereſt.

Partial Eclipſe, See *Eclipſe*.

Partiality, a being partial, an inclining to one Party more than another.

To Participate, to partake of, to have a ſhare in, to take part with.

Participation, the Act of Participating.

Participial, (in *Grammar*) belonging to, or that is of the Nature of a Participle; as *Participial Nouns*.

A Participial, an Adjective derived from a Verb, tho' not an abſolute Participle.

Participle, one of the eight Parts of Speech, ſo call'd, becauſe it partakes both of the Nature of the Verb; as *loving*, *loved*; *eating*, *eaten*, &c.

Particle, a ſmall undeclined Word, a ſmall Parcel, little Part, Crum.

Particular, proper, peculiar; ſingular, extraordinary, uncommon; intimate, familiar.

A **Particular**, a particular Circumſtance; an Inventory of Goods.

To Particularize, to inſiſt or inlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

Particularity, a Particular, a particular Matter.

Partile Aſpect, (in *Aſtrol.*) the moſt exact and full Aſpect that can be; ſo call'd, becauſe it conſiſts preciſely of ſo many Parts or Degrees as are requiſite to compleat it, even to a Degree: Thus the Planet *Mars* in the 24th Degree of *Aries*, and *Venus* in the 24th of *Libra*, are ſaid to be *in partile Oppoſition*.

Partiſan, a Favourer or Abetter of a Party, a Stickler: In the Art of War, a *good Partiſan* is an able Soldier well ſkill'd in commanding a Party; who knows the Country, how to avoid Ambuſhes, and to ſurprize the Enemy. Alſo a Farmer of the *French* King's Revenue.

Partiſan or **Pertuiſan**, a Weapon like a Halbard, ſometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot.

Partition, a parting, ſharing, or dividing, that which ſerves to divide a Room, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe, *Partition* is a dividing of Lands deſcended by the Common Law or by Cuſtom, among Coheirs or Parceners, whether Sons, Daughters, Siſters, or otherwiſe of Kin to the Anceſtour, who was poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate.

Partitione faciendo, a Writ that lies for thoſe who hold Lands or Tenements joyntly, and would ſever to every one his Part, againſt him or them that refuſe to joyn in making the Partition.

Partizan, See *Partiſan*.

Partlet, (in old Statutes) the looſe Collar of a Doublet, to be ſet on or taken off by it ſelf; alſo a kind of Neck-kerchief or Band.

Partner, one that takes part, or is joyn'd with another in ſome Concern.

Partners, (in a Ship) ſtrong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams that compaſs and ſhut in the Maſts at the Deck, ſo as to keep the Maſts ſteady in the Steps, and alſo from rolling or falling over the Ship's Sides.

Partnerſhip, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, the ſame as *the Rule of Fellowſhip*; which See.

Partridge, a dainty Fowl that flies low and not far, making a great Noiſe in its Flight: Theſe Birds lie in Coveys ſeveral together, and are catch'd with Dogs and Nets, or with Hawks.

Partus, (*Lat.*) the bringing forth of Young in natural Births.

Partus Cæſareus, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb for want of Paſſage.

Partus Difficilis, a difficulty in bringing forth.

Party, a Perſon, one that is at Law with another; alſo Aſſociation, Faction, or Side: In the Art of War, a ſmall Body of Horſe or Foot, ſent out to diſcover, or upon any Military Execution.

Parties to a Fine or **Deed**, they that are named therein, as Parties to or concerned in it; they that levy the Fine, and they to whom it is levy'd; or they that make the Deed, and they to whom it is made.

Party per Bend, (in *Heraldry*) parted or divided through the Bend.

Party per Pale, divided through the Pale; See *Bend* and *Pale*.

Party-Jury, a Jury conſiſting of half *Engliſh*-Men and half Foreigners: See *Half-Tongue*, and *Medietas Linguæ*.

Parvis,

Parvis, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or ſtately Houſe; whence that Diſputation at *Oxford*, call'd *Diſputatio in Parviſiis*: It is alſo apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Diſputes among young Students at the Inns of Court.

Parvity or **Parvitude** (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

Parvo Mocumento, a Writ of Nuſance; See *Nuſance*.

Parvum & Craſſum in (*Anat.*) the fourth pair of Muſcles of the Head, ſo nam'd becauſe it is but a little one, yet pretty thick: It takes its from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the uppermoſt *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joynts of the Neck, and is let into the hinder Root of the Mammillary Proceſs.

Parus, the Tit-mouſe or Coal-mouſe, a Bird.

To **Parp** (in Fencing) to put by, or keep off.

Parylis (*Gr.*) an Inflammation, Rottenneſs, or Swelling in the Gums.

Paſcage or **Paſcuage** (old Word) grazing or feeding of Cattel.

Paſch-Flower, a ſort of Plant, probably ſo call'd from its Flowering about Eaſter-time.

Paſcha (*Heb.*) the Paſſover, a Feaſt kept by the *Jews* in remembrance of God's ſignal Mercy to them, when the deſtroying Angel paſs'd over their Houſes, but ſlew all the firſt-born of the *Egyptians*: Alſo the Feſtival of *Eaſter*, or Chriſtian Paſſover, celebrated about that time in memory of our bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection.

Paſcha Clauſum (in ancient Deeds) the Octave or eighth Day after *Eaſter*, call'd *Low-Sunday*, which cloſes or concludes that Solemnity.

Paſcha Floridum, Palm-Sunday, or the Sunday before Eaſter, when the proper Hymn or Goſpel ſung was, *Occurrunt turbæ cum floribus & palmis*, &c. *i. e.* The Multitude come forth with Flowers and Palm-branches.

Paſchal, belonging to the *Jewiſh* Paſſover, or to Eaſter; as *The Paſchal Lamb*.

Paſchal Rents, certain Rents or Duties, otherwiſe termed *Synodals*, and paid yearly by the inferiour Clergy to the Biſhop or Arch-Deacon, at their Eaſter-Viſitation. See *Chriſmatis Denarii*.

Pas de ſouris, (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification, the ſame as *Berme* and *Foreland*. See *Foreland*.

To **Paſh**, to daſh together.

Paſquil, a ſlanderous Libel poſted up for Publick View; ſo call'd from *Paſquin*, a certain Statue in the City of *Rome*, upon which all Lampoons or Satyrical Papers are uſually fixed, and father'd on him as the Author.

Paſquinade, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, ſavouring of the Paſquin at *Rome*.

Paſs, State, or Condition; a Licenſe to Travel, a Thruſt in Fencing.

To **Paſs**, to come or go through, by, or over; to croſs, to go beyond; to ſpend time, to be current as Money is.

Paſs-Port, a Licenſe granted by one that has Authority, for the ſafe Paſſage of any Man, from one Place to another; a Paſs or Safe-conduct.

Paſſable, that may be paſſed over; alſo tolerable, indifferent.

Paſſade (*Fr.*) an Alms or Benevolence given to poor Paſſengers: Alſo the Manage, Turn, or Courſe of a Horſe backward and forward upon the ſame Plot of Ground.

Paſſade or **Paſſado**, a Paſs or Thruſt in Fencing.

Paſſage, a going from one Place to another, the Place through which one goes; or the liberty of Paſſing: A Place in a Book or Diſcourſe, an Event or Chance, a Tranſaction; alſo a kind of Game with three Dice. In a Law-ſenſe *Paſſage* ſignifies the Fare or Hire paid for being convey'd beyond Sea, or over a River;

Paſſagio, a Writ impowering the Keepers of the Ports to grant a Paſſage over Sea.

Paſſagium, a Word anciently us'd for a Voyage or Expedition to the Holy Land, made by the Kings of *England* in Perſon.

Paſſant, (*Fr.*) paſſing or going by: Among Heralds it is apply'd to a Lion repreſented in any Eſcutcheon, in a walking Poſture; but with reſpect to moſt other Beaſts, they call it *Tripping*.

Paſſarado (Sea-Term) any Rope with which the Sheat-blocks or Pulleys of the Main and Foreſails are haled down aft; or the Clew of the Mainſail to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-maſt, and the Clew of the Fore-ſail to the Cat-head; which is only done when the Ship goes large.

Paſſator, (in old *Latin* Records) one that has the Intereſt; or Command of the Paſſage of a River.

Paſſenger, one that paſſes or travels by Land or Water; alſo a kind of ſmall trained Hawk.

Paſſeover, See *Paſcha*.

Paſſe-pierre, or **Pierce-pierre**; a ſort of Stone-Parſley, an Herb.

Paſſe-port, See *Paſs-port*.

Paſſe-Velours (*Fr.*) a kind of Flowet.

Paſſe-Volant, a Faggot in a falſe Muſter of Soldiers, one that is foiſted into a Company to make up the Number on a Muſter day; an Hireling or baſe Fellow.

Paſſer (*Lat.*) the Sparrow, a Bird; alſo a kind of flat Fiſh, the Flounder, the Bret or Holybut: *Paſſer Troglodytes*, the Wren.

Paſſerina, the Herb Chick-weed, ſo call'd becauſe Sparrows are greatly delighted with it.

Paſſibility, an aptneſs or qualification to ſuffer.

Paſſible, capable of Suffering.

Paſſion, tranſport of Mind, ſtrong Deſire or Inclination, Affection, Fondneſs; Anger, or Wrath; Suffering: Among Phyſicians, it is taken for any Pain or Diſturbance in the Body; as *The Iliack Paſſion*, *i. e.* a painful wringing in the ſmall Guts. See *Iliack*.

The **Paſſions**, the Affections of the Mind; as Love, Hatred, Fear, Joy.

Paſſion-Flower, a Flower ſo call'd from the reſemblance it has of ſeveral Croſſes, when ſpread out to its full length.

Paſſion-Week, the Week next before the Feſtival of *Eaſter*, when our Saviour's Paſſion is commemorated.

Paſſionate, poſſeſſed with Paſſion, haſty, inclined to Anger, ſoon angry; alſo amorous, affectionate, fond, deep in Love.

Paſſionate for a thing, that has a ſtrong Inclination for it.

Paſſive, apt to ſuffer or bear, oppoſed to *Active*: Thus Wood with reſpect to Fire that acts upon it, has a paſſive or ſuffering Quality.

Paſſive Principles (among Chymiſts) *Water* and *Earth*, ſo termed becauſe either their Parts are at reſt, or elſe at leaſt not ſo ſwiftly moved, as thoſe of *Spirit*, *Oil* and *Salt*; ſo that they ſerve to check and hinder the quick Motions of the *Active Principles*.

Paſſive Voice of a Verb (in *Grammar*) that which betokens Suffering, or being acted upon; as *Amor*, I am loved; *Docetur*, I am taught, *&c.*

Paſta (in old *Records*) Paſte or kneaded Dough, before it is bak'd.

Paſtel, a Plant ſowed in the Spring, of which in ſome Places there are ſeveral Crops in a Year: It is otherwiſe call'd *Woad*, and of great uſe among the Dyers.

Paſtern, the hollow of a Beaſt's Heel; alſo a Shackle for a Horſe.

Paſtil, a ſort of Paſte of ſeveral Colours, gumm'd and ground, of which Crayons are made to draw upon

upon Paper or Parchment: Alſo a certain Compoſition of dry Perfumes to burn in a Chamber: Alſo a ſweet Ball for ſmelling made of Wax, Gum-Storax, *Indian* Balſam and other Ingredients.

Among Confectioners, **Paſtils** are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paſte of ſeveral Colours, of which there are different ſorts uſually dreſs'd upon China-Diſhes, to ſet off a Deſert or Banquet of Sweet-meats; as *Apricock-Paſtils, Cinnamon-Paſtils, Orange-flower-Paſtils*, &c.

Paſtime, Sport, Recreation, Divertiſement.

Paſtinaca (*Lat.*) the Parſnep, a Root of a fattening and cleanſing Quality.

Paſtination (in Husbandry) the opening breaking fine and laying looſe of Earth in order to be planted.

Paſtions, See **Paſſion**.

Paſtitium, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Book for Paſture-ground.

Paſtophori (*Gr.*) certain Prieſts, whoſe Buſineſs it was, at ſolemn Feſtivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity, when they were to pray for Rain, fair Weather, *&c.*

Paſtor, (*Lat.*) properly a Shepherd or Herdſman, but figuratively taken for a Curate or Miniſter of a Church.

Paſtoral, belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church-Miniſter; as, *A Paſtoral Song, a Paſtoral Letter.*

A **Paſtoral**, a ſort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes.

Paſtry, Work made of Paſte or Dough; alſo the Place where ſuch Work is perform'd.

Paſturable, that ſerves or is fit for Paſture.

Paſturage, Paſture or Paſture-ground.

Paſture, Land that is neither Meadow nor Ploughed, but reſerved for the feeding of Cattel: Alſo ſuch Fodder or Food; alſo the Viands, Feeding, or Feeding place of Deer.

To **Paſture**, to put into Paſture, to feed Cattel.

Paſtus (in old *Latin* Writers) an Entertainment or Treat challenged as a Cuſtomary Due, from the Vaſſal to his Lord.

Paſuage or **Paſnage**, Money taken for Malt, or the feeding of Hogs. See *Pannage*.

Pat, that is fit, ſuitable, or to the purpoſe.

Patache, (*Fr.*) a kind of Pinnace or ſmall Ship.

Patacon, a *Spaniſh* Coin worth about four Shillings and eight Pence Sterling.

Patagons, a People inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſaid to be ten Foot in height.

Patart or **Partart**, a *Dutch* Stiver, a Coin, five of which makes Six-Pence *Engliſh*.

Pate, the Head: In *Fortification*, a kind of Platform of an Oval Figure, encompaſs'd with a Breaſt-work, without any other Defence, for the moſt part but that fore-right: Theſe *Pates* are commonly raiſed in Marſhy Grounds, to cover the Gate of a Town.

Patee (in *Heraldry*) as *A Croſs Patee*, i. e. a kind of Croſs whoſe Ends are broad and opened: Thus 'tis ſaid, *The Field Sable, a Croſs Patee Argent:* This Figure of a Croſs is alſo call'd *Formee*.

Patees, See **Petty Patees**.

Patefaction (*Lat.*) an opening or laying open; a diſcovering or making manifeſt.

Patella (*Lat.*) a deep Diſh with broad Brims: Among *Anatomiſts*, the round, broad Bone, at the joyning of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Patents, Writings ſealed open, with the broad Seal of the Kingdom. See *Letters Patent*.

Clerk of the Patents, an Officer appointed, *An.* 16. *Jac.* 1.

Patentee, the Perſon to whom the King grants his Letters Patent.

Pater (*Latin*) a Father.

Pater-Guardian, a Title given to the Head of a College or Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* Friers.

Pater-Noſter (*i. e.* Our Father) the Lord's Prayer, ſo call'd from the firſt two Words of it in *Latin:* Whence the great Beads of a Chaplet, generally us'd by Papiſts at their Devotions, are alſo termed *Pater-Noſters*.

Pater Patratus, the Title of the firſt and principal Perſon in the Herald's College among the ancient *Romans*.

Paternal, belonging to a Father, Fatherly.

Paternity, the Quality of a Father, Fatherhood, Father-ſhip.

Path of the Vertex, an Aſtronomical Term made uſe of by Mr. *Flamſted*, to ſignify a Circle deſcrib'd by any Point of the Earth's Surface, as the Earth turns round its Axis; which Point is the ſame with the *Zenith* or Vertical Point in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem.

Pathema or **Pathos** (*Gr.*) Paſſion or Sufferings: In the Art of Phyſick, all preternatural Diſturbance, with which a Humane Body is annoy'd.

Pathetical or **Pathetick**, that moves or ſtirs up the Paſſions or Affections.

Pathetick Nerves (in *Anat.*) the fourth Pair, which ariſe from the top of the *Oblongated Marrow*, and paſſing thro' the Scull are beſtow'd on the Muſcle of the Eye call'd *Trochlearis*, which they aſſiſt in rolling the Eye about; and ſince that Motion uſually happens upon ſome Paſſion of the Mind, as Love, Anger, *&c.* theſe Nerves are fitly ſtyl'd *Oculorum Motores Pathetici*.

Pathognemonicum, (among Phyſicians) a proper inſeparable Sign, which is peculiar to a Diſeaſe, and to all of its kind; as a true Pleuriſy is always accompany'd with a continual Feaver, hard Breathings, Stitches and a Cough.

Pathology, that part of Phyſick which treats of the preternatural Conſtitution of a Man's Body; ſo as by that Means to diſcover the Nature, Cauſes and Differences of Diſeaſes.

Pathopœia, the raiſing of a Paſſion, that Method in *Rhetorick*, by which the Mind is mov'd to Hatred, Anger, Pity, *&c.*

Pathos, Paſſion, that which one ſuffers or has ſuffer'd: In *Rhetorick*, it ſignifies the ſeveral Affections, which the Orator ſtirs up in his Hearers: In *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Pathema*; which ſee.

† **Patibulary** (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows.

Patibulum, a kind of Fork to which the Slaves at *Rome*, and others condemn'd to ſervile Puniſhments, having their Hands ty'd, were whipt about the Streets, and ſometimes crucify'd; alſo a Gallows or Gibbet.

Patience, a Vertue enabling to endure Pain, Croſſes, Afflictions, *&c.* with Calmneſs of Mind and Conſtancy: Alſo an Herb, being a ſort of large and very ſower Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Patient, Suffering, induring, that quietly bears Afflictions, Affronts, or Injuries.

A **Patient**, a Perſon that is under the Hands of a Phyſician or Surgeon in order to the Cure of ſome Diſtemper or Wound. In Philoſophy, *the Patient, i. e.* that which ſuffers is oppos'd to the *Agent*, or that which acts.

Patina (*Lat.*) a Pot or Pan of Earth or Metal in which things were boil'd, dreſs'd or potted, and ſerv'd up to Table in their Broth or Pickle; alſo a Platter, Charger or Baſon, us'd by the Prieſts for that purpoſe.

Patine (among *Roman* Catholicks) the little flat Saucer or Plate, with which the Chalice is cover'd at Maſs.

Patonce (in *Heraldry*) as *A Croſs Patonce*, i. e. a Croſs whoſe Ends are broad, and as it were, three

three ways hooked: It may be thus expreſs'd, *Gules, a Croſs Potence Argent.*

Patres Conſcripti (*Lat. i. e.* enrolled Fathers) the Senatours of *Rome*, anciently ſo call'd, becauſe *Romulus* firſt wrote down their Names on Tables of Gold: But they that were choſen from among the Knights to be Senatours, were termed *Patres Allecti.*

Patria, one's Country or Birth-place: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for the Men of a Neighbourhood; as *Inquiſitio per Patriam*, i. e. a Jury of the Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Patriarch (*Gr.*) one of thoſe Primitive Fathers, famous in old times for the Generations that ſprung from their Loins, ſuch as were *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob* and his twelve Sons: Among the Chriſtians in proceſs of time, certain Biſhops who enjoy'd Independant Sees, were call'd Patriarchs; as thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Conſtantinople.*

Patriarchal, belonging to a Patriarch.

Patriarchate, the State, Dignity, or Juriſdiction of a Patriarch, or Primate of a National Church.

Patricians (among the *Romans*) thoſe that were accounted the moſt noble, as being deſcended from the Senatours and firſt Founders of their Commonwealth.

Patriciate, the Order, Rank, or Dignity of the Patrician Families.

Patrick, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin* Word *Patricius*, a Nobleman.

Patrimonial, belonging to an Eſtate or Inheritance.

Patrimony, the ancient Eſtate of a Family; more eſpecially an Inheritance or Eſtate, left by a Father to his Son: Whence the Endowments or Revenues ſettled upon a Church or Religious Houſe, were call'd *Eccleſiaſtical Patrimony.*

Patrimony of St. Peter, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Dependencies and Profits is united to the See of *Rome.*

Patrinus, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for a God-father.

Patriot, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick.

Patrocination, a patronizing, protecting, or defending; a maintaining the Right of any one.

Patroll (*Fr.* Military Term) a Round that goes about in the Night, conſiſting of five or ſix Men commanded by a Sergeant, or fewer if Horſe: Theſe ſet out from the main Guard, to ſee what is done in the Streets of a Garriſon, and to keep all in Order, Peace and Quietneſs.

To **Patroll**, to be upon the Patroll, to move up and down, as the Out-guards of an Army do upon the Enemies Approach.

Patron (*Lat.*) the Perſon under whoſe Protection one puts himſelf; a powerful Friend or Advocate: In the Civil-Law, a Maſter that has made his Slave or Servant free: In the Canon and Common Law, one that has the Right of Preſentation to a Benefice: Alſo the particular Guardian-Saint of a Kingdom, Town, *&c.*

Patronage, Protection, Defence; alſo the Right of Preſentation to a Church-Living reſerved to the Founder of it.

Patronal, belonging to a Patron.

Patroneſs, a Female Patron.

To **Patronize**, to protect, or defend.

Patronymicks (*Gr.* in Grammar) ſuch Names as Men derive from thoſe of their Fathers or Anceſtours, with ſome little Addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas.*

Pattacon. See **Patacon.**

Patten or **Pattin** (*Fr.*) a kind of wooden Shoe; alſo that part of a Pillar, on which the Baſe is ſet.

Pavan or **Pavane**, a grave and majeſtick ſort of Dance, that came from *Spain*, wherein the Dancers turn round, and wheel about one after another: Alſo the graveſt and ſloweſt ſort of Inſtrumental Muſick, conſiſting generally of three Strains.

Paucity, fewneſs, a being of ſmall Number.

Paudiſhaw (*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or of Injuries) a Title belonging to the Grand Seignior, and which the *Turks* likewiſe give to the Emperour of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudiſhaw.*

Pavele or **Pavice** (*Ital.*) a large Shield that covers the whole Body: Among the ancient *Romans*, it was a kind of Buckler, whoſe two ſides bended inward like the Roof of a Pent-houſe or Shed of Boards.

Pavage, Money paid towards the paving of the Streets, or High-ways.

Pavilion (*Fr.*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State: In *Architecture*, the main part of a Building; alſo a Building by it ſelf, ſo call'd from the ſhape of its Roof reſembling a Tent: Alſo the Flag of a General Officer in the Fleet.

Paul (*Heb.* Wonderful, or Reſt) an eminent Apoſtle, who after Chriſt's Aſcenſion was converted to the Faith, and appointed to Preach to the *Gentiles*; ſince a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Paul's-School**, a famous School in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, *London*, Founded *An. Dom.* 1512. for the teaching of 153 Children *Gratis*, by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, who endow'd it with large Revenues, and committed the Overſight thereof to the Company of Mercers.

Paulo poſt Futurum, a Tenſe belonging to *Greek* Verbs: See *Tenſes.*

Paunch, Belly, Maw, Guts: Among Sea-men thoſe Mats of Sinnet or Rope-yarn, which are made faſt to the Main and Fore-yards, to ſave them from galling againſt the Maſts, are termed *Paunches* or *Pantches.*

Pavo, the Pea-cock, a Bird; alſo the Peacock-Fiſh, ſo call'd from the variety of its Colours.

Pavois (*Fr.*) a Pavice or great Shield.

Pavoiſade or **Pavezado**, a Target-defence in Galleys, wherein the Slaves that row on the Benches, are cover'd from the ſmall Shot of the Enemies.

Pauper (*Lat.*) Poor, he or ſhe that is poor: Whence the Law-Phraſe, *To ſue in Forma Pauperis*, when the Judge of a Court aſſigns an Attorney, Clerk, or Counſel, to maintain the Cauſe of a poor Perſon, and to plead for him or her without Fees.

Pauſe, Reſt, Stop, breaking off. In Muſick, *Pauſe* or *Reſt*, is an artificial Diſcontinuance of the Voice or Sound. See *Reſt.*

Pauſea or **Pauſia** (*Lat.*) a kind of Olive.

Pawl (Sea-Term) a piece of Iron bolted to one end of the Deck-beams, and bearing upon the Whelps of the Capſtan, ſo as to keep the Capſtan from recoiling or turning back: So that the Mariners uſually ſay, *Heave a Pawl*, i. e. heave a little more for the *Pawl* to get hold of the Whelps.

To **Pawl the Capſtan**, to ſtop it with the Pawl.

Pawn, a Pledge, alſo a Term uſed at Chefs-play.

Pawn-broker, one that lends Money upon any ſort of Goods, or Commodity.

Pawnage. See **Pannage.**

Pax (*Lat.*) Peace: Alſo a kind of Image among the Papiſts, which is given to be kiſs'd, when they go to the Offering.

To **Pay the Seams of a Ship** (in Sea-Language) is when the Seams are laid over with hot Pitch; *Paying of a Ship* is alſo, when after her Soil is burnt off, a Coat of new Stuff is laid on, ſuch as is made of Tallow and Sope, or of Train-Oil, Roſin and Brimſtone boil'd together.

A Ship is alſo ſaid *To be paid*, when in tacking a-

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bout all her Sails are *Back-stay'd*, *i.e.* lie flat against the Masts and Shrowds.

Paynims, Pagans or Heathens; a Word much us'd in old Romances.

Pea, a well known sort of Pulse; in Doomsday-book, a Hill.

Peace, in a general Signification, is opposed to War and Strife; Concord, Agreement, Reconciliation; Rest, Quietness, Silence: In a Law-sense it is defin'd to be a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards the King and his People.

Peace of God and the Church, a Phrase anciently us'd for that time of Vacation and Rest, which the People had from Law-suits and Trouble, between the Terms.

Peace of the King, is that Peace and Security, both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all his Subjects, or others taken into his Protection.

Clerk of the Peace, an Officer belonging to the Sessions of Peace, whose Business is to read Indictments, to inroll the Acts and draw up the Process; to return to the King's Bench the Copies of Indictments, Out-lawries, Attainders, *&c.*

Justices of the Peace, See **Justices**.

Peach, a large delicious Stone-fruit, that grows ripe at the end of Summer; of which there are several kinds.

Peak, the sharp Point of any thing, the top of a Hill.

Green Peak, a Bird otherwise call'd a Woodpecker.

Peak, or **The Devil's Arse a-peak**, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derby-shire*, the Wonders of which are elegantly describ'd in *Latin* and *English* Verse by Mr. *Tho. Hobbes* of *Malmsbury*, and *Charles Cotton*, Esq;

Peaking, that is of a puling sickly Constitution.

Peal, a great Noise, particularly of Bells, Thunder, Rain, *&c.*

Pean (in *Heraldry*) when the Ground of Furrs in a Coat of Arms is Sable or Black, and the Powderings are *Or* or Yellow.

Pear, a well known Fruit.

Pear-bit, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Pear-main, a sort of Apple.

Pearch, or **Perch** a Rod or Pole with which Land is measur'd, forty of which in length and four in breadth make an Acre: It contains sixteen Foot and a half, and eighteen Foot in the measuring of Coppice-Woods: Also a kind of Fresh-water Fish.

Geometrical Pearch, See **Gad**.

To **Pearch**, to light upon, as a Bird does.

Pearl, a Shell-fish in the *Persian* Seas, being a kind of Oister in which is found a hard and clear Substance, commonly call'd *Pearl*, and reckon'd among the most precious Gemms. Also a Web on the Eye; also a small sort of Printing-Letter: Among Hunters, that part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

In *Heraldry*, **Pearl** is the Silver or white Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen; answering to *Luna* in those of Soveraign Princes, and *Argent* in those of the Gentry.

Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the top of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and apply'd it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both; even altho' they were quite stretch'd out by entirely spreading the Hand: This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor.

Peasant, (*Fr.*) a Country-man, a Country-clown or Boor.

Peasantry, the Country-people.

Peale Everlasting, a sort of Pulse that bears a fine Flower or Blossom.

Peale-Burr, or **Peale-Hawm**, a Country-word for Peale-straw.

Pear, a kind of Fuel, dug out of Moorish Ground, which burns very well after it is dry'd.

Peccadillo (*Span.*) a pardonable Sin, a small Fault.

Peccant (*Lat.*) committing a Fault, offending, transgressing: Among *Physicians*, the Humours of the Body are said *to be Peccant*, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

Peccavi (*i. e.* I have offended, or done amiss) a Word us'd in this Common Expression, *I'll make him cry Peccavi.*

Pechiagra (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Elbow-joynts.

Pecia (in some old Writers) a piece or small parcel of Ground.

Peck, a dry Measure, containing two Gallons; the fourth part of a Bushel, or the fifth Part in Water-measure.

Pecten (*Lat.*) a Comb, a Wooll card, a Rake, a Harrow; also the Rasor-fish; The Scollop-fishes are also call'd *Pectines* in *Latin* Writers of Natural History.

Pecten Arboris, the Grain of the Wood of any Tree.

Pecten Veneris, Venus-comb, or Shepherds-Needle, an Herb that grows amidst Corn.

Pectineus (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh which has its Beginning from the outward part of the *Os Pubis*, or *Pectinis*; whence its Name is deriv'd: Afterwards it descends obliquely backwards, and is let into the hinder part of the Thigh-bone.

Pectinis Os, or **Pubis Os**, the Share-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*. The upper Part of this Bone is call'd its *Spine*, into which the Muscles of the lower Belly are inserted.

Pectinitis, the Scollop-stone.

Pectoral, belonging to the Breast.

Pectoralis, the Pectoral Muscle, a Muscle of the Arm, so call'd from its Situation; which takes rise above from the *Clavicula*, below from the Breast-bone, and all the Endings of the upper Ribs, and is implanted by a short but broad strong Tendon to the upper part of the Shoulder-bone.

A **Pectoral**, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast.

Pectorals, or **Pectoral Medicines**, such Medicines as are us'd in Diseases of the Breast, which by making thin, thickening, or allaying Heat, render the Matter which causes Coughing, fit to be discharg'd.

Pectus (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the fore-part of the Breast or Chest, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff.

† **Peculation**, a robbing or cheating of the Publick: Among the ancient *Romans*, *Peculatio* or *Peculatus*, was a Crime in a Person, who being the Disposer, Keeper, or Receiver of the Publick Treasure, wasted it, or converted it to his own Use.

Peculiar, singular, particular, private, proper.

Peculiar Form, See **Structure**.

A **Peculiar**, a particular Parish or Church that has Jurisdiction within it self for Probate of Wills, *&c.* being exempt from the Ordinary and the Bishop's Courts: Thus the King's Chappel is *a Royal Peculiar*, free from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and only govern'd by the King himself as Supreme Ordinary.

Court of Peculiars, a Court that takes Cognizance of Matters relating to such Parishes as are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction in some Dioceses, and peculiarly belong to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

Peculium (*Lat.*) the Money or Estate of one, who is under the Power of another, which a Son may

may get by his own Industry under a Father, or a Servant under a Master, with his Leave.

Pecunia, Money; it was also anciently us'd for Cattel, and sometimes for other Goods: So it is often express'd in Doomsday-book, *Pastura ibidem ad pecuniam villæ, i. e.* Pasture-ground for the Cattel of the Village.

Pecunia Sepulchralis, Money heretofore paid to the Priest, at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

Pecuniary, belonging to Money; as *A Pecuniary Mulct*; *i. e.* a Fine paid in Money.

† **Pecunious**, Moneyed, or full of Money.

Pedage, Money given for passing a-foot, or on Horse-back, thro' any Forest or Country.

Pedagogue (*Gr.*) properly a Servant that takes care of his young Master's Behaviour, attending him at his Exercises and to School; an Instructer or Teacher.

Pedagogy, Instruction, Discipline; as *The Pedagogy of the Law.*

Pedal, belonging to, or containing a Foot in Measure.

Pedale (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Foot-cloth, a Carpet or Piece of Tapestry laid on the Ground, to tread on, for greater State and Ceremony.

Pedals, low Keys of some Organs, to be touch'd with the Foot.

Pedaneous, going on foot; as *A Pedaneous Judge.*

Pedani, or **Pedarii Senatores** (among the *Romans*) young Senatours, who follow'd the Opinion propos'd by the older, and were always of their Side.

Pedant, one that instructs or governs Youth: But the Word is more especially taken for a conceited Pretender to Scholarship, a Paltry School-Master; a peremptory Coxcomb, a pragmatical Fellow.

Pedantick, that savours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

Pedantism, the Profession of a Pedant, or ordinary School-Master.

Pedantry, Pedantick Way or Humour, Ink-horn-Terms.

† **Pedee**, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as, *What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?*

Pederast, (*Gr.*) a Buggerer.

Pederasty, a lusting after Boys, Sodomy, Buggery.

Pederero (*Ital.*) a sort of Cannon commonly call'd *Petterero* by Sea-men, and chiefly us'd to discharge Stones, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot, *&c.* on the Enemies when they attempt to board the Ship.

Pedestal, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) that part of a Column or Pillar which serves to support it, having its peculiar Base and Cornice according to the several Orders.

Pedicle, a little Foot; also the Stalk of any Fruit, Flower, or Herb.

Pedicula, or **Pedicularis**, an Herb so call'd because it makes Cattel that feed on it very full of Lice; Yellow-rattle, or Cock's-comb.

Pedicularis Morbus, the Lousy Disease.

Pediculus, a little Foot, the Stalk or Stem of an Apple, Pear, Grape, Fig, *&c.* Among Herbalists, the Foot-stalk of any Leaf, Flower, or Fruit: Also a Louse, an Insect.

Pedigree, Descent from Ancestours, Stock, Race.

Pedilubium (*Lat.*) a sort of Bath for the Feet.

Pediment, a kind of Ornament in *Architecture*, the same as *Fronton*; which See.

Pedler, one that sells small Wares about the Streets; a Hawker; a *Scotch* or wandering Merchant.

Pedobaptism, (*Gr.*) Infant-Baptism, the Baptizing of Children.

Pedules, a kind of short Hose or Stockings that were anciently in Use, and otherwise call'd *Vamps*; which See.

Pedware, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, *&c.*

Peek, Spleen, Grudge; as *There is a Peek between them.*

Among Sea-men, **Peek** is us'd in several Senses; *viz.* An Anchor is said *To be a Peek*, when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawse or Hole thro' which it runs out, and the Anchor; and to bring a Ship thus, is call'd *Heaving a-peek.* To *Peek the Missen*, is to put the Missen-yard right up and down by the Mast.

A Ship is said To **ride a peek**, when she lies with her Main and Fore-yards hoisted up, having one end of the Yards brought down to the Shrowds, and the other raised up an end, which is done to contrary Sides, so that the Yards appear a-cross each other, like St. *Andrew's* Cross.

To **Ride a broad Peek**, is much after the same manner, only the Yards are raised up but half so high: The Yards are generally thus Peek'd up when the Vessel lies in a River, lest being a-cross, another Ship should fall foul and break them.

There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship call'd the **Peek**, which reaches from the Bitts forward to the Stem: In this place Men of War usually keep their Powder, and Merchant-men outward bound lay up their Victuals.

Peel, the Rind of Fruit; also a kind of Slice to set Bread, Pies, *&c.* into an Oven. Among *Printers*, a wooden Instrument, with which they hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

To **Peep**, to look thro' a Hole or Chink; to begin to grow out; as Horns, Teeth, *&c.*

Peer, a Mole or Rampart rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there; as *The Peer of Dover*, *&c.* Also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a sort of square Pillar.

Peers (*q. Pares, i. e.* Equals) the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament; which Name is thought to be deriv'd from the Twelve *Pairs* or Peers of *France*, appointed by K. *Charles* the Great, or *Lewis* the Younger: Also in Common Law Jury-men impannell'd upon an Inquest are call'd *Peers.*

To **Peer upon** or **at a thing**, to leer or peep at it.

Peerage, the Dignity of the Lords or Peers of the Realm; also an Imposition or Tax for the Maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Peerdom (in *France*) the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee; as *To erect a Dukedom into a Peerdom.*

Peeress, a Peer's Lady.

Peerless, that has no Peer, or Equal; incomparable, matchless.

Peganum (*Gr.*) the Herb Rue.

Pegasus, the winged Horse, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 23 Stars.

Pegging, a Term us'd by Sow-gelders, when they cure Hogs of a Disease call'd the *Garre.*

Pegma (*Gr.*) a sort of wooden Engine anciently us'd in Stage-Plays, especially in the Shews on the *Roman* Amphitheaters; also a kind of Pageant made use of in Triumphs.

Peitrel, or **Poitral** (*Fr.*) the Breast-leather of a Horse.

Pela, a Peel, a Pile, a Fort: The Citadel or Castle in the *Isle of Man* was granted under that Name to Sir *John Stanley*, by K. *Henry* IV.

Pelagia, a Shell-fish call'd the Purple: But the Writers of Natural History make use of the Term

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Pelagia, to express such Shell-fishes, as never or very seldom are found near the Shores, but always continue in the Deep, or those Parts of the bottom of the Sea, which are most remote from Land.

Pelagians, a sort of Hereticks so call'd from one *Pelagius* or *Morgan* a *Britain*, their first Founder: They deny'd Original Sin, and had many other erroneous Tenets.

Pelamis or **Pelamys**, a Sea-fish of the Tunny-kind.

Pelecinus or **Pelecinum** (*Gr.*) Hatchet-vetch, a Weed that grows amidst Corn.

Pelecoides, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.

Pelf, paultry Stuff, Riches unjustly heaped up.

Pelf or **Pill of a Fowl** (in *Falconry*) the Refuse and broken remains, left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelican, a Water-Fowl, that in shape resembles a Heron, and cries like the braying of an Ass: This bird is said to have so tender a Love for her young Ones, that she'll wound her own Breast to feed them with her Blood.

Pelican or **Blind Alembick**, a kind of Chymical Vessel with Ears and Handles usually made of Glass for the distilling of Liquors by Circulation: Also a Surgeon's Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Pelidnus (*Gr.*) a black and blew Colour in the Face, which often happens to Melancholick Persons.

Pellage, Custom or Duty paid for Pelts or Skins of Leather.

Pellamountain, a sort of Herb.

Pellets (in *Heraldry*) the same as *Agresses* or *Ogresses*.

Pellicle (*Lat.*) a little Skin. To *Evaporate to Pellicle*, See *to Evaporate*.

Pellipar'ius (in old Statutes) a Skinner, Currier, or Leather-dresser.

Pellis, the Skin or Hide of a Beast flead off; a Fell or Pelt.

Pellitory of Spain, an Herb of a hot and moist Quality; a great Purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, an Herb so call'd from its growing naturally upon Walls; reputed to be cold and moist.

Pell-Mell (*Fr.*) confusedly, in a Confusion or Disorder; as *They enter'd the Town Pell-mell*.

Pellota, (in the Forest Law) the Ball or round fleshy part of a Dog's Foot, which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Forests, is to be cut off; which is call'd Expeditating or Lawing.

Pells, as *Clerk of the Pells*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment-Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*, *i. e.* the Skin or Roll of Receipts, and makes another Roll of Payments termed *Pellis Exituum*.

Pellucid, that may be seen through, clear, bright.

Peloton, See **Plotron**.

Pelt, the Skin of a Beast: In *Falconry*, the Carcass of any Fowl dismember'd.

Pelt-Monger, a Skinner, or Dealer in Skins.

Pelt-Wool, Wool pull'd off from the Pelt, or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **Pelt**, to annoy by throwing Stones, discharging small Shot, *&c.* Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

Pelta (*Gr.*) a kind of Target or Buckler us'd by the *Romans*, which was of a Figure somewhat long, and bended in shape of a Half-Moon.

Peltalis Cartilago, the same as *Ensiformis*; which See.

Pelvis, a Bason: In *Anatomy*, a Place at the bottom of the lower Belly, in which the Bladder and Womb are contain'd.

Pelvis Aurium, the hollow part of the Ear, the same as *Cochlea*.

Pelvis Cerebri, the Tunnel of the Brain. See *Choana*.

Pelvis Renum, a skinny Vessel in each Kidney, which receives the Urine, and conveys it on to the Bladder.

Pelure, rich Furr, from the *Latin* Word *Pellis*, a Skin.

Pemphigodes (*Gr.*) a spotted Feaver, or as some say, a flatulent or windy Feaver.

Empticus, an Ague that comes every fifth Day.

Pen, a Quill cut to write with; a Writer or Author; also a Fold for Sheep, or a Coop for Fowl: Also a Bay or Pond-head to keep in Water, to drive the Wheels or Hammer of an Iron-Mill. In *Welch*, a Head; whence the Name of the Country and Town of *Pembroke*, *i. e.* the Cape or Sea-Promontory.

To **Pen**, to write, to indite or couch in Writing, to coop or shut up.

Pen-man, a Person skill'd in fair Writing, or in the Method of Inditing or Composing Books, *&c.*

Pen-stock, a Flood-gate plac'd in the Water of a Mill-Pond to hinder its Current. See *Pen*.

Penal (*Lat.*) belonging to, or bringing Punishment; as *The Penal Laws against Popish Recusants*, *&c.*

Penalty, a Punishment by Forfeiture of a Sum of Money; a Fine.

Penance, any sort of Mortification enjoyn'd by Priests or Father Confessours of the Church of *Rome*, which as they pretend, serves to make Atonement for Sins.

Penates (*Lat.*) a Name given to all the Household-Gods, which the ancient *Romans* us'd to worship in their particular Habitations or Dwelling-houses.

Pencil, a small Instrument, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-Hairs put into Quills of several Sizes, to be us'd in Drawing, Painting, *&c.*

Pencil of Rays (in *Opticks*) a double Cone of Rays joyn'd together at the Base; one of which has its *Vertex* or Top in some one Point of the Object, and the Glass for its Base; as the other has its Base on the same Glass, but its Vertex in the Point of *Convergence*.

Pendant Feathers (in *Falconry*) those Feathers which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

A **Pendant**, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, *i. e.* hanging down, properly such a Jewel, as Women hang in their Ears.

A **Pendant** (in a Ship) is a short Rope made fast at one end either to the Head of the Mast, or to a Yard, or to the Clew of a Sail, and at the other end having a Block or Pulley and Shiver, to set in some running Rope.

Pendants, are also long Streamers of Silk or other Stuff cut pointing out towards the end, and there slit into two Parts, whose use is in Fleets, to distinguish the Squadrons by hanging them out in the Tops: They are also us'd in great Ships for Ornament and Triumph, being there hung out at every Yard-Arm, and at the Heads of the Masts.

Pendent, a Supporter of Stone in Building.

Pendilochyes (*Fr.*) little pieces of Crystal, cut in the shape of a Pear, and us'd to set off a Basket of Nosegays or Flowers; also Bobs or dangling Jewels.

Pendulous, hanging down, dangling.

Pendulum (*Lat.*) a Weight hung at the end of a String, Chain, or Wire; which continually swinging to and fro with an equal Poise, serves to measure the Parts or Differences of Time.

Pendulum, is also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motion is by that means exactly regulated. These kind of Watches were first invented by

by M. *Chriſtian Huygens* of *Zulichem*, and ſince fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both Fellows of the *Royal Society*.

Royal Pendulums, are thoſe Clocks whoſe Pendulum ſwings Seconds, and goes eight Days, ſhewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

Penelope (*Gr.*) a ſort of Fowl, taken for a Turkey, or for the common gray Widgeon.

Penerarius (in old *Latin* Records) a Pennon, or Enſign-Bearer.

Penetrability, Aptneſs to be penetrated, or pierced.

Penetrable, that may be penetrated.

Penetrant, penetrating, piercing; ſubtil, quick, ſhrewd.

To **Penetrate**, to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

Penetration, a penetrating or piercing thro'; alſo Quickneſs of Parts or Wit.

Penetration of Dimenſions (in *Philoſ.*) an Expreſſion us'd by ſome to ſignify, That two Bodies are in the ſame Place, ſo as the Parts of one may every where pierce into, and equally fill up the Dimenſions or Places of the Parts of the other.

Penetrative, that eaſily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality.

Penguin, a ſort of Bird common about the Straights of *Magellan* in *America*.

Penicilli (*Lat.*) Worm-ſhells, a ſort of Shells found in the Sea.

Penicillus, a Spunge, or other thing that ſerves to dust, wipe, or make clean; a Painter's Pencil, or Plaiſterer's Waſhing-bruſh; alſo a kind of Tent for Wounds: In our Old Records, it is taken for a Pennon or Pendant, a Banner or Streamer.

Penidium, a certain Compoſition made of Barley-water and Sugar; which cures the Cough and Hoarſeneſs, and helps all Diſtempers of the Lungs and Breaſt.

Peninſula, a Tract of Land ſurrounded on all ſides with Water, except in one Place, where it is joyn'd to the Continent by a ſmall Neck of Land call'd an *Iſthmus*; as *Africa* the greateſt *Peninſula* of the World joined to *Aſia*, that of *Morea* to *Greece*, &c.

Penis (in *Anat.*) a Man's Yard, a nervous and ſkinny Part, well furniſh'd with Veins and Arteries, and containing the Canal of the Ureters.

Penis Cerebri, a part of the Brain otherwiſe call'd *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis*. See *Conarium*.

Peniſtons, a kind of courſe Woollen Cloth, mention'd in *Stat.* 43. *Eliz. cap.* 10.

Penitence (*Lat.*) Repentance.

Penitent, repenting, being ſorrowful upon account of having committed any Sin or Crime.

A **Penitent**, a penitent Perſon.

Penitential, belonging to Repentance.

A **Penitential**, a Penance-Book, a Book that directs Prieſts how to enjoyn Penance.

Penitentiary, a Prieſt that impoſes upon an Offender, what Penance he thinks fit: Alſo a Place in *Rome*, where Prieſts ſit and hear the Confeſſion of thoſe who come to them for that purpoſe; the Penitentiary's Court or Dignity.

Pen-maen-mawr, a very ſteep Rock in *Caernarvon-ſhire*, thro' which the Road lies, not without great Difficulty and Terrour to Travellers: For on one ſide, you would think the Rocks ready to cruſh you; on the other, the Sea and Precipice down to it, are ſo frightful and dangerous, that one falſe Step hazards the Life.

Pennance, See **Penance**.

Pennant (Sea-Term) a Rope to hoiſe up a Boat, or any heavy Merchandize aboard a Ship.

Pennata folia (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) Winged Leaves, ſuch Leaves of Plants as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame Rib or Stalk; as thoſe of Aſh, Walnut-tree, *&c.*

Penner, a Caſe to put Pens in.

Pennon or **Penon**, (*Fr.*) a Flag or Banner ending in a Point or Tip, wherein the Arms of thoſe before whom it is carry'd, either in War, or at a Funeral, are painted in their proper Colours: In *Heraldry*, the Figure that reſembles ſuch a Flag; alſo Streamer in a Ship.

Pennoncel, a little Penon or Flag.

Penny, a ſmall Coin worth four Farthings, and of which Twelve make a Shilling; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried; alſo the eighth part of a *Flemiſh* Groot.

Penny-Poſt, a Poſt-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each, to all Parts of the City of *London*, and ten Miles round about.

Penny-royal, an Herb of a digeſting or ripening Quality, which ſome call Pudding-graſs.

Penny-weight, a Weight contains 24 Grains, and of which 20 make an Ounce *Troy*. A Penny-weight of Gold Bullion is worth 4 Shillings, and of Silver-Bullion, 3 Pence.

Penny-wort or **Navel-wort**, a kind of Herb.

Penon, See **Pennon**.

Penſa, **Peſa**, or **Piſa** (in old *Latin* Writers) a Wey of Salt, Cheeſe, *&c.* containing 256 Pounds.

Ad Penſam, the full Weight of Twelve Ounces *Troy*, which was anciently paid in Money into the *Exchequer*, for a Pound Sterling; as Payment of a Pound *de Numero*, *i. e.* by Tale imported juſt 20 Shillings; and *Ad Scalam*, *i. e.* according to the Scale 20 *s.* 6 *d.*

† **Penſile**, hanging.

Penſion (*Lat.*) Boarding, or Money paid for Diet and Lodging: Alſo a certain Sum paid Yearly by a Prince or State to any Perſon for Service required from him: Alſo a Yearly Allowance made by a Company or Corporation, to the poor Members of it, during their Life.

The **Penſion** (of *Gray's*-Inn) an Aſſembly of the Members of the Society, to conſult about the Affairs of the Houſe; which in the two *Temples* is call'd the *Parliament*, and in *Lincoln's*-Inn the *Council*: Alſo in thoſe and other Inns of Court, *Penſions* are certain Yearly Payments, made by every particular Member to the Houſe.

Penſion-Writ, a Writ or Order in *Gray's*-Inn, againſt ſuch of the Society, as are in arrear for Penſions and other Duties, whereby they are debarr'd from coming into Commons, till all be paid.

Penſioner, one who receives a Penſion; alſo one that is maintain'd at the King's Charge, in a College or Hoſpital: But in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, it is taken for a Scholar that pays for his Commons.

The King's Penſioners, or **Gentlemen-Penſioners**, a Band of Gentlemen ſo call'd, who are arm'd with Partiſans, and attend as a Guard upon the King's Perſon in his Palace: They were firſt appointed, *A. D.* 1539. and their Salary is 80 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*: In the time of King *Henry* VIII. they were call'd *Spear-men*.

Penſive, thoughtful, being in a brown Study; ſorrowful, ſad.

Pentadactylus (*Gr.*) an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Palma Chriſti*; alſo a kind of Shell-fiſh.

Pentagon, a Geometrical Figure that has five Angles and as many Sides; capable of being fortify'd, with the like Number of Baſtions.

Pentagonal, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

Pentameter (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of five Feet; and is chiefly us'd in Elegiack Poetry; as

Candida cæruleo nata Panope Pelago.

Pentæ-

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Pentampron (among the Apothecaries) an Ointment compounded of five Ingredients, *viz.* Maſtich, Nard, *Opobalſamum*, *Storax* and Wax.

Pentapetalous Plants (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Plants as have a Flower conſiſting of five Leaves.

Pentapharmacum, a Medicine made up of five ſeveral Ingredients: Alſo a Banquet conſiſting of five ſorts of Courſes, or different Diſhes of Meat.

Pentaphyllum, the Herb Cinque-foil or five-leav'd Graſs, good for Wounds, and of a binding Quality; ſo as to ſtop a Looſeneſs, bleeding at the Noſe, the Piles, ſpitting of Blood, *&c.*

Pentapleuron, the leſſer Plantain; an Herb.

Pentaproton (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but five Caſes; as *Nemo*.

Pentaſpaſt, an Engine that conſiſts of five Pullies, three above and two below.

Pentaſtich, a Stanza or Diviſion in a Poem, conſiſting of five Verſes; alſo a Piazza or Porch that has five Rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, the five Books of *Moſes*, viz. *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*.

Pentatheton, a Plaiſter proper for Bruiſes, and when the Skin is flea'd or gall'd.

Pentathlum (among the Ancients) an Exerciſe conſiſting of five Games or Sports, *viz.* Leaping, Running, Quoiting, Darting and Wreſtling.

Pentecontarcha, a Captain that has the Command of fifty Men.

Pentecoſt, the Feſtival of *Whitſuntide*, ſo call'd in *Greek*, becauſe it is the Fiftieth Day after Chriſt's Reſurrection.

Pentecoſtals, certain Offerings made at that Time, by Pariſhioners to their Prieſt, and ſometimes by inferiour Churches or Pariſhes to the chief Mother-Church: Theſe Offerings were alſo call'd *Whitſun-Farthings*.

Penteris, a Galley or other Sea-Veſſel, row'd with five Benches of Oars on a ſide, one above another.

Pentheminieris (in *Grammar*) part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two Feet, and a Syllable either long by Nature, or allow'd to be ſo by the Figure call'd *Cæſura*; as *Cum ſua Gentiles*.

Pentozobon, the Plant and Flower call'd *Peony*.

Penultima (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) that Syllable of a Word which is before the laſt.

Penumbra (in *Aſtron.*) a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmoſt Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens when the Moon is eclipſed; ſo that it is ſcarce poſſible to diſcern where the Shadow begins and where the Light ends.

Penurious, covetous, nigardly, grudging, ſtingy.

Penury, extreme Want of Neceſſaries, or Proviſions for Life; great Need, or Poverty.

Peony, See **Piony**.

People, the whole Body of Perſons of all ſorts and degrees, that live in a Country or make up a Nation.

To **People**, to ſtock with People, to ſend a great Number of Perſons to inhabit and improve a Country.

Pepanſis (*Gr.*) a Ripening: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a correcting and bringing to order of depraved and corrupt Humours of the Body.

Pepaſmus, a digeſting or ripening of preternatural Humours.

Pepaſtics, Medicines that digeſt and allay Rawneſs in the Stomach, *&c.*

Peplion, **Peplis**, or **Peplos**, ſmall purple Seaſpurge, an Herb that grows plentifully on the Sands near *Penſans* in *Cornwall*, and no where elſe in *England*.

Pepo, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon.

Pepper, a well known *Indian* Spice.

Pepper-wort, an Herb of a ſharp and cleanſing Quality.

Pepſis (*Gr.*) a boiling or ſeething, a concocting or digeſting: Among Phyſicians, the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a Humane Body; as when Meat is turn'd into the Humour call'd *Chyle*, and that into Blood.

Peptick, that ſerves to concoct or digeſt.

Peracute (*Lat.*) very ſharp; as *A Peracute Diſtemper*: See *Acute Diſeaſe*.

Peracutum Menſtruum, See **Menſtruum peracutum**.

Peracter (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Inſtrument, the ſame as *Circumferentor*; which See.

Peragration (*Lat.*) a travelling, or wandering about; a Progreſs, or Ramble.

Month of Peragration, a Term in *Aſtronomy*; See *Month*.

Perambulation, a walking thro' or about: See *Proceſſion*.

Perambulation of the Foreſt, the Surveying or walking about the Foreſt, by Juſtices or other Officers thereto appointed, in order to ſet down the Limits or Bounds of it.

Perambulatione faciendâ, a Writ ſu'd out by two or more Lords of Manours lying near one another, who conſent to have their Bounds ſeverally diſtinguiſh'd; and it is directed to the Sheriff, enjoyning him, to make a Perambulation for that purpoſe.

Perambulator, a Walking-wheel, a rolling Wheel made of Wood or Iron, with a Movement, a Face divided like a Clock, and Indexes, to ſhew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs and Miles one goes in driving it before him; a uſeful Inſtrument for the Meaſuring of Roads, Rivers, and all level Lands.

Peraval, See **Paraval**.

Perca, the Pearch, a River and Sea-fiſh.

Percaptura (in ancient Writers) a Wear or Place in a River made up with Banks, Damms, *&c.* for the better Convenience of preſerving and taking Fiſh.

Percarum Lapis, the Pearch-ſtone, a kind of Stone found in the Head of that Fiſh.

To **Perceive**, to begin to ſee; to diſcover, ſpy, or find out; to apprehend, or underſtand.

Percepier, an Herb growing in moſt Parts of *England*, which bears ſmall Flowers of a greeniſh Hue, and is good to provoke Urine: It is otherwiſe call'd *Parſley-pert*, or *Parſley Break-ſtone*.

Perceptible or **Perceivable**, that may be perceived.

Perception, the Act of perceiving, comprehending or knowing; the clear and diſtinct Apprehenſion of any Object.

Perch, a Meaſure of which forty make a Furlong: In *Hereford-ſhire*, a Perch of Walling, is ſixteen Foot and a half, and a Perch of Ditching, twenty one Foot. See *Pearch*.

Perchers, the *Paris*-Candles formerly us'd in *England*; alſo the bigger ſort of Candles, eſpecially of Wax, which were commonly ſet upon the Altars.

Percival, a proper Name of Men, from *Percheval* a Village of *Normandy* in *France*.

Perchnopterος (*Gr.*) a baſtard Eagle like a Vultur, that is ſhort-winged, and keeps about Pools and Lakes.

Perchnos, another ſort of Eagle, which likewiſe often reſorts to Lakes and fenny Places.

Percolated (*Lat.*) paſſed thro' a Strainer or Sieve.

Percolation, a percolating or ſtraining thoroughly: See *Colation*.

†**Percontation** or **Percuncration**, an asking of Queſtions, a ſtrict Inquiry.

Percuſſion, a knocking, beating or ſtriking, a

Word

Word more especially us'd in Philosophy; as *Bells and Drums make a great Noise, by reason of the Percussion of the Air.*

Perdicium (*Gr.*) Pellitory of the Wall; an Herb.

Perdition (*Lat.*) utter Ruin or Destruction.

Perdix, the Partridge, a Bird. *Perdix Rufa*, the *Spanish* Partridge, with the Bill and Legs of a Red Colour.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ (Law-Term) a Pardon for one that is out-lawed for Contempts, and afterwards surrenders himself of his own accord.

Perdrigon (*Fr.*) a sort of Plum.

Perdue, lost, forlorn.

A Perdue, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

Perdues, the forlorn Hope of an Army, a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, and so call'd from their being as it were given over for lost.

To Lie perdue, to lie flat upon one's Belly.

Perduration (*Lat.*) a continuing or lasting very long.

Peregrination, a travelling into Foreign Countries; a journeying up and down, a going on Pilgrimage, a Progress.

Peregrine, foreign, Out-landish: Among Astrologers, a Planet is said *To be peregrine*, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, *viz.* House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term or Face; which is counted an Essential Debility or Weakness.

Peregrine, a Christian Name of Men; also a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

Peremptory, absolute, express; also pragmatical, malapert, saucy.

Peremptory Action (in a Law-sense) is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renew'd or alter'd: And a *Peremptory Exception* is an Exception that always take Place and cannot be avoided.

† **Perennity**, Long Continuance, Lastingness.

Perfect, compleat, entire; excellent, accomplished; well skill'd in, arrant.

Perfect Contours, in Musick. See **Contours**.

Perfect Crisis, a Term in *Physick*. See **Crisis**.

Perfect Fifth, See **Diapente**.

Perfect Flowers (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely colour'd small Leaves, call'd *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices* and *Stylus*; wh ch See.

Perfect Numbers (in *Arithm.*) such whose Aliquot or even Parts joyn'd together, exactly return the whole Number; as 6, 28, *&c.* for of 6 the half is 3, the third part 2, and the sixth part 1; which added together make 6: Of these perfect Numbers there are but Ten between Unity and one Million of Millions.

To Perfect, to make perfect, to bring to Perfection, to finish.

Perfection, the State or Condition of that which is perfect; also great Accomplishment, Excellency.

Perfidious, treacherous, base, false-hearted.

Perfidy, or **Perfidiousness**, Breach of Faith or Trust; Treachery, Falseness.

Perfoliata, (*Lat.*) the Herb Thorough-Wax, good for Ruptures, Bruises, King's-Evil Swellings, St. *Anthony's* Fire, *&c.*

Perforans Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Fingers, so call'd because its Tendons run thro' those of the *Perforatus*: It arises from the upper and fore-part of the *Ulna*, &c. and it is divided into four round Tendons, which passing thro' the *Fissures* or Clefts of the perforated Muscle, end in the upper and fore-part of the third Bone of each Finger: This Muscle is also nam'd *Profundus* from its Situation and *Tertii Internodii Digitorum Flexor*, from its Use.

Perforans Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toe, which taking rise from the back-part of the *Tybia*, is divided into four Tendons, which march thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the *Perforatus Pedis*, and are let into the third Bone of each lesser Toe: So that it is otherwise call'd *Flexor Tertii Internodii Digitorum Pedis* from its Use.

Perfoliata, a sort of St. *John's*-wort, an Herb so call'd, because its Leaf is naturally pierc'd with many small Holes.

To Perforate, to pierce through.

Perforated, bored or pierced thro'; a Term us'd by Herbalists, when the Leaf of any Plant being held against the Light, seems full of little Holes: In *Heraldry*, it is us'd to express the piercing or passing of one Ordinary, in part, thro' another; as *He bears Or, a Bend Ermin perforated thro' a Chevron Gules:* But when a Hole is only made in the Ordinary, without any thing to fill it up, 'tis call'd *Piercing*.

Perforatus Musculus, a Muscle belonging to the Fingers, and so nam'd because its Tendons are pierc'd thro' to admit those of the Perforating Muscle: It arises from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone, as also from the fore-part of the *Radius*, and is divided into four Tendons, which are inserted to the upper part of the second Bone of each Finger: It is also termed *Sublimis*, and *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum*.

Perforatus Pedis, a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so call'd because its Tendons are perforated or pierced like those of the Fingers; as also *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis & Sublimis*: This Muscle springs from the lower and inner part of the *Os Calcis*, and has its four Tendons implanted at the upper part of the second Bone of each lesser Toe.

Perforation, a perforating, piercing, or boring.

To Perform, to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

Performance, the Act of performing, or a Work done.

Perfrication, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly, or all over.

Perfume (*Fr.*) any thing that sends forth a sweet Scent; as Musk, Civet, sweet Powder, *&c.* also the Scent it self.

To Perfume, to give a sweet Scent to, to sweeten.

Perfumer, one that makes and sells Perfumes.

Perfunctory (*Lat.*) done carelessly, or slightly, slubbered over.

Pergamena (*Gr.*) Parchment, the Skins of Sheep prepar'd to write on, and for several other Uses; said to have been the Invention of the Kings of *Pergamus* in the lesser *Asia*.

Periamma, or **Periapta**, that which is fasten'd or ty'd about any thing; but it is more especially us'd for a Medicine which is thought to drive away Diseases, as the Plague, *&c.* by being bound about the Patient's Neck.

Perianthium, or **Calyx** (among Herbalists) the Flower-cup in most Plants, which being of a stronger Consistence than the Flower it self, is design'd to strengthen it, and compasses it about at the bottom.

Peribolous (in *Architect.*) the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren.

Pericardian, or **Pericardick**, belonging to the *Pericardium*; as *The Pericardian Vein*.

Pericardium (in *Anat.*) a double Membrane, Skin or Bag, which surrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, containing a Liquor to moisten, make slippery, and as some say, to cool that noble Part.

Pericarpium, a Medicine apply'd to the Wrists, to cure an Ague, *&c.*

Pericarpum, a kind of round Root; a great Diet, and good against Hemlock.

† Peri-

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†Periclitation (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

Periclymenos or Periclymenon, Wood-bind, a Shrub that bears the Honey-suckle Flower.

Pericranium (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that lies under the thick hairy Skin of the Head and immediately covers the whole Scull, except just where the Temporal Muscles lie.

Peridot (*Fr.*) a precious Stone of a greenish Colour.

Peridromis (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) an open Gallery or Walk encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a Publick Place.

Periepiphimosis, the same as *Paraphimosis*; which See.

Perigæum or Perigee (in *Astron.*) that Point in the Heavens, in which the Sun or any other Planet, is nearest or at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth.

Perigee of the Equant, See Apogee of the Equant.

Perihelion, that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

Peril (*Lat.*) Danger, Hazard; as *A Traveller ventures thro' many Perils:* It is sometimes used by way of Threatning; as *Do such a Thing at your Peril.*

Perileucos (*Gr.*) a sort of Gem or precious Stone, with a white Thread drawn from its top to the bottom.

Perillous (*Lat.*) full of Peril, dangerous.

Perimeter (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Verse that has a Syllable above the just Measure: In *Geometry*, the Compass or Sum of all the Sides that bound any Figure.

Perinæum (in *Anat.*) the ligamentous Seam betwixt the *Scrotum* and the Fundament.

Perinde Valere (in the Ecclesiastical Law) a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise uncapable of a Benefice or other Spiritual Function, is actually admitted to it.

Perinitides (*Gr.*) certain Pushes, or little Blisters like Wheals.

Periocha (in *Grammar*) an argument containing the Sum of a Discourse; as those of *Terence*'s Comedies, *&c.*

Period, a perfect Sentence, Conclusion, or Close; a full Stop at the end of any Sentence. In *Arithmetick*, a Period is a Distinction made by a Point or Comma, after every sixth Place or Figure; and it's used in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the readier distinguishing, reading and naming the several Figures in a great Number.

In *Astronomy*, Period is a certain Number of Revolutions of the Planets, *&c.* In *Chronology*, a Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as The *Callippick*, the *Julian*, and the *Metonick* Periods; which see in their proper Places. In the Art of *Physick*, it is taken for the Space between the coming of Fits, in intermitting Diseases.

Periodical, belonging to, or that has its Periods; that returns at certain times: In an *Astronomical* Sense, that performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to return again, and to dispatch it always in the same Period or space of time.

Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month.

Periodical Month, See *Month.*

Periodus, a Period; also a Term in *Physick*: See *Typus.*

Periodus Sanguinis, a continual Circulation of the Blood, thro' all the Parts of the Body, to nourish and enliven it.

Perioeci (in *Geogr.*) those Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same Parallels, but opposite Semi-circles of the Meridian, and consequently in the same Zone and Climate: So that they have the same Elevation of the Pole, the same length of Days and Nights; and the Seasons of the Year at the same time; but when 'tis Noon with one, it is Midnight with the other.

Periosteum (in *Anat.*) a thin Skin that immediately encloses all the Bones of the Body, except some few, as the Teeth, the Bones of the Ear, *&c.* Its Use is to cover the Bones, and to bear up the Vessels, which enter them for their Nourishment.

Peripatetick Philosophy, that which is founded on the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Successours, and so call'd from their Action of Walking while they study'd or taught.

Peripateticks, the Disciples or Followers of *Aristotle*, *Theophrastus*, *Cratippus* and other Philosophers of that Sect, who us'd to dispute walking in the Place at *Athens*, call'd *Lycæum.*

Periphery (in *Geom.*) the Circumference of a Circle, or of any other regular crooked-lin'd Figure.

Periphimosis, See Paraphimosis, and Phimosis.

Periphrasis, Circumlocution; a Rhetorical Figure, when that which might have been said in one or two Words is express'd by many; as when we say, *The first Founder of the Roman Empire*, meaning *Julius Cæsar.*

Periphrastical, belonging to a Periphrasis.

Periploca Diapocynum, the Herb Dog's-bane.

Peripneumonia, an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, accompany'd with a sharp Feaver, shortness of Breath, a Cough and an heavy Pain.

Peripneumonical, belonging to, or troubled with that Disease.

Peripteron or Periptere (in *Architect.*) a Temple or Place encompass'd about with Pillars and a kind of Wings, on the out-side on all the four Quarters, whereas in the *Peristyle*, they stand on the inside.

Periscii or Periscians (in *Geogr.*) People whose Shadows turn round about them in the space of 24 Hours; and these are such as inhabit the frozen Zones, within the Compass of the Arctick and Antarctick Circles; because the Sun being above their Horizon for many Days without ever setting, the Shadow turns as the Sun does.

Periscelis, a Garter; whence *Eques auratæ Periscelidis*, a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

Periscyphismus (in *Surgery*) a particular manner of laying open the fore-part of the Head to the Scull.

To Perish (*Lat.*) to go to ruin, wrack, or decay; to be ruin'd, to be cast away; to dye or come to one's End.

Perishable, apt to perish, or come to Ruin, frail, brittle.

Perissologia (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when more Words are us'd than need; as *Let* Reuben *live and let him not die.* Also a Discourse full of superfluous, and unnecessary Words.

Peristaltick (in *Anat.*) as *The Peristaltick Motion of the Entrails*, i. e. the quibbling or Worm-like crawling as it were of the Guts, by which means the Excrements are insensibly push'd from top to bottom and voided: It is also sometimes taken for the Motion of the Vessels; whereby the Humours, as Water, Chyle, Blood, *&c.* ascend and descend.

Peristaphylinus *Internus & Externus*, two Muscles of the *Uvula*, one of which serves to draw it forwards, and the other backwards.

Peristerion, the Herb Vervain; also a Dove-house.

Peristroma, rich Tapestry-work among the Ancients, with which their Rooms were hung, or their Floors

Floors or Beds ſpread. In *Anatomy*, *Periſtromata* are the Coats that cover the Bowels.

Periſtylos or **Periſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a Place beſet round about with Pillars on the in-ſide of the Court: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Row of Pillars, as well without as within any Building; as in Cloiſters, Galleries, *&c.* See *Amphiphroſtylos & Proſtylos.*

Periſyſtole, (in *Anat.*) the time of Reſt between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart.

Perit, a certain Meaſure, being the Twentieth Part of a *Droit*, a Droit the Twenty Fourth Part of a *Mite*, a Mite the Twentieth Part of a *Grain*, a Grain the Twenty fourth Part of a *Penny-weight*, and a Penny-weight the Twentieth part of an *Ounce.*

Peritius or **Peritius Menſis**, the *Peritian* Month, a Month among the *Macedonians*, which anſwer'd to that of *February.*

Peritonæum (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane, or Skin of an Oval Figure, conſiſting of two Coats, which clothes the whole Lower Belly on the in-ſide, and its Entrails on the out-ſide.

Peritrochium, (in *Mechanicks*) a kind of Wheel. See *Axis in Peritrochio.*

Peritroma, whatever is ſuperfluous in the Body, the Excrement or Ordure left after Digeſtion; alſo the Relicks of Diſeaſes.

Perjuration or **Pejeration**, (*Lat.*) a being forſworn, by taking a falſe Oath.

Perjury, a Crime committed, when a Lawful Oath is adminiſter'd by one that has Authority, to any Perſon in any Judicial Proceedings, who ſwears abſolutely and falſely in a material Point, relating to the Iſſue or Cauſe in Queſtion.

Periwinkle, a ſmall Shell-fiſh call'd a Sea-ſnail or Whelk: Alſo an Herb that is hot almoſt in the ſecond Degree, of a ſomewhat dry and binding Quality.

Perizoma, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Garment that only ſerv'd to cover the Privities; alſo a Girdle fit for thoſe that are burſten.

To **Perk up** or **Perk up again**, to liſt up the Head, or appear lively, to recover after Sickneſs.

Perkin, a proper Name of Men; as it were *Peterken. i. e.* little *Peter.*

Perla, (*Lat.*) the Dragon-fly, Adders-bott, or Water-Butterfly; an Inſect.

Permagp, a ſort of Boat us'd at *Conſtantinople.*

Permanent, (*Lat.*) durable, continuing, laſting, conſtant.

Permeating, (in *Philoſ.*) piercing into and paſſing thro'; as when Smoak or Fumes get thro' the Pores of a Body.

Permeation, the Act of permeating, or paſſing through.

Per Minima, (*in Chymiſtry* and *Phyſick*) a Term made uſe of to expreſs the perfect Mixture of the ſmalleſt Particles of ſeveral Bodies or Ingredients: Thus if Silver and Lead be melted together, they'll mingle and be united with one another *per minima.*

Permiſſion, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when we profeſs to have deliver'd the whole Matter, and to leave all to the Auditors Judgment and Diſpoſal.

Permiſtion, a mixing or mingling together.

To **Permit**, to allow, ſuffer, let, or give leave.

Permutation, a permuting or exchanging. See *Exchange.*

Permutatione Archidiaconatus & Eccleſiæ eidem annexæ cum Eccleſia & Præbenda, a Writ to an Ordinary, enjoyning him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

To **Permute**, to exchange Church-Livings one for another.

Per my & per tout, (*Fr.* Law-Phraſe) a Joynt-Tenant is ſaid to be ſeized of the Land he holds joyntly, *per my & per tout*, *i. e.* to be poſſeſs'd of every Parcel, and of the whole.

Perna, (*Lat.*) a Gammon or Peſtle of Bacon; alſo a ſort of Shell-fiſh.

Pernancy, as *Tithes received in Pernancy*; *i. e.* Tithes taken, or that may be taken in kind.

Pernicious, (*Lat.* properly that which brings or cauſes Death) deſtructive, miſchievous, very hurtful.

Pernicity, a Word us'd by ſome Philoſophical Writers for Celerity, or extraordinary Swiftneſs of Motion.

Pernio, a preternatural Swelling caus'd by the Winter-Cold, eſpecially in the Hands or Feet; a Kibe or Chilblain.

† **Pernoctation**, a lodging or lying out all Night.

Pernour of Profits, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) he that takes or receives the Profits.

Perona, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the leſſer and more ſlender Bone of the Leg, which is faſten'd on the out-ſide, to the greater Bone call'd *Tibia*; whence the firſt and ſecond Muſcle in the Leg is nam'd *Peroneus.* This Bone is alſo termed *Fibula* in *Latin.*

Peroneus Primus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which ſome call *Longus*, as being the longeſt Muſcle ſeated on the *Perona* or *Fibula*: It begins from above half the upper part of that Bone, and ends in the upper and hindermoſt Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe.

Peroneus Secundus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, by ſome call'd *Semi-fibulatus*, which ariſes above the middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*, under the Belly of the *Peroneus Primus*, and is let into the upper and outward Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe.

Peroration, (*Lat.*) the cloſe or laſt part of an Oration or Speech.

To **Perpend**, to ponder or poiſe thoroughly in one's Mind, to conſider of or deliberate upon ſtrictly, to examine or try exactly.

Perpender or **Perpend-ſtone**, a Stone fitted to the Thickneſs of a Wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed Ends on each ſide.

Perpendicular, that falls, or is directly downright: Among Aſtronomers, thoſe Stars that are *Vertical*, *i. e.* right over our Heads are ſaid to be perpendicular, becauſe their Beams fall directly upon us.

A **Perpendicular** or **Perpendicular Line**, (in *Geom.*) a Right Line, which ſtands ſo upon another, that the Angles on either ſide are equal: Such as in Mechanick Uſes is commonly call'd a *Plumb-line.*

A Right-line is ſaid to be **Perpendicular to a Plane**, when it is perpendicular to all the Lines it meets within that Plane: And one *Plane is Perpendicular to another*, when a Line in one Plane is perpendicular to the other Plane.

Perpendicular or **Right Plane**, is when a Plane, after the manner of a well built Wall, inclines or leans on one Side no more than it does on the other.

Perpendicular Dial-plane. See *Dial-planes.*

Perpendicular to a Parabola, (in Conick Sections) is a Right-line, cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right-line touches it, and which is alſo it ſelf perpendicular to that Tangent.

To **Let fall a Perpendicular**, to draw a Line perpendicularly upon another, from a given Point plac'd above it.

Perpendiculum, (*Lat.*) a Perpendicular, a Level, a Plumb-line.

Perpendiculum Chronometrum, the ſame as *Pendulum*; which See.

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To **Perpetrate**, to commit a Crime.

Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted, constant; also never-ceasing, everlasting, endless.

Perpetual Caustick. See *Infernal Stone.*

Perpetual Glandules. See *Glandules.*

Perpetual Pills, the *Regulus* of Antimony made up into Balls of the Bigness of a Pill, which being swallow'd and voided fifty times, will purge every time, and yet there's hardly any sensible Loss of Substance.

To **Perpetuate**, to make perpetual, to cause a thing to last or abide for ever.

Perpetuation, the Act of perpetuating.

Perpetuity, Continuance, without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness: In a Law-sense, it is us'd when a Settlement is made of an Estate in Tail, so that it cannot be undone or made void.

To **Perplex**, to entangle or confound, to disquiet or trouble.

Perplexed, confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood, doubtful.

Perplexity, Irresolution, Doubtfulness, Uncertainty; Trouble or Anguish of Mind.

Per quæ Servitia, a Judicial Writ issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lying for the Cognisee of a Manour, Lordship, *&c.* to oblige the Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to attorn or make an Acknowledgment to him as Lord.

Perquisite, (Law-Term) any thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his own Money, different from that which descends to him by Inheritance.

Perquisites, are also all manner of Profits arising by the by, such as proceed from an Office or Place, *&c.*

Perquisites of Court, those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manour, by Virtue of his Court-Baron, over and above the Yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copy-holds, Hariots, Waifs, Strays, *&c.*

Perquisition, diligent Search, or strict Enquiry.

Perrewigh (old Word) imbroider'd with precious Stones.

Perriers, a sort of great Guns that shoot Stones, used by Privateers.

Perruke or **Perruque**, a Periwig; an artificial Head of Hair, in Imitation of the Life.

Perry, a sort of Drink made of Pears.

† **Perscrutation**, (*Lat.*) searching thoroughly, or all over, scanning narrowly.

Per se, (*i. e.* by himself or itself) In *Logick*, we say a thing is consider'd *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without any other things that may be joyn'd thereto: In *Chymistry*, a thing is said *To be distilled Per se*, when 'tis done without the usual Addition of other things with it: It is also said, a Man performs some Action, or executes an Office *Per se*, when he does it himself in Person, and not by a Proxy or Deputy.

Perse, Sky-colour, so call'd as it were the Colour the *Persians* delight in.

Persey, (*Gr.*) a Tree that grows in *Egypt* like a Peach-tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple.

To **Persecute**, (*Lat.* properly to follow close or pursue) to oppress, vex, or trouble; to haunt, to teaz, to dun.

Persecution, a persecuting; any unjust or violent Pursuit or Oppression; especially upon account of Religion.

Perseverance, Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

Perseverant, persevering, constant, stedfast, steady, resolute.

To **Persevere**, to continue or be stedfast, to hold on constantly.

Perseus, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 38 Stars.

Persica or **Persica Malus**, (*Lat.*) the Peach-Tree.

Persick Epocha. See *Epocha.*

Persick Order, (in *Architect.*) is where the Columns or Pillars that support the Entablature, are made in Shape of Men or Women, so call'd because the *Lacedemonians* having defeated the *Persians* rais'd Trophies in mark of their Victory, and represented them under the Figure of Slaves, bearing up their Porches, Arches or Houses.

Persicaria, the Herb Arse-smart or Cule-rage; of a hot and dry Quality, being chiefly apply'd outwardly to Wounds, hard Swellings, and old Sores.

Persicus Ignis, a Swelling, commonly call'd a Carbuncle.

To **Persist**, to stand firm and fixed; to hold on in an Opinion, Demand or Allegation.

Person, a Term individually apply'd to every Man or Woman; as *There were an hundred Persons in that Assembly*: Also the outward Form or Shape of one's Body; as *I am extremely pleas'd with his Person*: Also a Term in *Divinity*; as *The three Persons*, or *Subsistences of the Blessed Trinity.*

The Persons of a Verb, (in *Grammar*) are three in Number, either Singular or Plural; as *I love, thou lovest, he loves*, &c.

Persona Impersonata. See *Person Impersonee.*

Personable, having a good Presence, Air or Mein, comely: In a Law-sense, enabled to maintain Plea in Court; as *Such a Foreigner was made Personable by Parliament*: Also a being in Capacity to take any thing granted or given.

Personage, the same with Person; as *She was a comely Personage*; but it is more especially taken for an honourable or renowned Person; as *Alexander* and *Charles* V. were great *Personages.*

Personal, belonging to a Person: In a Law-sense, it is opposed to *Real*; so Things, Goods or Chattels Personal, signify any moveable thing belonging to a Man, whether it be quick or dead.

Personal Chattels. See *Chattels Personals.*

Personal Tithes, are Tithes paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person; as by Buying and Selling, Merchandize, Handicrafts, *&c.*

Personal Verb, (in *Grammar*) a Verb that is conjugated or declined with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers; whereas an *Impersonal Verb*, is only us'd in the Third Person Singular.

Personality or **Personalty**, the Abstract of Personal, a being the Person: So an Action is said *To be in the Personalty*, when it is brought against the right Person, or the Person against whom it lies in Law.

Personata or **Persolata**, (*Lat.*) the great Clot-burr, or Burr dock, an Herb.

Personate, a sort of Benefice or Title in a Collegiate Church.

To **Personate**, to act or represent a Person.

Personati, a Term us'd by some Herbalists for such Flowers as express the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

Persons ne Prebendaries ne seront chargees as Quinsimes, &c. (*Fr.*) a Writ that lies for *Prebendaries*, or other Spiritual Persons, being distrained by the Sheriffs or Collectors of Fifteenths, for the fifteenth part of their Goods, or to be contributary to Taxes.

Perspective, a Mathematical Art, which shews how to represent Objects on a plain Surface, as naturally as they would appear to our Sight, if seen thro' that Plane, supposing it to be as transparent as Glass. This Science is either Speculative or Practical; also Aerial, Lineal and Military.

Aerial

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Aerial Perſpective, is a proportionable Diminution, or Leſſening of the Dies and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are ſuppoſed to be at a very great Diſtance.

Lineal Perſpective, is the Diminution of thoſe Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which repreſent other Lines very remote.

Military Perſpective, is when the Eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the Table, or Plane.

Practical Perſpective, is the Method of delineating, or making a Draught of that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Underſtanding conceives with reſpect to Forms in which Objects are ſeen.

Speculative Perſpective, is that which explains the Reaſons of the different appearance of certain Objects, according to the diverſity of Places where the Eye is fix'd that beholds them.

Perſpicacious, quick-ſighted, quick-witted, quick of Judgment and Underſtanding.

Perſpicacity, quickneſs of Sight or Apprehenſion.

Perſpicil, a kind of Mirrour or Looking-Glaſs, wherein the Shape of any thing is clearly repreſented.

Perſpicuity, Clearneſs, Plainneſs in Diſcourſing or Writing; as *An Orator ought to take care of nothing ſo much as of Perſpicuity of Style.*

Perſpicuous, that is ſo clear that the Light may be ſeen thro' it; alſo eaſie to be apprehended, plain, evident, manifeſt.

Perſpiration, a breathing or ſteeming thro': Among Phyſicians, it is taken for a ſweating or breathing out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To Perſtringe, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in diſcourſe.

To Perſuade or Perſwade, to convince, ſatisfy, or make to believe; to adviſe, or put one upon.

Perſuaſion, the Act of perſuading; alſo Advice, Motion, Opinion, Belief.

Perſuaſive or Perſuaſory, that is apt, or of force to perſuade.

A Perſuaſive, a Diſcourſe, or Argument that tends to perſuade.

Perſultation, properly a leaping, skipping, or friſking over, as Cattel do in the Fields: In *Surgery*, it is taken for a burſting of Blood thro' the Veſſels, occaſion'd by their Thinneſs.

Pert, brisk or lively, talkative or ſaucy.

† Perterebration, a boring thro' with an Auger or Wimble; a drilling, or making a Hole thorough.

Pertica, (*Lat.*) a Pole to beat down Fruit with; a Perch, or long Staff to meaſure with; alſo a ſort of Comet, otherwiſe call'd *Vera*: In our ancient Writers, *Pertica* ſignifie the Perchers, large Sconces or Candleſticks for Tapers or Lights, that were ſet on the Altars of Churches.

Perticata Terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Pertinacious, (*i. e.* that holds faſt, and will not let go) obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful, ſtiff in Opinion.

Pertinacity or Pertinacy, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs, *&c.*

Pertinence, Fitneſs, or Suitableneſs.

Pertinens, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records, for a Kinſman or Kinſwoman.

Pertinent, that is to the purpoſe, fit, pat.

Pertingency, (in *Philoſ.*) a reaching to; as *The pertingency of the Object to the ſenſitive Organ.*

Pertingent, reaching to, touching.

Pertingent Lines, (in *Heraldry*) See *entire Pertingent.*

Pertranſient, paſſing or ſtriking through, as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

Pertranſient Lines, (in *Heraldry*) See *entire Pertranſient.*

Pertuiſan or Partiſan, a kind of Spear like a Halberd, but having its Iron-head longer, broader and ſharper.

Perturbation, Diſturbance, Trouble, Diſorder.

Perturbator, a Diſturber; as *He is a Perturbator of the Peace.*

† To Pervade, to go over, or through.

Perverſe, wicked, froward, untoward, croſs-grain'd.

Perverſion, a perverting, overthrowing, or corrupting; as *They endeavour the Perverſion of all.*

Perverſity or Perverſneſs, Frowardneſs, Croſsneſs, ill Nature, Malice.

To Pervert, to turn upſide-down, to reduce or miſ-lead; to debauch, corrupt or ſpoil.

† Perveſtigation, a diligent Inquiry, or Search after.

Pervicacious, froward, wilful, ſtubborn, head-ſtrong.

Pervicacy, Stiff-neckedneſs, Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs.

Pervigilium, (*Lat.*) a watching or ſitting up all Night; alſo a watching, or being reſtleſs for want of Sleep in a Diſeaſe.

Pervinca, the Herb Perwinkle.

Pervious, paſſable, eaſie to be paſſed thro'.

Pervis, See *Parvis.*

Peruſal, a peruſing or reading over; as *The Peruſal of a Book.*

To Peruſe, to look, or read over.

Peruvian Bark, otherwiſe call'd *Quinquina* and *Jeſuits Powder*, the Bark of a Tree, brought ſome years ſince from *Peru*, a Province of *America*; being the moſt certain Remedy that ever was yet known, to hinder the Fits of Agues and Feavers.

Perwinkle. See *Periwinkle.*

Pes, (*Lat.*) the Foot, taken largely for the Thigh, Leg and Foot; alſo a Foot in Meaſure, or Twelve Inches.

Pes Anſerinus, Gooſe-Foot; a ſort of Herb. *Pes Columbinus*, Dovves-Foot, an Herb. *Pes Cornicis*, the Herb Bucks-horn or Dogs-tooth. *Pes Leonis*, Pade-lion, or great Sanicle, an Herb. *Pes Leporis*, the Herb Hares-foot, or Hares-Cummin.

Pes Monetæ, (*i. e.* the Foot of Money) a Term anciently us'd to expreſs a true and reaſonable Adjuſtment of the real Value of all current Coins.

Peſa, a Wey, a certain Weight, or Meaſure of Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.* See *Penſa.*

Peſage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

Peſſary, (*Gr.*) a kind of Suppoſitory, or Medicine made of the length of the middle Finger, to be put up into the Neck of the Womb, againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes that happen thereto.

Peſſona, (in old *Latin* Records) Maſt of the Foreſt; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maſt. *Tempore Peſſonæ*, in Maſt-time, or the Seaſon when Maſt is ripe.

Peſſulus or Peſſus, the ſame as *Peſſary.*

Peſt, Plague, Bane, Ruin; as *He is the Peſt of the Common-wealth.*

Peſt-Houſe, an Hoſpital for Perſons ſick of the Plague.

To Peſter, to plague, annoy, or trouble.

Peſterable Wares, ſuch Goods as are troubleſom, and take up much room.

Peſtiferous, bringing the Peſtilence or Plague; deſtructive, deadly.

Peſtilence or Plague, a Diſeaſe ariſing from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Boches, Boils, and ſeveral other dreadful Symptoms.

Peſtilence-wort, a kind of Herb.

Peſtilent, plagny, deſtructive, dangerous, miſchievous; as *A peſtilent Hereſy, a peſtilent Fellow*, &c.

Peſtilential, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

Peſtilential Bubo. See *Bubo Peſtilential.*

Peſtilential Feaver, is that which does not only afflict the Patient with a bare Diſtemper, or vehement Heat ariſing from Putrefaction, but alſo with a malignant and venomous Quality.

Peſtis, (*Lat.*) a Peſtilence, Plague or Infection.

Peſtle, an Inſtrument to pound or bruiſe with in a Mortar; alſo the end of a Leg of Pork.

Pet, as *To take Pet* or *be in a Pet*, to be offended, to huff at, to be angry.

Petach. See *Patache.*

Petala, (*Gr.* among Herbaliſts) thoſe fine coloured Leaves of which the Flowers of all Plants are made up; whence Plants are diſtinguiſh'd into *Monopetalous*, *Tripetalous*, *Pentapetalous* and *Polypetalous*; which See in their proper Places.

Petaliſmus, a kind of Baniſhment among the *Syracuſians*, for five Years, which was inflicted by writing the Offender's Name upon an Olive-leaf. See *Oſtraciſmus.*

Petaloides, a ſort of Urine which ſeems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

Petarade, (*Fr.*) a Horſe's farting and yerking out behind.

Petard, an Engine of Metal in ſhape of a Cap or high crown'd Hat with narrow Brims, from ſeven to eight Inches deep, and five broad at the Mouth. Tis charg'd with fine Powder well beaten, and afterwards fix'd to a thick Plank call'd the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-cullices, Draw-bridges, Barriers, *&c.* Theſe Petards are alſo made uſe of in Counter-mines to break thro' into the Enemies Galleries and ſpoil their Mines.

Petardeer, he that manages or applies a Petard.

Pete. See *Peat* and *Petus.*

Petechialis Febris, a kind of malignant Feaver, otherwiſe call'd *Pulicaris*; which See.

Peter, the Name of one of the Twelve Apoſtles, deriv'd from the *Greek* Work *Petra*, a Rock; and ſince a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. Peter ad Vincula. See *Gule of Auguſt.*

St. Peter's Fiſh, a ſort of Sea-fiſh.

Peter-men, thoſe who formerly us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, for catching Fiſh in the River *Thames.*

Peter-Pence, a Tribute given to the Pope by *Ina*, King of the Weſt-*Saxons*, during his Pilgrimage at *Rome*, A. C. 720; which was a Penny for every Houſe: It was alſo call'd *Romeſcoh*, *i. e.* the Fee of *Rome*, *Romeſcot*, and *Rome penny.*

St. Peter's Wort, an Herb like St. *John*'s Wort, only the Leaves are a little broader, and not ſo much pierced through.

Petigo, a ſort of Diſeaſe, a Running-ſcab; See *Lichen.*

Petit, (*Fr.*) petty, little, ſmall. See *Petty.*

Petit Cape or **Petty Cape**, a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, but afterwards makes Default. See *Cape.*

Petit Chour (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Paſte for garniſhing, made of fat Cheeſe, Flower, Eggs, Salt, *&c.* bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar.

Petitio, (*Lat.*) a Demand or Requeſt; alſo among the *Romans*, a canvaſſing or ſuing for an Office or Place.

Petitio Induciarum, a Civil Law-Term. See *Imparlance.*

Petitio Principii, (in *Logick*) when a Diſputant ſuppoſes that for a Principle certain and granted, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove: It is commonly call'd, *Begging the Queſtion.*

Petition, a Supplication or Requeſt made by an Inferiour to a Superiour; eſpecially one having Juriſdiction and Authority.

To **Petition**, to preſent or put up a Petition.

Petitioner, he or ſhe that puts up a Petition.

Petra, (*Gr.*) a Rock, a great Stone. In our old Records it is taken for a ſort of Weight commonly call'd a *Stone*, which in ſome Places conſiſts of Sixteen, in others of Fourteen, Twelve or Eight Pounds.

Petrary, an Engine anciently made uſe of to caſt Stones. See *Mangon.*

Petrification, the Act of petrifying, the changing of a mixt Body into a ſtony Subſtance.

To **Petrify**, to turn into, or to grow into Stone: Thus Ruſhes, Graſs, or Sticks lying in petrifying Springs of Water, are ſaid to be chang'd into Stone; whereas there are only incruſtated or cover'd all over with a ſtony Coat, proceeding from abundance of ſtony Matter diſſolved in the Water during its Paſſage thro' the Earth.

Petrobuſians, a ſort of Hereticks, that deny'd the keeping of Feaſts.

Petroleum, Rock-oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock, of which there is a Spring in *Zant* and other Iſlands of the *Archipelago*: It quickly takes Fire, and burns even in the Water.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuſs or Horſeman's Gun, ſo call'd becauſe it is hang'd at the Breaſt.

Petroſelinon, a Kind of Parſley growing amidſt Rocks; the Herb and Root is good to expel Wind, provokes Urine, and opens Stoppages of the Liver, and Spleen.

Petroſum Os, (in *Anat. i. e.* the rocky Bone) the inner Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, ſo call'd by reaſon of its Hardneſs and Craggedneſs.

Petterero. See *Pederero.*

Pettifogging, practiſing as a Pettifogger.

Pettifogger, an ignorant and troubleſome Lawyer or Attorney; from the *Dutch* Word *Fogen*, To comply or inſinuate; or the *Saxon*, *Fogere*; a Suitor, Sollicitour.

Pettiſh, apt to take pet, or be angry, waſpiſh, peeviſh, froward.

Pettitoes, Pigs Feet ſous'd.

Petto, (*Ital.*) as *To keep a thing in Petto, i. e.* to keep it in one's Breaſt.

Petty, (*Fr.*) little, ſmall; as *A Petty King or Prince.*

Petty Bag, as *The Clerks of the Petty Bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, Controllers, *&c.* each Record being put into a little Leathern Bag; whence they have their Name.

Petty Cape. See *Petit Cape.*

Petty Cotty, a ſort of Herb.

Petty Larceny, ſmall Theft. See *Larceny.*

Petty Patees, (in the Confectionary Art) a ſort of ſmall Pyes made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweat-meats.

Petty Sergeanty or **Petit Sergeanty.** See *Sergeanty.*

Petty Singles, (in *Falconry*) the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty Tally, (in Sea-Affairs) a competent Proportion or Allowance of Proviſions or Victuals, according to the number of the Ship's Company.

Petty Treaſon or **Petit Treaſon.** See *Treaſon.*

Petulancy, (*Lat.*) Wantonneſs, Saucineſs, Rudeneſs.

Petulant, wanton, malapert, rude.

Petum, (*Lat.*) Tobacco, a well known Plant.

Petus

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Petus or **Petta**, (in old Records) Peat, a ſort of Earth apt to burn, and dug up in ſmall pieces for Fuel.

Petuedanum, (*Gr.*) Maiden-weed, Hogs-fennel, or Sulphur-wort, an Herb good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, a Cough, Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, *&c.*

Pevetts, are the ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are call'd *Pevett-holes*.

Pewet or **Puet**, a kind of Bird.

Pezica, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Muſhroom.

Phace, the Lentil, a kind of Pulſe.

Phacos, the ſame; alſo a Spot in the Face like a Nit; the ſame as *Lenticula* and *Lentigo*.

Phænomena, (in *Aſtron.*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phænomenon, (in natural *Philoſ.*) any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body which offers it ſelf to the Conſideration of a curious Inquirer.

Phagedæna, a Diſeaſe in the Stomach, an immoderate Appetite that cannot be ſatisfy'd; alſo a ſort of running Canker that eats the Fleſh to the very Bone.

Phagedænica or **Phagedenicks**, Medicines that eat down the ſuperfluous Fleſh of Ulcers, *&c.*

Phagedenick Water, a Mixture of Sublimate corroſive and Lime-water, which eats away proud Fleſh, and is us'd for cleanſing old Ulcers; as alſo in a Gangrene, the Itch, *&c.*

Phagrus, the Hake; a Sea-fiſh.

Phalacrocorax, the Cormorant, a Water-fowl, which in *Cornwall* is call'd the *Shag*.

Phalacrotis, a falling off the Hair, Baldneſs.

Phalænæ, a ſort of Inſects call'd *Soals*, which fly for the moſt part in the Night.

Phalanga, a ſmooth Club anciently us'd in War by the *Africans*; alſo a Leaver to lift up any weighty thing.

Phalangium, a venomous Spider, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Phalangium or **Phalangites**, an Herb ſaid to cure the biting of a *Tarantula*.

Phalangoſis, a Fault in the Eye-lid, when there are two rows of Hair; or when the Hair grows inward, and offends the Eyes.

Phalanx, (among the Ancients) a great ſquare Battalion ſet in cloſe Array, with the Soldiers Shields joyn'd and Pikes turn'd croſs-ways; ſo that it was almoſt impoſſible to break thro' them: This ſort of Battalion was invented by the *Macedonians*, and conſiſted of 8000 Men. *Phalanx* is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers, for the Order and Rank obſerv'd in the Finger-bones.

Phalaris, a kind of Water-fowl; alſo the Herb Canary-ſeed, or Quaking-graſs.

Phaleucian Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of eleven Syllables, or five Feet, *viz.* a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phanatick, that has vain Viſions and Apparitions: inſpired or pretending to Revelations and new Lights. See *Fanatick*.

Phantaſm or **Phantome**, an Apparition, a Viſion of Night-Ghoſts; an idle Conceit between ſleeping and waking.

Phantaſtical Colours, ſuch as appear in the Rain-bow, or are produc'd by a Triangular Glaſs-Priſm, the Surface of thin *Muſcovy*-Glaſs, *&c.* They had this Name from the Peripatetick Philoſophers, who erroneouſly took them to be no real Colours.

Phantaſtry, a being fantaſtical, or whimſical.

Phantaſy, an inward Senſe or Imagination, whereby any thing is repreſented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

Pharaoh, (*Heb.* a making bare, or uncovering) a general Name or Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæſar* to the *Roman* Emperours.

Phare, a Watch-Tower, or high Place by the Sea-coaſt, wherein Lights are continually kept, to guide Ships into a Haven; ſo call'd from *Pharos*, an Iſland in the *Canopick* Mouth of the River *Nile*, where ſuch a Tower was built by *Soſtratus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidos*.

Phariſaical, belonging to the Phariſees.

Phariſaiſm, the Profeſſion, or Opinions of that Sect.

Phariſees, a Sect of the *Jews* ſo call'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Phareſh*, *i. e.* to ſeparate; becauſe they apply'd themſelves more eſpecially to the Study of the Law, and were diſtinguiſh'd from others, by pretending to more Holineſs than the reſt of the People.

Pharmaceutice, (*Gr.*) the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

Pharmaceutick, belonging to Medicines, or Drugs.

Pharmacopœia, a Diſpenſatory, or Collection of Medicines.

Pharmacopola, one that ſells Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmacum, any kind of Medicine, a Medicinal Compoſition or Remedy, a Potion; alſo Poiſon.

Pharmacy, that part of Phyſick which teaches the Choice, Preparation and Mixture of Medicines; the Apothecary's Art; to which may be added the Chymical Reſolution of Bodies, in order to make good Medicines out of them.

Pharſang or **Parafang**, a ſort of Meaſure us'd among the ancient *Perſians*. See *Parafanga*.

Pharyngetrum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Word ſometimes us'd for the *Pharynx*, and ſometimes for the Bone *Hyoides*.

Pharyngotomia. See **Laryngotomia**.

Pharynx, the upper part of the *Oeſophagus*, or Gullet at the Mouth of the Stomach, which conſiſts of three Pair of Muſcles that open it in the Action of Swallowing; whereto ſome add an odd *Sphincter*-Muſcle, which ſerves to ſtraighten it.

Phaſeolus, Faſels, long Peas, or Kidney-beans, a kind of Pulſe.

Phaſes, Appearances: In *Aſtronomy*, the ſeveral Poſitions in which the Moon and other Planets appear to our Sight, as when they ſeem to be horned, dark, half-inlightened, or full of Light.

Phaſganium, the Herb Glader, or Sword-graſs.

Phaſianus, the Pheaſant, a Bird ſo call'd from *Phaſis*, now *Faſſo*, a River of *Colchis*, near the Mouth of which they are obſerv'd to reſort in great Flocks.

Phaſma, an Apparition, a Viſion, or Sight.

Phegagpyrum or **Fagopyrum**, Buck-wheat, Brank or Crop, us'd for Bread among poor People, and proper to fatten Chickens.

Phellandrium, an Herb like Parſley, good to break the Stone in a Humane Body.

Phellodrys, a kind of Cork-tree like an Oak.

Phellos, the Cork tree, the Bark of which ſoaked in hot Water, ſtops a Flux of Blood.

Phengites, a ſort of Marble that ſhines with yellow and tranſparent Veins.

Phenomena. See *Phænomena*.

Phiton, (in *Heraldry*) the barbed Head of a Dart, or Arrow; as *He bears Sable a Feſs Ermin, between three Phions*.

Phiala, (*Gr.*) a Vial, or Veſſel made of Glaſs to drink out of.

Philadelphus, that loves his Brother, or Brothers; alſo the Herb Cleavers or Gooſe-graſs.

Philanthropos, that loves Men, courteous, kind; alſo a ſort of Burr ſo call'd, becauſe it ſticks to People's Cloths.

Philan-

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Philanthropy, a generous Love for Mankind in general; Humanity, Courtesy, Kindness.

Philautia, Self-love.

Philecæria, the Love that we shew to our Companions and Friends; also an Herb call'd wild Sage, a kind of Burr.

Philibert, (*Geom.* bright and famous) a proper Name of Women.

Philip, the Name of many famous Men, particularly of *Alexander* the Great's Father, as also one of the Apostles, and others mention'd in the New Testament; and since, a common Christian Name, which in *Greek* signifies a Lover of Horses: There is also a Gold-Coin so call'd, worth three Shillings Sterling.

Philologer, an Humanist, a Man of Letters.

Philological, belonging to Philology.

Philology, (*i. e.* Love of Learning or Discourse) the Study of Humanity, good Literature, or Skill in the Liberal Arts or Sciences.

Philonium, an Opiate Medicine, of which there are two sorts, *viz.* the *Philonium Romanum* and *Persicum*.

Philosopher, one that is skill'd in, or applies himself to the Study of Philosophy.

Philosopher's Stone, See *Transmutation of Metals*.

Philosophical, belonging to that Science.

Philosophical Calcination. See *Calcination*.

Philosophical Egg, (among Chymists) a thin Glass-Vessel shap'd like an Egg, having a long Neck or Stem, and us'd in Digestions that take up a considerable time.

Philosophical Tree, See *Diana's Tree*.

To Philosophize, to play the Philosopher, to dispute, or argue like a Philosopher.

Philosophy, (*i. e.* Love, or Study of Wisdom) the Knowledge of things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

Philosophy Mechanical, See *Mechanical Philosophy*.

Philter or Philtrum, a Love-Potion, or Love-Powder; any kind of Medicine, or a Charm that serves to procure Love: Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

Philyra or Philura, the Linden-tree; also the thin Skin between the Bark and Wood of that Tree, of which Ropes were anciently made.

Philyræa, See *Phillyræa*.

Phimosis, a binding or tying up with a Bridle or Rein. In *Surgery*, a binding or pressing together, caus'd by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament: Also when the *Glans* of the Yard is so straightly bound by the *Præputium* that it cannot be uncover'd: Also the turning up of the Eye-lids, occasion'd by an Inflammation. See *Paraphimosis*.

Phineas (*Heb.* bold Countenance) the Son of *Eleazar* the Priest, who shew'd his Zeal in killing *Zimri* and *Cosbi*, as they were committing Fornication before the People of *Israel*.

Phleborrhagia, the breaking, or bursting of a Vein.

Phlebotomum, an Instrument to let Blood with, a Fleam, or Lancet.

Phlebotomus, a Surgeon that lets Blood.

Phlebotomy, a Discharge of Blood procur'd by the artificial cutting or opening of a Vein, in order to restore Health.

Phlegm, one of the Humours of the Body.

Phlegm or Water, one of the five Chymical Principles; the Water that comes first in the Distillation of Acid Spirits, *&c.*

Phlegm of Vitriol, the Moisture that is drawn off when calcin'd Vitriol is distill'd in order to get its Spirit and Oil. It is us'd to wash sore Eyes, *&c.*

Phlegmia, (*Gr.*) Inflammation, Heat; also the Humour call'd Phlegm.

Phlegmagoga or Phlegmagogues, Medicines to drain away, or purge Phlegm.

Phlegmasia, an Inflammation, Heat, or Burning.

Phlegmatick, full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

Phlegmon, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from a too great flowing of the blood in the Flesh or Muscles, causing Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain.

Phlegmonodes, an Inflammation like the former.

Phlegmonodes Febris, a Feaver with an Inflammation of the Blood.

Phlegontis, a precious Stone, in which appears as it were, a Flame of Fire.

Phloginos, a precious Stone of a Flame-Colour.

Phlogites, a precious Stone that resembles flaming Fire.

Phlogium, a sort of Violet, a Flower.

Phlogosis, an Inflammation; especially a light one in the Eyes, with a small Pain and Redness, which sometimes turns to a real Ophthalmy, and is the Original of it.

Phlomis, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose.

Phlox, Flame; also a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour.

Phlyctæna, a Swelling that rises with Blisters, call'd Wild-fire; a Wheal or Push fill'd with a white, and somewhat yellowish Humour; a Pock, or Pimple with Matter in it: Also a little Ulcer in the Horny Coat of the Eye.

Phlyctænodes, certain hot watery Pushes like the former.

Phocæna, the Porpois, a Sea-fish, being a kind of Dolphin, but of a thicker and shorter Body.

Phœnitea, a kind of Herb, wild Oats.

Phœnicobalanus, the Fruit of the *Egyptian* Palm-tree; a sort of Date, which when ripe, looks black and is very strong.

Phœnicurus, the Red-tail, or Red-start; a Bird.

Phœnigmus, a Medicine, that causes the Body to break out in red Wheals and Pushes.

Phœnix, an *Arabian* Bird about the bigness of an Eagle; of which 'tis reported, There is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having liv'd Five Hundred Years, she builds a Nest of combustible Spices, which taking fire from the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns her self therein: but out of her Ashes there arises a Worm, and from that Worm a new Phœnix: Also the Name of one of the Southern Constellations; also a Palm-tree or Date-tree.

Phœnix Insurance-Office, the first Office that was set up in *London* for the Insuring of Houses from Accidents by Fire, and so call'd from its Emblem or Device: The Rate for Insuring 100 Pounds on a Brick-House, is 6 Shillings for one Year, 12 Shillings for two Years, 18 Shillings for three Years, 19 Shillings and 6 Pence for four Years, 1 Pound 10 Shillings for seven Years, and 2 Pounds 1 Shilling for eleven Years: The Number of Houses so insured since *Anno Dom.* 1681, is Ten Thousand.

Phonicks, the same as Acoustick, which See.

Phosphorus, (*i. e.* bringer of Light) the Planet *Venus*, so call'd when it rises before the Sun, and *Hesperus*, at its Appearance after Sun-set; the Morning-star, or Day-star: Also a Substance Chymically prepar'd, which being set in the Light, or Air, will shine in the Dark; and of this there are several kinds.

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Phoxinus, a kind of River-fish, unknown to us, but call'd *Roſtere* in *French*, and *Bambela* by the *Italians*. *Phoxinus lævis*, the Minnow.

Phragmites, a Sea-reed or Cane.

Phrantick. See *Frantick*.

Phraſe, Expreſſion, form or manner of Speech. To Phraſe it, to expreſs a thing after a particular manner.

Phraſeology, a Collection of Phraſes, or elegant Expreſſions in any Language; a Phraſe-Book.

Phrenes, (in *Anat.*) the Membranes about the Heart; alſo the Diaphragm or Midriff.

Phrenetis or **Phrenitis**, Frenzy or Dotage, a Diſtemper accompany'd with a continual Feaver, as alſo often with Madneſs and Anger; which does not proceed (as the Ancients thought) from an Inflammation of the Brain, but from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits.

Phrenetick, belonging to, or troubled with a Frenzy.

Phrenetick Nerves, otherwiſe call'd *Stomachick*, thoſe Nerves that ſpring from the ſixth Pair, or Dr. *Willis*'s eighth Pair: They go down between the Skins of the *Mediaſtinum*, and ſpread forth Branches into them.

Phrenick Veſſels, the Veins and Arteries that paſs thro' the *Diaphragm*, *Mediaſtinum* and *Pericardium*.

Phrenitis. See *Phreneſis*.

Phrenſy. See *Frenzy*.

Phrice Horrour, Dread, Fright, Trembling.

Phricodes, a Feaver, during which, beſides the Heat, the Patient is diſturb'd with frightful Imaginations.

Phryganides, the Cades-fly; an Inſect.

Phryganion, the Cades-worm.

Phrygian Mood, (among the Ancients) a War-like kind of Muſick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, *&c.* which ſerv'd to raiſe the Minds of Men for undertaking Military Atchievements or Martial Exerciſes: Alſo a chearful, ſprightly Meaſure in dancing.

Phrynion, an Herb or Shrub good againſt the Poiſon of a Toad.

Phrynos, the biggeſt ſort of Frog that lives amidſt Briers and Brambles, and is venomous.

Phrtharticum, a corrupting Medicine.

Phthiriaſis, the louſy Diſeaſe; alſo a ſcaly Scab on the Eye-brows.

Phthirotonon, the Herb Staves-acre, ſo call'd becauſe the Seed of it kills Lice.

Phthiſical or **Tiſſical**, belonging to, or troubled with the Conſumption of the Lungs.

Phthiſis, the Phthiſick or Tiſſick, a Conſumption of the whole Body, when the Lungs are ulcerated and corrupted; which is accompany'd with a ſlow continued Feaver, ſtinking Breath and a Cough.

Phtloe, the ſame as *Phthiſis*.

Phthongus, a Sound, Tune or Note in Muſick.

Phthora, Corruption, Deſtruction, great Slaughter; alſo a ſort of Wolf-bane, an Herb.

Phy, a kind of wild Nard; a Shrub.

Phycis, a Fiſh that makes a Neſt of Sea-weed, and there lays her Spawn.

Phycitis, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Sea-weed.

Phycos thalaſſion, a ſort of Sea-weed.

Phygethlon, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from an Inflammation of the Glandules or Kernels, whereby Nature drives out ſomething; as about the Groin, in the Plague.

Phygeton, a ſmall red Swelling in the Glandules of the Skin, which cauſes a pricking Pain.

Phylacteries, (among the *Jews*) certain Parchment-ſcrolls, having the Ten Commandments, or ſome other Paſſages of Scripture written on them, which the *Phariſees* us'd to wear about their Forehead, Neck and Arms, and on the Hem of their Garments: Alſo Preſervatives or Charms againſt Poiſon or Witchcraft.

Phyllandzion, a kind of Herb that grows in Fens and Marſhes.

Phyllanthion, an Herb anciently made uſe of to die Purple.

Phyllis, (*i. e.* a Leaf) a proper Name of Women, often apply'd to Shepherdeſſes by *Virgil* and other Poets.

Phyllitis, the Herb Harts-tongue, that has only Leaves without Stalk, Flower or Seed: It is good againſt Swellings of the Spleen, a Looſeneſs, ſpitting of Blood, *&c.*

Phyllon, the Leaf of a Tree, *&c.* alſo a leavy Herb, which ſome take for Knot-graſs.

Phyllyrœa, Mock-Priver, a Shrub, the Leaves of which are of a bright green Colour like the Olive: It is in great Requeſt for making Hedges in fine Gardens.

Phyma, a Swelling, of which there are five ſorts, *viz. Callus*, *Furunculus*, *Hydroa*, *Varus*, and *Verruca*; See them under thoſe Words. Others only reckon it a Swelling in the Glandules, which quickly comes to run with Matter.

Phymatodes, a Swelling like the former.

Phyſalis, the Plant call'd Hops.

Phyſalos, a Toad.

Phyſema, Mock-Pearl, an empty Bubble inſtead of Pearl; alſo the Roſin of the Pine-tree: Alſo a Swelling or puffing up in any part of the Body; as a Tympany.

Phyſeter, a Whirl-pool, puffing or ſpouting Whale, ſo call'd becauſe it ſpouts out more Water than the other ſorts of Whales.

Phyſica, Phyſicks or Natural Philoſophy, or Books treating of that Subject.

Phyſical, belonging to Natural Philoſophy, or to the Art of Phyſick; as *Phyſical Motion*, a *Phyſical Remedy*, &c.

Phyſical Diviſion. See *Diviſion Phyſical*.

Phyſical Proſtaphæreſis. See *Equation Aſtronomical*.

Phyſician, a Doctor or Profeſſour of Phyſick.

Phyſick, the Art of curing Diſeaſes, and preſerving Health; alſo a Remedy in general, a Purge.

Phyſicks or **Natural Philoſophy**, a Science which ſhews the Nature of things, with their various Cauſes, Effects, Properties, Motions, and Operations.

Phyſiognomer or **Phyſiognomiſt**, one ſkill'd in Phyſiognomy.

Phyſiognomicks, ſuch Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a ſick Perſon, ſo as to make ſome Judgment of his Diſtemper.

Phyſiognomy, an Art which diſcovers or gueſſes at the Natures, Conditions and Fortunes of People, by obſerving the Countenance and Diſpoſition of their Members: Sometimes it is taken for the Aſpect, Countenance or Look it ſelf.

Phyſiologer, one that is vers'd in Phyſiology.

Phyſiological, belonging to that Science.

Phyſiology, a Diſcourſe of Natural Things; Phyſicks or Natural Philoſophy, being either *General*, that relates to the Affections and Properties of Matter or Body in general; or elſe *Special* and *Particular*, which conſiders Matter as formed or diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch Species or Kinds.

Phyſiology, is alſo a part of Phyſick, which treats of the Conſtitution and Structure of a Humane Body and its ſeveral Parts, eſpecially ſo far as it is in its Natural State; producing Reaſons for its Reſpective Functions and Operations.

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Pipus, Nature; alſo the natural or privy Parts.

Pipſocele. See *Pneumatocele.*

Pipteuma, a ſort of Toad-flax; an Herb.

Piptologia, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Plants or Herbs.

Piacular, (*Lat.*) ſerving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

Pia Mater, (in *Anat.*) the inmoſt Film or Skin which incloſes the Brain. See *Mater Tenuis* and *Meninges.*

Pianner, the leſſer Wood-pecker, a Bird ſpeckled with Black and White on the Wings.

Piaſter, a Foreign Coin about the Value of a Crown in *Engliſh* Money.

Piazza, (*Ital.*) a broad open Place, as a Market-place: Alſo the Walks about a Place, ſet with Pillars; as *The Piazza in Covent-Garden.*

Pica, (*Lat.*) the Pye or Mag-pye, a Bird; alſo the Longing of Women with Child: Alſo a kind of Printing-Letter; the ſixth Character in order of Size from *Pareil*; ſmall *Pica* being a Degree leſs, and *Double Pica*, a third Degree beyond it.

Pica Glandaria, the Jay; a Bird.

Picard, (in old Statutes) a ſort of Boat of fifteen Tun or more, us'd on the River *Severn.*

Picarium or **Bicarium**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles.

Pickage. See *Pickage.*

Picea, (*Lat.*) the Pitch-tree or Roſin-tree.

Picheria, (in old Records,) a Pitcher, a Pot.

Pick, a ſort of Tool us'd by Carvers.

Pick-Purſe, a kind of Herb.

Pickadil, (*Dutch*) the Hem about the Skirt of a Garment; the Extremity or utmoſt end of any thing: Whence a great Gaming-Houſe built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making ſuch old-faſhion'd Skirts, was call'd *Pickadilly*, and a Street in the Suburbs of *London* is ſtill known by that Name.

Pickage, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to ſet up a Stand, Booth or Stall.

Pickaroon, a ſort of Pirate-ſhip.

To **Pickeer**, to skirmiſh; as when particular Perſons fight between two Armies, before the main Battel is begun.

Pickery, an *American* Beaſt like a Hog.

Picket or **Piquet**, (*Fr.*) a Stake ſharp at one end, and commonly pointed with Iron, which is made uſe of by Engineers to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification: There are alſo large Pickets, ramm'd into the Earth, to hold together the Faſcines or Faggots in any Work caſt up in haſte.

Pickets, are alſo Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horſe in the Field, to tye their Horſes to, and before the Foot to reſt their Arms about them in a Ring; each Company having for the moſt part three, *viz.* two for Muskets, and one for Pikes. *Picket* is alſo the Name of a certain Game at Cards; See *Piquet.*

To **Stand upon the Picket**, is when a Horſeman for ſome Offence, is ſentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to ſtand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his oppoſite Foot; ſo that he can neither ſtand, nor hang well, nor eaſe himſelf by changing Feet.

Pickrel, a young Pike-fiſh.

Picle or **Pightel**, a ſmall Parcel of Land incloſ'd with a Hedge, which in ſome Parts of *England* is commonly call'd a Pingle.

Piquette, (*Fr.*) a tart ſort of Wine us'd in ſome Parts of *France*, by the meaner ſort of People.

Picra. See *Hiera Picra.*

Picris, (*Gr.*) bitter Lettice, wild Succory, or Hawks-weed; an Herb.

Pict-Wall, a famous Wall heretofore built by the *Romans* on the Northern Bounds of *England*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*. It begins at *Bulneſs* upon the *Iriſh* Sea, runs by *Carliſle* thro' *Cumberland*, and afterwards paſſing the Rivers of *Cambec*, *Irthing* and *Poltroſs*, it enters *Northumberland*, &c.

Picture, the Image or Repreſentation of a Perſon or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

Picus, (*Lat.*) a Bird that makes Holes in Trees, or picks her Food under the Bark of them: Of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts; as the Wood-pecker, the Hickwall; the Emmet-hunter, &c.

To **Piddle**, to eat here and there a Bit; alſo to ſtand trifling.

Pie, a well known Diſh of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paſte: Among *Printers*, a heap of Letters confuſedly mingled together; alſo a kind of Bird.

Piece, Part, Portion, Slice, alſo a Pound Sterling or Twenty Shillings; alſo a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, &c.

Piece of Eight or **Piece of eight Ryals**, a *Spaniſh* Coin; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ½ *Engliſh*: Of *Peru* valu'd at 4 *s.* 3 *d.* ½: Of *Pillar* at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ½: Alſo of *Leghorn* in *Italy* at 4 *s.* 10 *d.*

Pieces, (in Warlike Affairs) ſignify Cannon or great Guns, as *Battering-Pieces* which are us'd at Sieges, and are for the moſt part of 24 Pounds: *Field-pieces* that carry a Ball of about 10 or 12 Pound Weight, and are generally planted in the Van or Front of the Army, as the heavy Cannon is in the main Battel.

Pied, ſpotted, or ſpeckled; as *A pied Horſe.*

Piedouche, (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) a little ſquare Baſe ſmoothed and wrought with Mouldings, which ſerves to bear up a *Buſt* or Statue drawn half-way, or any ſmall Figure in Relief.

Pied-droit, a ſquare Pillar, partly ſet within a Wall, which differs from a *Pillaſter* in this reſpect, that it has no Baſe nor Capital: It is alſo taken for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window.

To **Piep**, to cry like a Chicken.

Pie-Powder Court, (from the *French* Words *Pie* a Foot, and *Poudreux* duſty) a Court held in Fairs, to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redreſs of all Diſorders committed in them: 'Tis ſo call'd becauſe the Suiters are commonly Country-People with duſty Feet; or from the Diſpatch in hearing of Cauſes, even before the Duſt goes off from their Feet.

To **Pierce**, to bore thro', to broach a Veſſel.

Pierced, bored thro': In *Heraldy*, when an Ordinary or Charge has a Hole in it, ſo that the Field appears thro', ſuch an Ordinary or Charge is ſaid *To be pierced.*

Pieſtrum, (*Gr.*) a Preſs, a Wine-preſs, Oil-preſs, &c. Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing a dead Child out of the Womb.

Pietantia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals diſtributed to the Members of a College or others, upon ſome great Feſtival or Solemnity.

Pietantiarius, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the ſeveral Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours.

Piety, Godlineſs, Devotion; alſo natural Affection or Love for one's Country, Parents or Relations.

Pigeon, a well-known Fowl.

Pigeon's-Foot, a ſort of Herb.

Piger Henricus, (*Lat. i. e.* ſlothful *Henry*) a Chymical Veſſel, ſo call'd upon account of the exceeding Slowneſs of the Operation perform'd by it.

Piggin,

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Piggin, a kind of Wooden Veſſel with one Handle ſtanding upright, much us'd by good Houſewifes in the Country.

Pight, (old Word) propped, ſettled.

Pightel. See *Picle*.

Pigments, ſuch prepared Materials as Painters, Dyers, and other Artificers make uſe of to imitate particular Colours: They are alſo us'd for the ſtaining or colouring of Glaſs, or painting on it; for the counterfeiting of Gems, or precious Stones, *&c.*

Pigmentum, (*Lat.*) Pigment, or Paint with which Women us'd to colour their Faces; alſo a Pretence or Diſguiſe, a cunning Shift, or Put-off: It is alſo taken among our old Writers, for a ſort of Drink made of Honey, Wine and Spice.

Pigritia, Slothfulneſs, Lazineſs, Sluggiſhneſs. Alſo an *American* Beaſt call'd a *Sloth*, of the bigneſs of a Fox, which altho' it has Feet, and is always in Motion, creeps ſo ſlowly upon the Belly, that it ſcarce goes an hundred Paces in twelve or fifteen days.

Pigus, the prickly Carp; a Fiſh.

Pike, a ſort of River-fiſh; alſo a Weapon for a Foot Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a ſharp Iron-ſpear: In *Husbandry*, a Prong, or Iron-fork.

Pilaſter. See *Pillaſter*.

Pilch, a piece of Flannel, or Woollen Cloth to be wrapt about a young Child; alſo a Covering for a Saddle.

Pilchard, a kind of Sea-fiſh ſomewhat like a Herring, but leſſer.

Pilcrow, an old Word for a *Paragraph*.

Pile, a Heap of Wood, or other things laid one above another; a Maſs of Building; alſo the backſide of a piece of Money: In *Heraldry*, an Ordinary conſiſting of a two-fold Line in form of a Wedge; which perhaps repreſents the Figure of the *Roman Pilum*, or tapering Dart; as *He bears a Pile Gules, by the Name of* Shandois.

Piles, are alſo great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon, in Marſhy Grounds: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Fundament.

Pile-wort, an Herb ſo call'd from its Uſe in curing the Piles.

Pilettus, or **Pilatus**, (in the old Foreſt-Laws) a Blunt, or blunted Arrow; an Arrow that had a Pile or Button fix'd near the Point, to keep it from going too far into the Mark.

To **Pilfer**, to Steal things of ſmall Value.

Pilgrim, (*Ital.*) one that Travels out of a Principle of Devotion thro' Foreign Countreys, to viſit Holy Places.

Pilgrimage, a Journey for that purpoſe.

Pill, a ſolid Medicine conſiſting of Powders, Gums, Extracts, *&c.* made up like a little Ball, that it may be more eaſily ſwallow'd: Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, the ſame with *Pelf*: Which See.

Pilla Terræ, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Pill, ſmall piece, or ſlip of Ground.

To **Pillage**, (*Fr.*) to plunder, rifle, or rob.

Pillar or **Column**, (in *Architect.*) one of the principal things in which the Beauty and Proportion of a Building does conſiſt; being divided into three Parts, *viz.* the Pedeſtal, the Shaft, and the Ornaments. In a figurative Senſe it is taken for Support, Maintenance, Prop; as *Such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; ſuch a Prime Miniſter the Piller of the State.*

Pillaſter, a kind of ſquare Pillar which is generally as broad at top as at bottom, and has the ſame Meaſure, Chapiter and Baſe with the Columns, according to their ſeveral Orders: When theſe Pillaſters do not ſtand alone by themſelves, they are made to jut out of the Wall a third part, or a quarter, alſo ſometimes only a ſixth or an eighth part of their Breadth, with reſpect to the variety of different Works.

Pillaw, a Diſh of Rice dreſs'd after the manner of the *Turks*.

Pillion, a kind of Saddle for Women to Ride upon.

Pillory, a Wooden Engine or Frame, on which Cheats and other Offenders ſtand expos'd to Publick Shame.

Pillow, a kind of Cuſhion to lay one's Head on: In Sea-Language, a piece of Timber that the Bolt-ſprit Maſt bears and reſts upon, at its coming out of the Ships Hull aloft, cloſe by the Stem.

Piloſella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mouſe-ear, which is of a very binding Quality, and good for Wounds, Fluxes, Ruptures, *&c.*

Pilot, properly one, who upon certain Coaſts and Shores, not well known to others, is employ'd for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, or thro' winding Channels; tho' it be commonly taken for the Steers-man that ſtands at the Helm and manages the Rudder.

The **Pilot-Bird**, a Bird about the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*, which gives notice to Ships that ſail that way, when they come near any of thoſe Iſlands.

Pilotage, the Office of a Pilot or Steers-man of a Ship.

Pilula, (*Lat.*) a little Ball, or round Knop; alſo a Pill made by an Apothecary.

Pilum, (among the Ancients) any Shaft of Wood arm'd with Iron, a Javelin or Dart; alſo a Peſtle to pound with in a Mortar.

Pimp, a Procurer of, or an Attendant upon Whores; a Setter.

To **Pimp**, to play the Pimp.

Pimpernel, an Herb moderately hot and dry; good againſt the Plague, Conſumption, ſpitting of corrupt Matter, *&c.*

Pimpompet, a kind of Antick Dance, in which three Perſons hit one another on the Breech, with one of their Feet.

Pin-wheel (of a Clock) See *Striking-Wheel*.

To **Pinch**, to nip hard with the ends of the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; to reduce to extremity, to nip or taunt.

Pinched in, (Sea-Term) See *Houſed in*.

Pindarick, as *A Pindarick Ode*, i. e. a Copy of Verſes after the manner of the Poet *Pindar*, whoſe Strains are lofty and almoſt inimitable.

Pinealis Glandula. See *Conarium*.

Pinfold, a Place to pen up Cattel in.

Pingle. See *Picle*.

Pinguedo, the Fat of Living Creatures. See *Adeps*.

Pinion, the Wing of a Fowl: Alſo the leſſer Wheel of a Clock or Watch; which plays in the Teeth of another.

Pinion of Report, that Pinion of a Watch which is commonly fix'd on the Arbor of the great Wheel, and in old Watches us'd to have but four Leaves, or Teeth. Its uſe is to drive the Dial-wheel, and carry about the Hand.

To **Pinion one**, to bind his Arms faſt.

Pinipinichi, a milky Juice drawn out of certain Trees in *India*, ſomewhat thick and clammy, being a ſtrong Purge for Choler.

Pink, a well known ſweet-ſmelling Flower; alſo a ſort of little ſwift ſailing Ship; alſo a kind of yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

To **Pink**, to wink with the Eye; alſo to cut Silk, Taffety, Cloth, *&c.* with variety of Figures.

Pinna, (*Lat.*) a Shell-fiſh which ſome call a Naker; alſo the Fins of a Fiſh, or the Feathers of a Birds Wing; alſo a Battlement in a Wall, or Fortification.

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Pinna Auris, (in *Anat.*) the upper and broader part of the Ear, call'd the *Wing*.

Pinna Nasi, the Sides of the Nose.

Pinnace, a kind of small Sea-Vessel.

Pinnacle, the Battlement, or highest Top of a great Building or Spire; thence also figuratively taken for the Height of Glory.

Ad Pinnas Bibere, (*Lat.*) an old Custom of Drinking brought in by the *Danes*, which was to fix a Pin on the Side of a Wassel-bowl or wooden Cup, and so to drink exactly to the Pin, as it is now done in a seal'd Glass.

Pinnata Folia, (among Herbalists) such Leaves of Plants, as are deeply indented or jagged, so that their Parts resemble Feathers.

Pinne, (in *Falconry*) a Disease in the Foot of an Hawk, occasion'd by a watersh Humour.

Pinner, a Maker of Pins for Womens Cloths; also a kind of Coif, or Dress for their Heads.

Pinnion. See *Pinion*.

Pinnock, a sort of Bird.

Pinnophylax, (*Gr.*) a little Shell-fish like a Shrimp, which waits on the Naker-fish, and gets a Share of her Prey.

Pinson or **Pump**, a sort of Shoe without Heels.

Pint, an *English* Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

Pintadoe, an *American* Pheasant, adorn'd with that Variety of Colours, as if they were most artificially painted.

Pintel or **Pintle**, (in *Gunnery*) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling; also a Man's Yard.

Pintles or **Gudgeons**, (in Sea-Affairs) certain Iron-hooks, four, five, and sometimes six in Number, by which the Ship's Rudder is fasten'd to the Stern-posts.

Pinules, the Sights of the Mathematical Instrument call'd an *Astrolabe*.

Pinus, (*Lat.*) the Pine-tree.

Pioneers, (in the Art of War) such Labourers as are employ'd for the Service of an Army, to level the Ways, cast up Trenches, make Approaches in Sieges, undermine Forts, *&c.*

Piony or **Peony**, a Plant that bears a very fair red Flower.

Pious, (*Lat.*) godly, devout, religious.

Pip, a white thin Scale under the Tip of the Tongue, a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

Pipe, a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in, a Conduit or Channel; a sort of Musical Instrument: Also a Measure of Wine or Oil containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun: Also a Roll in the Exchequer Court, otherwise call'd *The Great Roll*.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, charges them down in the great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe: He also writes Summons to the Sheriffs, to levy the said Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and has the engrossing of all Leases of the King's Land.

Pipe-Office, an Office or Court in the King's Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

Pipe-Tree, a certain Tree bearing two sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blew; which last is also call'd *Lilach*.

Piper, (*Gr.*) Pepper, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

Piperitis, Pepper-wort, *Spanish* Pepper, Dittander, or Cock-weed; an Herb which cures the Hipgout, and is commended for a Leprosy.

Pippin, an excellent kind of Apple.

Piquant, (*Fr.*) sharp, biting, nipping, keen.

Pique, Peek, Spleen, Grudge, Distaste.

Piquet or **Picket**, a certain Game at Cards, perhaps so call'd from *Pique*, as it were a small Contest or Scuffle.

Piracy, (*Gr.*) the Trade or Practice of a Pirate.

Pirate, one that maintains himself by Pillage and robbing at Sea; a Rover: In former times the Word was taken in a good Sense, for a Person to whose Care the Mole or Peer of a Haven was committed, and sometimes for a Sea-Soldier.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate.

Pirus, (*Lat.*) a Pear-tree.

Piscary, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market: In Common Law, a Liberty of fishing in another Man's Waters.

Piscatrix, a kind of Sea Frog-fish.

Pisces, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the last in order of reckoning; which is so call'd from its supposed Figure resembling two Fishes, and makes up a Constellation of 35 Stars.

Piscinarius, one that keeps Fish or Fish-ponds; in old Records, a Fish-monger.

Pisces Meridianus, (*i. e.* the Southern Fish) a Constellation in the South part of the Heavens, which contains Twelve Stars.

Pissasphaltus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Mineral consisting of Pitch, and the Slime call'd *Bitumen* imbody'd together: Also a Mixture of Pitch and Brimstone, good to cure the Scab in Sheep.

Pisselæon, an Oil made of Pitch, or of the Rosin of the Cedar-tree.

Pissoceros, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch.

Pistachoe or **Pistake-Nut**, a kind of small Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*: These Nuts have a fine Spicy Smell, and are very nourishing and grateful to the Stomach.

Pistol, a small and light sort of Fire-arms, to be discharged with one Hand.

Pistole, a *Spanish* Piece of Gold worth Seventeen Shillings Sterling: The *French* Pistole, or *Louis d'Or*, is also settled at the same Value.

Pistolochia or **Polyrhizon**, a kind of Astrologe or Hart-wort, that sends forth many weak slender Stalks, which creep upon the Ground.

Pistrix, (*Lat.*) a Mill or Grinding-house; also a sort of spouting Whale-fish.

Pisum, Pease, a sort of Pulse.

Pit, a deep Hole, particularly such a one in which the *Scots* use to drown Women found guilty of Theft.

Pit-fall, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To **Pitch**, to do over with Pitch or Tar; as *To Pitch or Pay a Ship*; also to fix or set down, to fall over or upon.

Among *Mariners*, when a Ship falls too much with her Head into the Sea, or beats against it, so as to indanger her Top-masts, the usual Phrase is, *That she will pitch her Masts by the Board*. When a Mast is put or let down into the Step, they say, *The Mast is pitched*: And when the Mast being in the Step, seems to be plac'd too near the Stern, 'tis said, *That Mast is pitched too far aft, and so on the contrary*.

Pitching-Pence, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market.

Pitheus, **Pithias**, or **Pithites**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, or Blazing-star, resembling the Shape of a Tub: These are of several sorts, *viz.* some of an Oval Figure, others like a Tun or Barrel set upright, and some like one leaning on one Side, or cut short off, *&c.*

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Pithy, full of Pith or Marrow, ſubſtantial, full of good Matter.

Pitiful, inclined to Pity, compaſſionate, tender-hearted; alſo that deſerves to be pitied, woful, ſad; alſo ſorry, wretched, deſpiſable.

Pitileſs, not to be mov'd with Pity, unmerciful, cruel.

Pittacium, (*Gr.*) a Tablet dawb'd over with Pitch to engrave upon; a Scroll with ſome Inſcription upon it; a Roll or Liſt. Alſo a Piece of Cloth anointed over with Salve to be laid on a Wound, or apply'd to the Head, *&c.* to eaſe Pain.

Pittance, (*Fr.*) properly a ſmall Portion of Victuals allow'd to Monks, or others, for a Meal; ſhort Commons, a ſmall part of any thing.

Pittania. See *Pietancia*

Pitthannaw, a large and ſtately Bird in ſome Parts of *America* and elſewhere, being a kind of Eagle white-mailed, and having a Head as big as a Child's Head of a Year old, with two or three purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swan's, and tranſparent Quills: This Bird airies in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and is ſeldom ſeen, but whenever it comes forth all other Birds skulk and diſappear.

Pituita, (*Lat.*) Phlegm, or Rheum, Snivel, Snot.

Pituitaria, an Herb call'd *Staves-acre*, that dries up Rheum.

Pituitaria Glandula. See *Glandula Pituitaria.*

Pituitous, Phlegmatick, full of Phlegm or Waterish Humours.

Pity, Compaſſion, Concern.

Pityis, (*Gr.*) the Kernel of a Pine-apple.

Pityliſma, a kind of Exerciſe, when one goes ſaſt on his Toes, moving his Arms forward and backward.

Pityocampa, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous.

Pityriaſis, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head.

Pityriodes, a kind of Settlement in Urine like Bran.

Pityron, Bran, Gurgeons, the refuſe of Ground Wheat; alſo Scurf or Dandriff.

Pitys, the Pine-tree.

Pitpuſa, a ſort of Spurge; an Herb.

Pix, (*Lat.*) Pitch. *Pix foſſilis*, Stone-pitch, eſpecially found in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and uſeful for the paying of Ships, *&c.*

Placability, (*Lat.*) placable Temper, Eaſineſs, to be pacify'd or appeas'd.

Placable, eaſy to be pleaſed, ſoon appeaſed, mild, gentle.

Placaert or **Placaet**, (*Dutch.*) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of *Holland.*

Placard, (among the *French*) a Table wherein Laws, Orders, *&c.* are poſted or hung up: Alſo a Libel or abuſive Writing, poſted up or diſperſed abroad: In our Common-Law, a particular Licenſe, by which a Man is allow'd to ſhoot in a Gun, or to uſe unlawful Games, *&c.*

Place, Space or Room, in which a Perſon or Thing is, or may be; Employment, Office or Dignity; a Paſſage of Scripture: In *Philoſophy*, Place is ſaid to be either *Abſolute* or *Relative*, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, ſecundary or ſenſible Poſition of ſuch a Body, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoyning Bodies. See *Locus Primarius & Relativus.*

Place, is alſo ſometimes taken for that Infinite Space, which is poſſeſs'd by, and comprehended within the Material World.

Geometrick Place, is a certain Bound, Compaſs or Extent, in which any Point may ſerve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem. See *Local Problem.*

Plane Place, is when the Point reſolving the Problem is in the Circumference of a Circle; and then it is alſo termed by Geometers, *Locus ad Circulum.*

Simple Place, is when the Point that reſolves any Problem, is in a Right-Line; whence 'tis otherwiſe call'd *Locus ad Lineam rectam.*

Solid Place, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections: And *Surſolid Place*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

Place of the Sun or **Planet**, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack, which the Planet is in: Or it is that Degree of the Ecliptick reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the Planet's Circle of Longitude: Whence it is often call'd, The *Longitude of the Sun, Planet or Star.* See *Locus Apparens*, and *True Place of a Planet or Star.*

In *Fortification*, **Place** is generally taken for the Body of a Fortreſs or ſtrong Hold: A *Regular Place*, is a Place whoſe Angles and Sides are every where equal; and an *Irregular Place*, is one, the Angles and Sides of which are unequal.

Place of Arms, (in a general Senſe) a ſtrong City or Town, choſen for the chief Magazine of an Army.

Place of Arms of an Attack or Treneh, a Poſt near it, ſhelter'd by a Breaſt-work or Shoulder-work, for Horſe and Foot to be at their Arms, to make good the Trenches againſt the Sallies of the Enemy.

Place of Arms of a Camp, a large Piece of Ground, at the Head of the Camp, to draw out the Army in Order of Battel.

Place of Arms of a Trop of Horſe, or **Company of Foot in the Camp**, is that Spot of Ground on which the Company draws out.

Place of Arms in a Garriſon, a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City or Town, where the great Streets meet, or elſe between the Ramparts and the Houſes, for the Garriſon to rendevous in, as Occaſion may require.

Place of Arms Particular, a Place near every Baſtion, whence the Soldiers ſent from the Grand Place, to the Quarters aſſign'd them, relieve thoſe that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

Place of Arms without, a Place allow'd to the *Covert-Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to force thoſe that advance in their Approaches, to retire.

Place of Units, (in *Arithm.*) See *Unit.*

To Place, to put, lay or ſeat.

Placenta, (*Lat.*) a Cake, a Cheeſe-cake.

Placenta Uterina, (in *Anat.*) a Part which in Colour and Subſtance ſomewhat reſembles the Liver; whence by ſome it is call'd *Hepar Uterinum*: Its Fleſh is ſoft and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres and ſmall Veſſels: It ſerves to convey Nouriſhment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

Placitare, to pleaſe much or often: In a Law-ſenſe, to plead Cauſes.

Placitator, a Pleader.

Placitum, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; a Maxim or Principle in any Art: In our Common-Law, *Placita* ſignifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was alſo ſometimes taken for Penalties or Fines.

Placket, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift; alſo a piece of Armour that covers the Breaſt-plate.

Plad, a kind of Mantle which the *Highlanders* in *Scotland* wear about their Shoulders; alſo a ſort of *Scotch* or *Iriſh* Stuff.

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Plalatoma or Plalarosis, (*Gr.*) excessive Moisture, or Weakness proceeding thence; also a little soft Swelling which grows under the Eye-lids.

Plaga, (*Lat.*) a Country, or Coast; a Part, or Quarter of the World; also a Wound, Blow, or Stripe. See *Ictus Orbis*.

Plager, See *Pledget*.

Plagiarian, as *The Plagiarian Law*; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagiarism, the Practice of a Plagiary.

Plagiary, one that steals other Mens Children, or Servants, to sell them in a Foreign Country; a Man-stealer, or Kidnapper; also a Book-thief, one that sets up for an Author by filching or copying other Men's Works.

Plague, a Disease. See *Pestilence:* Also Punishment, Judgment, Scourge; also a plaguy, or troublesome Fellow.

To Plague, to vex, or teaz.

Plaideurs. See *Counters*.

Plain, (*Lat.*) even, smooth, flat, not having any Ornament; manifest, clear, downright, sincere, honest.

Plain Chart, a Chart, or Plat that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same length.

Plain Coats of Arms, (in *Heraldry*) are such as have no Rebatements.

Plain Descant. See *Descant*.

Plain Sailing, the Method of sailing by the Plain Chart; or the Art of finding all the Varieties of the Ship's Motion on a Plain; where all the Meridians are made Parallel, and the Parallels at Right-angles with the Meridians.

Plain Scale, a thin Ruler either of Wood, or Brass, about a Foot in length, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Leagues, Rhumbs, *&c.* is mark'd out with its several Degrees, for the better keeping an Account of the Ship's Way.

Plain Table, an Instrument commonly made of Walnut-tree 14½ Inches long, and about 11 Inches broad, with a Frame large enough to strain a Sheet of Paper; a Box, Needle and Card, a three legg'd Staff, an Index, *&c.* fitted for the Surveying or Measuring of Land.

Plain Triangle. See *Triangle*.

A Plain, a flat Country, a plain Field.

A Plain or Plane, a Term in *Mathematicks*. See *Plane*.

Plaint, (*Fr.*) Complaint, Lamentation: In Common-Law, it is the exhibiting, or propounding of any Action Personal or Real in Writing.

Plaintiff, one that complains, or sues in an Assize, or in any Personal Action; as in an Action of Debt, Trespass, Detinue, *&c.*

Plan, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work.

Plancere, (in *Architect.*) the under part of the Roof of the *Corona*, or Drip, which is the upper part of the Cornice.

Plancher, (*Fr.*) a Plank, or Board.

Planchia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Plank of Wood.

Planching, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building.

Plane, a Joyner's Tool, to smooth Boards with: In *Geometry*, a *Plane*, or *Plain Surface* is that all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines, and it is the shortest Extension from one Line to another; as a right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another.

Plane of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

Plane or Plan, (in *Fortification*) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground, so as to shew the length of its Lines, the Angles and Distances between them, the Breadth and Thickness of the Moats, Ramparts, Breast-works, *&c.* See *Ichnography*.

Plane of Gravitation or Gravity, (in any weighty Body) is a Plane imagined to pass thro' the Center of Gravity of that Body.

Plane of the Horopter, (in *Opticks*) is that which passes thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes.

Plane of Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is that which passes thro' the Place of Reflection, and is always perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass, or Reflecting Body.

Plane of Refraction, is a Surface drawn thro' the Ray and Axis of Incidence.

Geometrical Plane, (in *Perspective*) a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon plac'd lower than the Eye, in which the visible Objects are imagin'd without any Alteration, except that they are sometimes reduc'd from a greater to a lesser Size.

Horizontal Plane, a Plane that is likewise parallel to the Horizon, and passes thro' the Eye, or is suppos'd to have the Eye fix'd in it.

Vertical Plane, (in *Opticks and Perspective*) is a plain Surface which passes along the Principal Ray, and consequently thro' the Eye, being perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

Plane Number, (in *Arithm.*) that which arises from the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another; thus 12 is a plane Number, because it may be produc'd by the Multiplication of 4 by 3.

Plane Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection, or cutting either of a right Line and a Circle, or of the Circumferences of two Circles.

To Plane, to make smooth with a Joyner's Plane: Also to fly, or hover as a Bird does without moving its Wings.

Plane-tree, a tall sort of Tree with long Roots.

Planet, (*Gr.*) a Wandering Star, of which there are seven that take their Names from the chief Heathen Deities, *viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol*, or the Sun, *Venus, Mercury* and *Luna*, or the *Moon*; but in the *Copernican* System, the Earth is reckon'd among the Primary Planets, because 'tis suppos'd to move about the Sun. These *Planets* are so call'd, in regard they are not always in the same Position one to another as the fixed Stars are, but wander in the Zodiack by their proper Motions.

Planetary, belonging to one or more Planets.

Planetica Arthritis, the wandering Gout.

Planifolious Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) such as are made up of plain Leaves set together in circular Rows round the Center, whose Face is usually notched, uneven and jagged; as *Hieracia*, or Hawk-weed, *Sonchi*, *&c.*

Planimetry, a Science which teaches to measure all sorts of Surfaces and plain Figures, in order to know their Content.

To Planish, as *To Planish a Dish, i. e.* to plane it as Silver-Smiths and Pewterers do.

Planisphere, a plain or flat Projection of the Sphere; the Circles of the Sphere drawn *in plano*, or on a plane Surface: Such are the general Maps either of Heaven or Earth, Astrolabes and other Instruments of the like Nature.

Plank, a piece of Timber saw'd broad, and to a convenient thickness for Carpenters or Joyners Work.

Planometria. See *Planimetry*.

Plant, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a young Tree to set; figuratively a young Man or Maid.

Imperfect Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem

ſeem to do ſo; in regard that no Seed or Flower has yet been diſcovered to belong to them; as Coral, Spunges, Sea-weed, Muſhrooms, Moſſes, *&c.*

To **Plant**, to ſet Trees, or Herbs; to People a Country; to level, or turn a great Gun.

Plant-Animal. See *Zoophyte.*

Planta, (*Lat.*) a Plant of an Herb, or Tree; alſo the Foot with the Toes, the Sole of the Foot.

Plantago, Plantain, an Herb of a cooling and drying Quality, good for Wounds and Ulcers, ſpitting of Blood, Fluxes of the Belly, *&c.*

Plantagenet, a Sirname of *Jeffry* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* II. from whom deſcended a long Race of Kings of *England*, *viz.* from the ſaid King *Henry* to *Richard* III. The Name was taken from a Broom-ſtalk in old *French*, call'd *Plane de Geneſte*, which Count *Jeffry* wore in his Hat during a Pilgrimage he undertook.

Plantal, cauſing to ſprout forth, or grow; as *The Plantal Faculties of the Soul.*

Plantar, belonging to the Sole of the Foot; as *The Plantar Arteries and Muſcles.*

Plantaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſo nam'd from its Tendon ſtretched out in the Sole of the Foot, as that of *Palmaris* is in the Palm of the Hand: It ariſes from the back part of the outermoſt Knob of the lower Appendage of the thigh-bone, and is inſerted on both ſides the firſt Internode of each leſſer Toe.

Plantation, a planting, or ſetting; a Company of People ſent from one Country to ſettle in another: Alſo a Spot of Ground in *America* for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, *&c.*

Planter, one that plants, or ſets; alſo a Maſter, or Owner of a Plantation in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Plantula Seminalis, (among *Herbaliſts*) is the little Herb that lies as it were an *Embryo* in miniature in every Seed.

Plaſh, a Place full of ſtanding Water, a Puddle.

To **Plaſh**, to daſh with Water: In *Husbandry*, to bend, or ſpread the Boughs of a Tree.

Plaſm, (*Gr.*) a Mould for the caſting of Metal, or ſuch like running Matter as will harden again.

Plaſtice, the Art of making the Figure of any thing, eſpecially out of Earth, Morter, *&c.*

Plaſtick Virtue, that Faculty which can form or faſhion any kind of thing: An old Phraſe and a ſure Refuge of Ignorance among the Ancients; for whatever they could not explain, they commonly call'd a Plaſtick Virtue.

Plaſtron, a Fencing-Maſter's quilted Breaſt-Leather, which ſerves for his Scholars to puſh at.

Plat, as *The Plat Veins of a Horſe*, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder, where a Horſe is uſually blooded.

Plat-band, (in *Architect.*) a ſquare Mould which is ſet at the end of the Architrave of the *Dorick* Order, and paſſes immediately under the *Triglyphs*: It is alſo the *Faſcia* of the *Chambranles*, and the ſame Name is given to ſeveral other Members that have no Ornaments, only a certain Breadth, without much Projecture, or jutting out.

Plat Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Plat-fond, (*Fr.*) a Cieling, eſpecially the flooring above a Portico, or Porch.

Plate, Veſſels made of Gold, or Silver, *&c.* a flat piece of Metal: In old Statutes, a Hoy, or Sea-Veſſel: In *Heraldry*, *Plates* ſignifie the Figure of Balls, or Bullets, when they are Argent, or of a white Colour.

To **Plate**, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as *To Plate Braſs-Money*; alſo to bring any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

Platen or **Platine**, the Plate of a Printer's Preſs.

Platform (in *Architect.*) a row of Beams that bear up the Timber-work of a Roof, and lie on the top of the Wall: Alſo a ſmooth and open Walk on the top of a Building, from whence a fair Proſpect may be taken of the Gardens, or Fields lying near it; a flat Roof that is not arched.

In *Fortification*, **Platform** is a Place made level on the Rampart, for the planting of a Battery of Cannon: Alſo the whole Work raiſed on a re-entring Angle. See *Battery.*

Platform or **Diſope**, (in a Man of War) is a Place on the lower Deck of ſuch a Ship behind the Main Maſt, and round about the Main Capſtan, where, in the time of Service, Proviſion is made to take Care of the Wounded Men.

Platick Aſpect, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Ray caſt from one Planet to the Body of another, not exactly, but only within the Orb of its Light, ſo that this Aſpect takes up more room than the Partile, which is confin'd to the ſame Degree. See *Partile Aſpect.*

Plato, an excellent Philoſopher, and chief of the Academicks, who was at firſt call'd *Ariſtocles*, and Sirnam'd *Plato*, from his great Fore-head and broad Shoulders: He was the moſt famous of all *Socrates*'s Diſciples, and ſtyl'd the Divine. To improve his Knowledge, he travell'd into *Italy* and *Egypt*, and is thought to have read the Books of *Moſes.*

Platonick, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

Platonick Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the ſame with *Regular Bodies*: Which See.

Platonick Year, the ſpace of 36000 Years.

Platts, (in Sea-Affairs) flat Ropes made of weaved Rope-yarn, to keep the Cable in the Hawſe from galling; they are likewiſe us'd in Anchor-ſtocks to ſave the Pendant of the Fore-ſheat from galling againſt the Anchor. *Platts* are alſo a ſort of Braſs-Compaſſes made uſe of by Seamen on Charts and Maps.

Platycoriaſis, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when the Sight or Apple is broken and ſpread, ſo that it cannot be cured.

Platyphyllon, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Platyſma, (in *Surgery*) a broad Linnen-cloth to be put upon Sores.

Platyſma Myodes. See *Myodes Platyſma.*

† A **Plaudite**, (*Lat.*) a clapping of Hands, in token of Approbation of any Action, *&c.* properly of a Stage-Play.

Plauſible, that ſeems to deſerve Applauſe, or a favourable Reception; ſeemingly fair and lawful, colourable.

Plea, Excuſe: In a Law-ſenſe, it is that which either Party alledges for himſelf in Court.

Foreign Plea, that whereby Matter is produc'd in any Court which may be try'd in another.

Pleas of the Crown, all Suits in the King's Name for Offences committed againſt his Crown and Dignity, or his Crown and Peace; as Treaſons, Felonies, Miſpriſions of either and Mayhem. *Pleas of the Crown of Scotland* are ſuch as relate to Robbery, Rape, Murder, and wilful Fire.

Common Pleas, thoſe that are held between Common Perſons, yet according to the general Definition they muſt comprehend all others, tho' the King be a Party.

The **Court of Common Pleas**, a Court kept for the hearing and determining of thoſe Cauſes, by certain Judges belonging to that Court. See *Common.*

Clerk of the Pleas, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, in whoſe Office, the Officers of that Court ought to ſue, or be ſued upon any Action.

To **Plead**, to put in a Plea, or defend one's ſelf at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

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Pleadings, (in a Law-ſenſe) are all the Sayings of the Parties, after the Count or Declaration, *viz.* whatever is contain'd in the Bar, Replication and Rejoynder.

Pleaſant, delightful, agreeable, merry, witty.

To **Pleaſe**, to content or ſatisfy, to be complaiſant to, or to humour; to be pleaſed, or be willing.

Pleaſurable, pleaſant or agreeable.

Pleaſure, Content, Joy, Delight, Diverſion; alſo good Turn, Kindneſs, Service, Will.

To **Pleaſure**, to do one a Pleaſure, to give Content, to oblige, to humour.

Plebania or **Plebanalis Eccleſia**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more ſubordinate Chappels.

Plebanus, a Rural Dean, ſo call'd becauſe the Deaneries were commonly united to the *Plebaniæ*, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular Diſtrict.

Plebeian, one of the Commonalty, a mean Perſon.

Plebiſcitum, (among the *Romans*) was a Statute or Law made by conſent of the People, without the Senate; an Order of the Commons.

Pledge, Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To **Pledge**, to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To **Pledge one**, to be Surety, or engage that he ſhall receive no Harm whilſt he is drinking; an ancient Cuſtom ſaid to be firſt occaſion'd by the Outragiouſneſs of the *Danes* heretofore in *England*, who often us'd to ſtab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pledges, (in Common-Law) are Sureties either Real or Perſonal, which the Plaintiff finds to proſecute his Suit.

Pledgery or **Pleggery**, Suretiſhip, an Undertaking or Anſwering for.

Pledget or **Pleget**, a kind of flat Tent for a Wound; alſo a piece of Rag folded up, which the Surgeon applies after letting Blood.

Plegiis Acquietandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Surety, againſt one for whom he is Surety, if he neglect to pay the Money at the Day appointed.

Pleiades, (*Gr.*) the Seven Stars which are near together towards the eighteenth Degree of the Sign *Taurus*.

Plenarty, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in Common-Law, when a Benefice is ſupply'd, being directly contrary to *Vacation*, which ſignifies its being void.

Plenary, (*Lat.*) full, entire and perfect; as *A Plenary Indulgence*.

Plenilunium, the full Moon.

Plenipotency, (*Lat.*) full Power.

Plenipotential, belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

Plenipotentiary, an Ambaſſadour or Commiſſioner, that receives full Power and Authority from a Prince or State, to treat with others to whom he is ſent, and conclude upon all Points contain'd in his Commiſſion.

Plenift, a Philoſopher that admits of no *Vacuum*.

Plenitude, Fulneſs; as *A Plenitude of Grace*. In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Plethory*; which See.

Plenteous or **Plentiful**, abundant, fruitful, great.

Plenty, Abundance, great Store.

Pleonaſmus, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a Word, which is call'd *Proſtheſis*, or in the middle, termed *Epenthefis*, or to the end, named *Paragoge*. In *Rhetorick*, *Pleonaſmus* is a Figure wherein ſome ſuperfluous Words are added to expreſs the Earneſtneſs of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter; as *I ſaw it with theſe Eyes*.

Pleſance, (old Word) Pleaſure or Delight.

Plethora or **Plethory**, (*Gr.*) a Fulneſs, or too great abounding of the Humours, eſpecially of the Blood.

Plethoritic, troubled with a Plethory, full of Humours, purſy.

Plethron, a *Greek* Meaſure, containing a fifth Part of a Furlong, or 100 Foot.

Plevin, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Warrant or Aſſurance.

Pleura, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Membrane, or Skin which covers the In-ſide of the Cheſt, ſticking to the Ribs.

Pleuritis, the Pleurify, an Inflammation of that Membrane, and of the Muſcles lying between the Ribs, attended with a continual Feaver, Stitches in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and ſometimes ſpitting of Blood.

Pleuritis Notha, a Baſtard Pleurify, whoſe Symptoms are not ſo violent, and which in ſome Reſpects differs from the former.

Pleuron, a Side or Rib.

Pleurothopnæa, a Diſeaſe of the Side, when the Patient cannot fetch his Breath unleſs he ſits upright.

Plexus, (*Lat.*) a weaving or platting together.

Plexus Choroides, (in *Anat.*) an admirable Contexture, or weaving together of ſmall Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus Nervoſus, is when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus Reticularis, the ſame as *Plexus Choroides*.

Pliable or **Pliant**, that bends eaſily, ſupple, yielding, eaſy to be perſwaded, ready to obey.

Plica, (*Lat.*) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle: Alſo a Diſeaſe riſe among the *Polanders*, which cauſes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail; beſides that they are crooked-back'd, have their looſe Joynts, breed Lice, and are troubled with other Symptoms.

Plight, State and Condition of the Body; as *To be in good Plight or Caſe*. In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for an Eſtate, with the Habit and Quality of the Land.

To **Plight**, to engage or promiſe ſolemnly; as *To plight one's Faith and Troth*.

Plintus or **Plinthis**, (*Gr.*) a Brick or ſquare Tile: In *Architecture*, *Plinth* is a flat ſquare Member, otherwiſe call'd the *Slipper*, which ſerves for the Foundation of the Baſe or Foot of a Pillar: The *Abacus*, or upper part of the *Tuſcan* Pillar, is likewiſe termed a *Plinth* by *Vitruvius*, and the Word is ſtill us'd for a like Member about the Chapiter of a Pillar, but then 'tis always call'd *The Plinth of the Capital*. The ſame Name is alſo ſometimes given to a thick Wall, in which there are two or three Rows of Bricks plac'd in Form of a Flat-band.

Plistobolinda, Raffling, a kind of Game at Dice, wherein he that throws moſt takes up all.

Plistolochia, a ſort of wild Mallow, an Herb.

Plita Terræ, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Plight or Bighel, a ſmall Portion or Spot of Ground.

Plite, an ancient Meaſure, ſuch as our Yard or Ell; as *A Plight of Lawn*, An. 3. *Ed.* 4.

Plocamos Mûris, (*Gr.*) a Shrub that grows in the Sea like Coral.

Plote, a binding, tying or winding about: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, in which a Word is ſo repeated by way of *Emphaſis*, that it not only expreſſes the thing ſignify'd, but alſo the Quality of it; as *In that great Victory*, Cæſar *was* Cæſar; *i. e.* a mighty Conqueror.

To **Plot**, to labour earneſtly in a Buſineſs; to have one's Head full of it.

Plunkets, a kind of coarſe Woollen Cloth mention'd in ſome Statutes.

Plot, a Deſign, Device or Contrivance; a Spot of Ground; alſo the ſame with a Sea-chart.

To **Prick a Plot**, (among Sailers) is to note down the Traverſe of the Ship's Way, and after due Obſervation, to make a ſmall Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is ſuppos'd to be at that time.

Plotton, (in the Art of War) a ſmall ſquare Body of Musketeers, ſuch as is uſually drawn out of a Battallion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to ſtrengthen the Angles: The Term is corruptly taken from the *French* Word *Peloton*, *i. e.* a Clew or Bottom of Thread: Alſo ſuch a Knot of Men.

Plover, a Bird of a brown Colour ſpotted with Yellow, about the Bigneſs of a Pigeon, much coveted by thoſe that love Dainties.

Plough or **Plow**, a well known Engine to till the Ground with: In the Weſtern Parts of *England*, it is alſo taken for a Team of Horſe or Oxen: Alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Seamen, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

Plough-Alms, a Penny which every Plough-Land anciently paid to the Church.

Plough-Land, the ſame with a Hide of Land. See *Hide*.

Plough-man's Spikenard, a ſort of Herb.

Plough-Monday, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth Day*, when our North-Country Plough-men draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-money to drink: In other Parts, if the Plough-man after that Day's Work, come with his Goad or Whip to the Kitchen-hatch, and cry *Cock in the Pot*, before the Maid ſays, *Cock on the Dung-hill*, he gains a Cock for *Shrove-Tueſday*.

Pluck, the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep, which are uſually ſold together.

Plug, a great wooden Peg, to ſtop the bottom of a Ciſtern or Cask.

Plumaceoli, (*Lat.*) Bolſter's us'd by Surgeons, the ſame as *Splenia*.

Plumage, the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers: In *Falconry*, it is taken for the Feathers under a Hawk's Wing.

Plumb-Line, **Plumb-Rule**, or **Plummet**, an Inſtrument us'd by Carpenters, Maſons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, *&c.* ſtand upright.

Plumbagine, Lead naturally mingled with Silver: *Artificial Plumbagine* is pure Lead turn'd almoſt into Aſhes by the Vehemency of Fire.

Plumbago, (*Lat.*) Plumbagine; alſo the Herb Lead-wort or Arſe-ſmart.

Plumbum, Lead, a ſort of Metal.

Plumbum Uſtum, (*i. e.* burnt Lead) a Chymical Compoſition made of two parts of Lead, and one part of Sulphur or Brimſtone melted in a Crucible or Pot, and turn'd to a black Powder.

Plume, a Set of Oſtridge-Feathers prepar'd for Ornament: In *Falconry*, the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which ſhews her Conſtitution.

Among Herbaliſts, **Plume** is taken for that part of the Seed of a Plant, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk, being divided at its looſe End into ſeveral Pieces cloſely bound together like a Bunch of Feathers: In Corn, it is that part which ſhoots out towards the ſmaller End of the Seed, and thence by ſome is call'd the *Acroſpire*.

Plume-Allum, a kind of Talk, a Mineral.

Plume-ſtriker, a Pick-thank or Flatterer, ſo call'd from pulling or bruſhing Feathers or Hairs off from other Mens Cloaths.

To **Plume**, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off.

Pluming, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk ſeizes a Fowl, and pulls the Feathers from its Body.

Plummer, one that deals, or works in Lead.

Plummet, a Plumb-line us'd by Carpenters, Maſons, *&c.* alſo an Inſtrument to ſound the Depth of the Sea.

To **Plunder**, (*Dutch*) to rob, ſpoil, or take away by Violence; as Soldiers do in time of War.

Plunge, Trouble, Incumbrance; as *To put to a Plunge*, *To be in a great Plunge*.

To **Plunge**, to dip over Head and Ears.

Plungeon or **Diver**, a ſort of Water-fowl.

Plunket-Colour, a kind of blew Colour.

Plural, belonging to many; as *The Plural Number*, a Term us'd in *Grammar*, when more than one Perſon or Thing is expreſs'd. See *Singular Number*.

Plurality, greater Part, or greater Number; as *A Plurality of Votes*, *Opinions*, *Worlds*, &c.

Plurality of Benefices, is when a Parſon has two, three, or more Spiritual Livings.

Pluries, the Name of a Writ that goes out in the third Place, after the Original Writ call'd *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* have been iſſu'd without any Effect.

Plush, a kind of Silk-Manufacture.

Pluvial, a Prieſt's Veſtment or Cope.

Pluvialis, (*Lat.*) the Plover, a Bird ſo call'd becauſe it delights in Places wet with Showers of Rain and Marſhes.

† **Pluvious**, that abounds in, or cauſes Rain; rainy, ſhowery.

To **Ply**, to give one's Mind to, or to be intent upon a thing; alſo to tend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, after the manner of Coach-men, Water-men and Porters.

Pneuma, (*Gr.*) a Puff or Blaſt of Wind, Breath, Spirit.

Pneumatical or **Pneumatick**, belonging to Wind, windy; it is more eſpecially apply'd to ſuch Engines as are mov'd or us'd by means of Air or Wind; as the Air-Pump, *&c.*

Pneumatocele or **Phyſocele**, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the *Scrotum* is ſtretch'd out with Wind; it is alſo call'd *Hernia Ventoſa* in *Latin*.

Pneumatodes, a fetching the Breath ſhort.

Pneumatomphalus, a Swelling in the Navel, occaſion'd by Wind.

Pneumatoſis, the breeding of Animal Spirits, which is perform'd in the Barky Subſtance of the Brain.

Pneumon, the Lungs.

Pnigalium, a Diſeaſe call'd the Night-mare.

Pnigites, a ſort of flat black Earth, the Taſte of which is like that of Vitriol.

Pnigmus, ſtrangling or choaking.

To **Poach** or **Poche**, to boil Eggs: Alſo to deſtroy Game by unlawful means; as by laying Snares, Gins, *&c.*

Poade of Ruſſia, a Weight containing 40 Pounds.

Pocard, a kind of Water-fowl.

Pock, a Scab of the Small-pox.

Pocket of Wool, the Quantity of half a Sack. See *Sack of Wool* and *Sarplar*.

Pockified or **Pocky**, that has got the *French*-Pox.

Pockwood-tree, an *Indian* Tree, the Wood of which is brought over in great Quantities, by reaſon of its great Virtue and Uſe in Phyſick, being of a diſſolving and cleanſing Quality.

Poconis, a ſort of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, of admirable Efficacy to aſſwage Swellings and Aches.

Pod, the Husk of any Pulſe.

Podagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Feet.

Podagra Lini, the Herb Dodder, or With-wind.

Podders, poor People employ'd to gather Peaſe, Peaſe-cod Gatherers.

Podeſta

Podesta or **Podestare**, *(Ital.)* a kind of Magistrate that sees Justice done in several free Cities of *Italy*; as at *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c.

Poder, *(Lat.)* the Fundament, or Breech.

Poem, a piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses.

Poesy or **Poetry**, a Poet's Work, the Art of making Verses.

Poet, one that writes, or makes Verses.

Poetaster, a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhimer.

Poetess, a female Poet, a Woman skill'd in Poetry.

Poetical or **Poetick**, belonging to Poetry, having the Air of Poesy.

Poetical Rising and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who generally refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun, and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting, *viz. Acronychal* or *Acronyctal*, *Cosmical*, and *Heliacal*: Which See under those Articles.

Poetry. See *Poesy*.

Poge, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

Pogonias, *(Gr.)* a sort of Comet, or Blazing-Star with a Beard.

Poinant, *(Fr.)* sharp, tart, biting; Satyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

Point, the sharp end of any thing, an Head or chief Matter, a Mark of Distinction; also a sort of Needle-work.

In *Geometry*, a **Point** is defin'd to be the beginning of Magnitude, and conceiv'd so small as to have no Parts; being the same in Quantity as an Unite in Number.

In *Navigation*, **Point** is the 32d part of the Mariner's Compass, containing 11 Degrees, 15 Minutes; the half of which, *viz.* 5 Degr. 38 Min. is call'd *a Half-point*; and the half of this last, being 2 Degr. 49 Min. is termed a *Quarter-point*: So that sailing by the Compass, is sailing upon a Point.

The Sea-men also call the utmost End of any Cape, or Head-land, running out into the Sea, *a Point*; and when 'tis said, *Two Points are one in another*, the meaning is, they are just so in a right Line one against another, that the Innermost is hinder'd from being seen by the Outermost.

Point of Concourse, (in *Opticks*) is that Point where the visual Rays, inclining towards each other, and being sufficiently lengthen'd, meet together, are united in the middle, and cross the *Axis*: This Point is commonly call'd the *Focus*, and sometimes the *Point of Convergence*.

Point of Concurrence, (in *Perspective*) is the same as the *Principal Point*: Which See.

Point of Divergence. See *Virtual Focus*.

Point of Incidence, (in *Opticks*) is that Point on the Surface of a Glass or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

Point of Inflection of a Curve. See *Inflection-Point*.

Point Principal, a Term in *Perspective*. See *Principal Point*.

Point Sensible, (according to Mr. *Lock*) is the least Particle of Matter, or Space that can be discern'd, and which to the quickest Sight is about thirty Seconds of a Circle, whereof the Eye is the Center.

Point Champain, or **Point Champion Tenn**, (in *Heraldry*) is an Abatement of Honour, belonging to one that kills his Prisoner of War after Quarter demanded, and his Commander's Leave to give it.

Point Dexter parted Tenn, another Abatement due to a Braggadochio, that boasts of more than he did, or can do.

Point Plain Sanguine, an Abatement proper for a Liar that tells false Stories to his Soveraign.

Point in Point Sanguine, a Mark of Diminution which belongs to one that is lazy, or slothful in the Wars.

Point in, is when two Piles are born in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together in any part of the Escutcheon.

Points, are also several Places in an Escutcheon that have different Names, according to the Diversity of their Situation, *viz.* the Dexter-Chief Point, the Middle-Chief, the Sinister-Chief, the Honour-Point, the Fesse-point, the Nombril-Point, the Dexter-Base, the Middle-Base, and the Sinister-Base: Which See in their proper Places.

Points of Station, (in *Astron.*) those Degrees of the Zodiack, in which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

Point-Blank, (in *Gunnery*) is when the Piece being levell'd, the Shot, or Bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked Line, as Bombs and High rais'd Random-shots do. The Term is deriv'd from the *French* Word *Blanc*, *i. e.* a White, or Mark to shoot at: Whence it is commonly taken for directly, positively, or absolutely; as *He told me point-blank, he would take it.*

To **Point**, to make sharp at the end, to mark with Points and Stops, to shew with the Finger.

To **Point a Cannon**, to level it against a Place.

Pointing the Cable, (in Sea-Language) is when the Strands of a Cable about two Foot from the End, being untwisted to make *Sinnet*, are laid one over the other again, and made all fast together, with a piece of Marlin, or small Line; which is done to keep the Cable from ravelling out, as also that none of it may be cut off and stole away.

Poirre or **Poyre**, *(Fr.)* an Herb call'd white-Beets.

To **Poise**, to weigh with the Hand, to put into an equal Ballance.

Poison, whatsoever is able to break and destroy the orderly Disposition of the Body and its Humours, or else to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To **Poison**, to give Poison, to infect, to corrupt, to marr or spoil.

To **Poison a Piece**, a Term in *Gunnery*. See To *Cloy* and to *Nail*.

Poitral, a Breast-plate, or an Horse's Breast-Leather.

Poitrel, a Tool, with the sharp end of which Letters are engrav'd, and rubb'd out with the broad end.

Poke, a Bag. *Pokes* were also a sort of long-sleev'd Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden by *Philip Repingdon* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Dom.* 1410.

Polaque, a kind of Vessel us'd on the Mediterranean Sea.

Polar, *(Lat.)* belonging to the Points call'd Poles.

Polar Circles, (in *Astron.*) two lesser Circles of the Sphere, which are parallel to the Equator, and at an equal Distance of 23½ Degrees from the Polar Points or Poles of the World, and the *Tropicks*: One of these Polar Circles about the North Pole is usually termed the *Arctick* Circle, and the other about the South Pole the *Antarctick*; which See.

Polar Dial, is that whose Plane is parallel to some great Circle that passes thro' the Poles; so that the Pole is neither raised above, nor depressed below the Plane.

Polar Projection, a Representation of the Globe of Heaven or Earth, drawn on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles.

Polar Star. See *Pole-Star*.

Polarity, the Property of the Magnet or Load-stone,

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ſtone, or of a piece of Iron touch'd by it, to point towards the Poles of the World.

Pole, a long Stick: In meaſuring, it is the ſame with *Pearch* or *Rod*, or as ſome call it *Lugg*: By *Stat.* 35 *Eliz.* this Meaſure is a length of 16 Foot and a half, but in ſome Countreys it conſiſts of 18 Foot, and is called *Woodland*-Meaſure; in ſome Places of 21 Foot termed *Church-Meaſure*; and in others of 24 Foot, under the Name of *Foreſt-Meaſure*.

In Mathematicks, **Pole** is a Point 90 Degrees diſtant from the Plane of any Circle, and in a Line perpendicularly rais'd in its Centre, which Line is called the *Axis*.

Pole of a Glaſs (in *Opticks*,) is the thickeſt part of a Convex, or the thinneſt of a Concave Glaſs, and if the Glaſs be truly ground, 'twill be exactly in the middle of its Surface: 'Tis alſo ſometimes called the *Vertex* of the Glaſs.

Poles of the World, are the two ends of the imaginary *Axis* or Right Line, about which the Sphere of the Univerſe is conceiv'd to move or turn. One of theſe is call'd the North or *Arctick* Pole, from its nearneſs to the Conſtellation nam'd *Arctos* in *Greek*, *i. e.* the Bear; and the other the South or *Antarctick* Pole, becauſe it is oppoſite to the former.

Poles of the Ecliptick or **Zodiack** are Points in the Solſticial Colure 23 Degrees 30 Minutes diſtant from the Poles of the World; thro' which all Circles of Longitude in the Heavens do paſs, as the Hour-Circles do through the Poles of the Equator.

Poles of the Equator or **Equinoctial**, are the ſame with thoſe of the World.

Poles of the Horizon, are the points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Poles of a Dial, All Dials whether they be Upright or Reclining, are *Horizontal* Dials in ſome parts of the Earth; and the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of that *Horizon* are the Poles of that Dial.

Pole-ſtar, a Star in the Tail of the Conſtellation of *Cynoſura* or the leſſer Bear, ſo call'd becauſe it is not above 2 Degrees and a half diſtant from the North Pole of the World, and ſeems to the naked Eyes as if it were exactly in that Point.

Poledavies, a kind of courſe Canvas us'd by Sales-men, in making up their Wares.

Poleine, a ſort of Shooe pick'd and turn'd up at the Toe, they firſt came in faſhion in the time of K. *William* II. and under *Richard* II. were ty'd up to the Knees with Gold and Silver Chains.

Polemonia or **Polemonium**, (*Gr.*) wild Sage, an Herb.

Polemical or **Polemick**, Controverſial, belonging to Controverſy or Diſpute; as *Polemical Logick*, *Polemical Divinity*, &c.

Polemicks, Diſputations, Treatiſes, or Diſcourſes about controverſial Points, ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Polemos*, *i. e.* War or Strife, by reaſon of the jars and ſquabbles that uſually ariſe about ſuch Points.

Poleta (in old *Latin* Writers) the Ball of a Dog's Foot which is often cut out, in thoſe that range about a Foreſt.

Policy, (*Gr.*) the Government of Church and State, a prudent managing of Affairs, Conduct, Addreſs, cunning Way.

Policy of Inſurance, an Inſtrument or Writing, given upon a certain Conſideration, by the Inſurers of Ships, Goods, Houſes, *&c.* to Merchants or others, obliging them to pay the Summ inſured in caſe of Loſs.

To **Poliſh**, (*Lat.*) to ſmooth, to make clear or bright, to burniſh; to civilize, to refine one's Manners.

Poliſhable, that may be poliſhed.

Poliſher, he or ſhe that poliſhes, alſo a Poliſhing-Iron.

Polite, well poliſhed, neat; or exact, well-bred, accompliſhed, genteel.

Political, belonging to Policy; or Civil Government.

Political Day. See *Day*.

Politician, a States-man, a Perſon ſkill'd in the Art of Governing, or that paſſes a true Judgment of it. Sometimes it is taken in an ill Senſe, for one that is full of crafty Tricks, cunning Shifts, Artifices and Intrigues.

Politick, belonging to Politicks; crafty, ſubtil, cunning.

Politicks, the Art of governing a State or Commen-wealth, Policy, Addreſs, Subtilty; alſo a Book, or Treatiſe of Political Affairs.

Politure, a poliſhing or trimming, Politeneſs, Neatneſs.

Polity, Government; as *Eccleſiaſtical Polity*.

Polium, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Poley*, good to open ſtoppages of the Spleen and Liver, as alſo to provoke Urine and the Courſes.

Poll, a Head: Alſo a ſetting down the Names of thoſe that have a right to Vote, at the publick Election of Magiſtrates, *&c.*

To **Poll**, to ſhave the Head: Alſo to take a Poll, to ſet down the Names and reckon up the Number of Perſons concern'd in an Election, in order to know which of the Competitours has moſt Votes.

Poll-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is aſſeſs'd by the Poll or Head, to pay a certain Summ of Money, according to his Quality, Degree, or Employment.

Pollard, a Chevin or Chubfiſh: Alſo a Stag or Male Deer, that has muſen'd or caſt its Head; alſo a ſort of Bran, with ſome Meal amongſt it; alſo a kind of baſe Coin, which with *Crocards*, *Stadings*, &c. have been long ſince prohibited and diſus'd.

Pollard or **Pollenger**, (in *Husbandry*) an old Tree that has been often lopped, and ſo diſtinguiſh'd from a Timber-Tree.

Polled Deed. See *Deed Poll*.

Poller, (*Lat.*) the Thumb of the Hand, or the great Toe of the Foot; alſo a Thumb's breadth, an Inch in Meaſure.

Pollinctor, an Embalmer of Dead Bodies, one that by waſhing them with ſweet Ointments, *&c.* prepares them for their Burial; an Undertaker.

To **Pollute**, to defile or make filthy, to corrupt or ſtain.

Pollution, Polluting, Defilement, Uncleanneſs.

Pollution Nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the Night, during one's Sleep.

Pollux, a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude or Light, in the Sign *Gemini*.

To **Polt**, (Country-Word) to beat, bang, or thraſh.

Poltroon, (*Fr.*) a Coward, or Hen-hearted Fellow.

Polyacanthos, (*Gr.*) a certain rough Herb with many Prickles, the Star-thiſtle or Caltrop.

Polyacouſticks, Inſtruments contrived to multiply Sounds, as *Polyſcopes* or multiplying Glaſſes do the Images of Sounds.

Polyanthemum, a Plant with many Flowers; Crow-foot, Gold-cup, or Gold-knap, Batchelors-button.

Polychreſton, a Soveraign Remedy fit for many Diſeaſes: Alſo a kind of Chymical Salt, or a general Furnace that may be us'd for moſt ſorts of Operations.

Polychronius, a Diſeaſe that afflicts the Patient for a long time.

Polycnemon, an Herb like wild Savoury, or Organy.

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Polyedron or **Polyedrous Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Body contained under, or conſiſting of many Sides.

Polygala or **Polygalon**, the Herb Milk-wort, an handful of which ſteep'd in Wine purges Choler by Stool.

Polygalactos, abounding with Milk.

Polygamy, a being marry'd to ſeveral Wives, or Husbands at the ſame time.

Polygarchy, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many.

Polyglott, that is of many Languages, as, *The Polyglott Bible*, a *Polyglott Dictionary*.

Polyglotta, the *American* Mock-bird, ſo call'd becauſe it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and ſurpaſſes all in the ſweetneſs of its Voice.

Polygon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of many Angles and Sides, *i. e.* ſuch an one as has more than four or five Angles; being either Regular or Irregular: Alſo a ſpot of Ground of that Figure, which is, or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art.

Regular Polygon, is that whoſe Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular Polygon, is a Polygon which has unequal Sides and Angles.

Exterior Polygon, (in *Fortif.*) the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmoſt Angle to another; or it is the diſtance of one outward Point of a Baſtion to the Point of another, reckon'd quite round the Work.

Interior Polygon, the main Body of the Work or Place, excluding the Out-works; or the diſtance between the Centers of ſeveral Baſtions.

Polygonal Numbers, ſuch as are the Aggregates or Summs of a *Series*, or Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion beginning with Unity, and ſo plac'd that they repreſent the Figure of a *Polygon*.

Polygonaton, the Herb Solomon's Seal, which is of a binding quality, good for Wounds and the Falling-ſickneſs; as alſo to ſtop Fluxes, and cement broken Bones.

Polygonoides, an Herb having Leaves like Laurel, and good againſt the biting of Serpents.

Polygonum, Polygony or Knot graſs, an Herb chiefly us'd for ſtopping all ſorts of Fluxes, Wounds, Ulcers, and Inflammations of the Eyes.

Polygophora, Drinks, or Liquors full of excellent Spirits.

Polygram, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that conſiſts of a great Number of Lines.

Polygrammos, a kind of Jaſper ſtone with many white ſtreaks.

Polyhedron. See *Polyedron*.

Polyhiſtor, a learned knowing Man that hath read much; alſo a Title of *Solinus*'s Book, *q. d.* a Collection of Hiſtories.

Polyphyton, the leſſer Centaury; an Herb.

Polyhymnia or **Polymnia**, one of the nine Muſes, who preſided over the Hymns and Songs that were play'd on the Lute and Harp.

Polymitarius, an Embroiderer, a Worker with Silk and Gold in Tiſſue or Tapeſtry.

Polymorphum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, ſo call'd from the Diverſity of its Shape.

Polyneuron, the Herb Ribwort-Plantain, ſo nam'd by reaſon of the great number of its ſmall Fibres or Strings.

Polynomial or **Multinomial Roots**, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are compos'd of many Names, Parts, or Members.

Polypetalous Flower, (among Herbaliſts) the Flower of a Plant conſiſting of many, or more than ſix diſtinct Flower-leaves, which are ſet round to form it, and fall off ſingly.

Polyphon, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument that has many Strings and Sounds.

Polypodes, Sows, or Hog-lice; a ſort of Inſects.

Polypodium, Polypody or Oak-fern, an Herb ſo call'd from the great Number of its Roots and Leaves, which purge gently; being very proper for ſtoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.*

Polyptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that is declined with many Caſes: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun, or Tenſes of the ſame Verb, are us'd in the conjoyned Clauſes; as,

Cedere juſſit aquam, juſſa receſſit aqua.

Polypus, the Pourcontrel, a kind of Fiſh that has a great many Feet, and changes its Colour like the Place where it is: Alſo a lump of ſpungy Fleſh ariſing in the hollow of the Noſtrils, which ſometimes has many diſtinct Branches or Feet, that reach either to the out-ſide of the Noſe or to the in-ſide of the Mouth.

Polypyrenous Fruit, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Fruit of Trees, Herbs, *&c.* as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it.

Polyrrhizon, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb with many thick Roots. See *Piſtolochia*.

Polyſarcia, bigneſs, or groſſneſs of Body.

Polyſcope, a multiplying Glaſs that repreſents to the Eye one Object as many.

Polyſpaſton, a Windlaſs with many Pulleys or Truckles: In *Mathematicks*, it is the ſame as the *Trochlea* or Pulley: In *Surgery*, a kind of Engine for the ſetting of Joynts.

Polyſpermæ Plantæ, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Plants or Herbs that have more than four Seeds, which ſucceed each Flower, without any certain Order or Number.

Polyſpermos, abounding with Seed.

Polyſyllabical, belonging to a Polyſyllable, or having many Syllables.

Polyſyllabical Eccho's. See *Tautological Eccho's*.

Polyſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word that conſiſts of more than three Syllables.

Polyſyndeton, a Figure of Speech that abounds with Conjunctions copulative; as,

Fataque, fortunaſque virûm, moreſque, manuſque.

Polytrichon or **Polytrix**, the Herb Maiden-hair; alſo a precious Stone with greeniſh Hairs.

Polytrophia, much Nouriſhment.

Polytrophus. See *Oligotrophus*.

Polyzonos, a precious Stone, with many white Circles about it.

Pomada, (*Ital.*) a kind of Exerciſe, which is to vault over a Wooden Horſe, laying one Hand only on the Pummel of the Saddle.

Pomander, (in *Dutch* **Pomamber**, *q. d.* an Apple of Amber) a little round Ball made of ſeveral fragrant Perfumes, to ſmell to or hang about the Wriſt; a Roll of Perfume, a Muſk-Ball.

Pomatum, a ſweet Ointment made of the Apples call'd Pome-waters, and Hog's Lard; it is commonly us'd for Chaps or roughneſs of the Skin.

To **Pome**, (among Gardiners) to grow into a round Head; as *a Cabbage that begins to pome.*

Pome-citron, a Fruit ſomewhat like a Lemmon, but much larger, the Peel of which is us'd in Cordials againſt Poiſon and all infectious Diſeaſes.

Pome-granate or **Pomgranate**, a round Fruit ſo call'd from its being full of Grains, or becauſe it grows chiefly in *Granada*, a Country of *Spain*; the Rind and Kernels are of great uſe in Phyſick, ſerving to comfort and ſtrengthen the Bowels, *&c.*

Pome-

Pome-Paradiſe, a Fruit call'd a *John*-Apple.

Pome-water, a large ſort of Apple full of a very ſweet Juice.

Pomelegyle, (old Word) the dapple gray Colour.

Pomellum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pommel or round Ball, ſet on the top of a Building.

Pomey, (in *Heraldry*) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour.

Pomiferous Plants, (according to Mr. *Ray*) ſuch as bear the largeſt Fruit cover'd with a thick hard Rind or Bark, as a Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Gourd, *&c.* in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from the *Bacciferous Herbs* that only have a thin Skin over the Fruit.

Pomiferous Trees, are thoſe that have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit ſhap'd like an Apple or Pear.

Pommel, the round knob on a Saddle-bow, or on the Hilt of a Sword.

To **Pommel**, to maul, bang, or beat ſoundly.

Pomœrium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*,) a certain ſpace about the Walls of a City or Town, as well within as on the out-ſide, where it was not allow'd to plough or build Houſes, for fear of hind'ring the defence of the Place.

Pomona, a Nymph of *Latium* reckon'd to be the Goddeſs of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to ſeveral Treatiſes of Fruit-trees.

Pomp, (*Gr.*) Glory, Grandeur, or State, ſuch as appears in publick Shews; Pageantry, Vanity of Worldly Things.

Pompets, Printers Balls, with which they lay the Ink on the Chace or frame of Letters.

Pompholygodes, (*Gr.*) Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which happen when the Body is puffed up or full of Pain.

Pompholyx, a Bubble of Water: Alſo a ſmall and light Spark, which whilſt Braſs is trying flies upwards and ſticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-houſe; this Subſtance by reaſon of its drying quality is often us'd againſt Cankers, malignant Ulcers, Rheums of the Eyes, *&c.*

Pompilos, a kind of Fiſh that ſwims with its Belly upwards.

Pompion or **Pumpkin**, a ſort of Fruit of the nature of Melons.

Pompous, (*Gr.*) full of Pomp, magnificent, ſtately, glorious, lofty.

Pomum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit.

Pomum Adami, (in *Anat.*) a knob in the foreſide of the Throat, being the convex part of the firſt Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Larynx* nam'd *Scutiformis*: It is ſo call'd as being fooliſhly taken for a piece of the Apple ſtuck in *Adam*'s Throat as a part of his Puniſhment, and afterwards derived to his Poſterity, alſo the name of a ſort of Orange.

Pomum Amoris or **Pomum Aureum**, Apple of Love, an Herb ſo call'd for its fair and lovely Appearance.

Pomum Odoriferum, a ſweet Ball, or Roll of Perfume.

Pond-weed, an Herb that grows in Ponds, or marſhy Grounds.

To **Ponder**, to weigh in Mind, to conſider.

Ponderoſity or **Ponderouſneſs**, (*Lat.*) Weightineſs, Heavineſs.

Ponderous, Weighty, Subſtantial, Maſſy, as *Gold is more ponderous than Silver*. In *Aſtrology*, thoſe Planets are ſaid *To be ponderous*, that move ſlowly like a Man under a Burden; as *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, which in their daily Motion can never reach one whole Degree.

Pondo, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Pondus, a Load, Poiſe or Weight, a Pound-weight or twelve Ounces: In our old Records, it ſignifies Poundage, a Duty paid to the King according to the weight of Merchandizes.

Pondus Regis, the Standard-weight appointed by our ancient Kings.

Pone, a Writ by which a Cauſe depending in the County-Court or other Inferiour Court, is remov'd to the *Common Pleas*.

Pone per Vadium, a Writ enjoyning the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at a Day aſſigned.

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Weſtm. 2. cap.* 38. and that of *Articuli ſuper Chartas, cap.* 9. which ſhew what Perſons the Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Aſſizes and Juries, and what not.

Ponendum in Ballium, a Writ commanding a Priſoner to be bailed in Caſes bailable.

Ponendum ſigillum ad Exceptionem, a Writ whereby the King requires the Juſtices to put their Seals to Exceptions laid in by the Defendant againſt the Plaintiff's Declarations, or againſt the Evidence, Verdict, or other Proceedings in Court.

Poniard, (*Fr.*) a Dagger.

Pons, (*Lat.*) a Bridge, a Ladder in a Ship.

Pons Cerebri, a Term us'd by ſome Anatomical Writers, for a certain heap of innumerable Filaments or ſmall Strings proceeding from the more ſolid Subſtance of the Brain; whence all the Nerves take their riſe.

Pont de Jonc & Pont Volant. See *Bridge of Rushes* and *Bridge flying*.

Pontage, a Contribution toward the maintaining or rebuilding of Bridges; alſo Toll taken for that purpoſe of thoſe that paſs over Bridges.

Pontibus Reparandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more Perſons to repair a Bridge that belongs to them.

Ponticum Abſinthium, *Roman* Wormwood, an Herb very good againſt the Dropſie.

Pontifex or **Pontifex Maximus**, the Chief Prieſt among the ancient *Romans*, who was Soveraign Judge in Matters of Religion, and to whoſe care the direction of all Ceremonies was committed; which Title is now given to the Pope or Biſhop of *Rome*.

There were alſo **Pontifices Minores**, or Inferiour *Pontiffs* who were Aſſiſtants to the chief Pontiff; and the Word has been ſince us'd to ſignifie a Biſhop, Prelate, or Prieſt.

Pontifical, belonging to a Pontiff, Biſhop, or Prieſt.

A **Pontifical**, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies.

In **Pontificalibus**, (*i. e.* in Pontifical Ornaments) a Term apply'd to a Prelate or Biſhop, clad in his Epiſcopal Veſtments, with which he performs Divine Service on Feſtival Days; alſo to any Perſon wearing his beſt Apparel or richeſt Attire.

Ponton, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Floating-bridge, a kind of Bridge made of two great Boats plac'd at ſome diſtance one from another, and both plank'd over, as is the ſpace between them, with Rails on the Sides; the whole ſo ſtrong built, as to be ſufficient for tranſporting the Horſe, with the Cannon and Baggage, as well as the Foot-Soldiers.

Pol-evil, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Swelling that grows like a Fiſtula between the Ears and the Nape of the Neck.

Poles-hole, a Place in *Derby-ſhire*, near which is a little Brook conſiſting of both hot and cold Waters which are unmixt, and yet ſo near that a Man may put his Finger and Thumb, one in

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Hot, and the other in Cold, both at the ſame time.

Poop, the Stern or uppermoſt Part of the Ship's Hull, the Deck or Floor of the Round-houſe or Maſter's Cabbin.

Poor-man's Sauce or **Carrier's Sauce**, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very ſmall, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil.

Popæ, (*Lat.*) certain Butcher-Prieſts among the *Romans*, whoſe Buſineſs was to provide and kill the Beaſt offer'd in Sacrifice.

Pope, a Title commonly given to the Biſhop of *Rome*; See *Papa*.

Popedom, the Pope's Dignity or Office.

Popery, the Popiſh, or *Roman*-Catholick Religion.

Popingey or **Popinjay**, a kind of Parret of a greeniſh Colour; alſo an Herb which takes Name from that Bird.

Popiſh, belonging to the Perſon, Principles, or Practices of the Pope.

Poplar, a Tree that delights in marſhy Ground; of which there are two ſorts, one White, and the other Black.

Popleg, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the joynting where the Thigh is joyn'd to the Leg-bone call'd *Tibia*, the Ham of one's Leg behind the Knee.

Poplitea Vena, the Vein of the Ham, which takes riſe from the *Iliacal* Branches of the *Vena Cava*, and ſometimes reaches down the back of the Leg even to the Heel.

Popliteus, by ſome call'd *Subpoplitæus*, a Muſcle of the Leg, which ariſes from the outward Head of the lower *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Tibia* on the In-ſide; this Muſcle aſſiſts the other in bending the *Tibia*, ſerving alſo to turn the Foot and Toes outwards when we ſit with our Knees bended.

Poplitick, belonging to the Ham, as *The Poplitick Vein* or *Muſcle*.

Poppey, a Plant bearing a Flower of a deep red Colour, of great Efficacy to provoke Sleep.

Populace or **Populacy**, the common, or meaner Sort of People.

Populago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Colts-foot.

Popular, belonging to the common People, that courts the Favour of the People; alſo accepted of, or beloved by the People.

Popular Diſeaſe, a Diſtemper that is riſe among the People.

Popularity, an endeavouring to pleaſe the People, the affecting of popular Applauſe.

† **Population**, an unpeopling, laying waſte, or deſtroying.

Populeum, (*Lat.*) an Ointment made of Poplar-buds, of a cooling and allaying Quality.

Populous, full of People.

Populus, (*Lat.*) the People, the common People, the Multitude; alſo the Poplar-Tree, or Aſpen-tree.

Porca, a Sow-pig, a Porket: In old Records, a balk or ridge of Land lying between two Furrows, on which the Corn grows.

Porcaria, the Herb Purſlain; in Doomſ-day Book, it is taken for a Swine-ſty.

Porcelain or **Porcelane**, the chalky Earth, of which *China-ware* is made, which being beaten and ſteept in Water, affords a kind of Cream on the top, and a groſſer Subſtance at the bottom: The former ſerves to make the fineſt Diſhes, and the other the courſer ſort of them. Alſo the Veſſels, or Ware made of that Earth.

Porcellaria or **Porcellia**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Purſlain.

Porcellio, the Chefleep, Sow, or Hog-louſe; an Inſect.

Porcellus, a little Hog, a young Pig. **Porcellus Indicus**, the Guinea-Pig.

Porcetta, a young Sow or Yelt, which never farrow'd but once.

Porch, See **Portico**.

Porcupine, a Creature of the Bigneſs of a Rabbet, arm'd with ſharp Darts and Prickles that reſemble Writing-Pens: It is a ſort of Hedge-hog, bred in *Africa*, but its Briſtles or Quills are much larger than thoſe of *Europe*.

Porcus, (*Lat.*) a Hog.

To **Pore**, to look cloſe, as they do that are ſhort-ſighted.

Pores (*Gr.* in *Philoſ.*) are ſmall void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up.

Pores of the Skin, certain Holes ſo ſmall that they cannot be perceived, wherein the Hair grows, and thro' which Sweat with other Humours and Vapours paſs out inſenſibly.

Porime, (in *Geom.*) a Theorem or Propoſition, ſo eaſie to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt Self-evident.

Porism, a kind of Theorem in Form of a Corollary, which depends upon, or is drawn from ſome other Theorem already demonſtrated: 'Tis alſo commonly taken for a general Theorem diſcover'd by finding out ſome Geometrical Place.

Poriſtick Method, (in *Mathem.*) is that which ſhews when, by what Means, and how many different Ways a Problem may be reſolved.

Porket, a young Hog.

Porocele, a Rupture that proceeds from hard Matter, or from the Stone.

Poromphalus, a brawny piece of Fleſh, or a Stone bunching out in the Navel.

Porosis, the breeding of Callous or hard Matter; a ſoldering, or knitting together of broken Bones.

Porosity, a being porous, or full of Pores.

Poroticks, Medicines, which by their drying, thickening and binding Qualities turn part of the Nouriſhment into Callous or hard Matter.

Porous or **Porose**, full of Pores.

Porphyrion, a Bird of the bigneſs of a Cock, of a blew Colour, with a purple Beak, long Legs, and cloven Feet, having five Claws, the biggeſt of which is in the middle.

Porphyrites, Porphyry, a kind of fine reddiſh Marble, ſpotted with white.

Porphyritis, a Fig of a purple Colour.

Porpoiſe, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Sea-hog.

Porrigo, (*Lat.*) Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard.

Porrum, a Leek, a Plant which provokes Urine and the Courſes, cleanſes the Lungs and Stomach, cures a Cough, ſhortneſs of Breath, *&c.*

Porrus, a Leak; alſo a kind of Wart.

Port, Carriage, Meen, Behaviour: Alſo an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where a Ship may ride ſecure from Storms, for the Convenience of Loading and Unloading. Alſo the Larboard, or left Side of a Ship: Thus a Ship is ſaid *To heel a Port*, when ſhe does not ſwim upright, but leans to the left Side; and *to bring a thing a Port*, is to carry it to the left Side of the Ship.

Port, is alſo a ſort of red Wine, ſo call'd becauſe 'tis brought from *O Porto*, a Haven in *Portugal*.

The **Port**, the Court of the Grand Seignior, or Emperour of the *Turks* at *Conſtantinople*.

Ports or **Port-holes**, are thoſe ſquare Holes in a Ship, thro' which her great Guns are thruſt out.

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Port-Laſt, the ſame as the Gun-walls of a Ship; whence 'tis ſaid, *A Yard is down a Port-Laſt*, when it lies down on the Deck.

Port-Ropes, the Ropes that ſerve to haſe up the Ports of the Ordinance.

Port-Sale, the Sale of Fiſh as ſoon as it is brought into the Harbour; alſo an Out-cry or publick Sale of any Commodity to thoſe that bid moſt.

To **Port**, to carry; as *To port Books about to ſell.*

To **Port the Helm**, (in Sea-Language) is to put the Helm on the Larboard, or left Side of the Ship: But 'tis obſervable that the Sea-men never ſay *Larboard the Helm*, which is the ſame thing; becauſe the Words *Starboard* and *Larboard*, being of a near Sound in caſe of Haſte, the one might be miſtaken for the other.

Porta, (*Lat.*) a Gate, a Port, a Door. In *Anatomy*, the Port-vein. See *Vena Portæ.*

Portable, that may be carry'd, or born.

Portable Barometer, an Inſtrument firſt invented by Mr. *Boyle*, to make Obſervations of the Weight of the Air on the tops of Hills, bottoms of Mines, *&c.*

Portage or **Porterage**, the Carriage of Goods by Porters, *&c*

Portal, a leſſer Gate, where there are two of a different Bigneſs; alſo a kind of Arch of Joyner's Work before a Door.

† **Portative**, that may be carry'd from Place to Place.

Portcullice, an Engine like a Harrow, made of ſeveral great pieces of Wood laid a-croſs one another, each Bar at the bottom being pointed with Iron: It is uſually hung over the Gate-ways of fortify'd Places, to be let fall for the keeping out of an Enemy, in caſe of a Surprize; See *Orgues.*

Portcullice, is alſo the Name of one of the four Marſhals or Purſuivants at Arms.

Portegue, a certain Gold-coin worth three Pounds and ten Shillings.

To **Portend**, (*Lat.*) to ſignifie before a thing happens, to fore-ſhew or fore-bode, to betoken before-hand.

Portentous, that portends or betokens ſome future Good or ill Luck, monſtrous, ſtrange.

Porte-Paine, (*Fr.*) a kind of Towel us'd in the Court of *France*, for the carrying of Bread, to ſerve for the Table.

Porter, a Door-keeper, a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens, *&c.*

Porter in the Circuit of Juſtices, an Officer that carries a white Wand before the Juſtices in Eyre: There is alſo a Porter bearing a Verge, or Rod before the Juſtices of each Bench.

Porter of the Door in the Parliament-Houſe, an Officer who belongs to that high and honourable Court, and enjoys ſeveral Privileges.

Portglaive, a Sword-bearer, one that carries the Sword before a Prince or Magiſtrate.

Portgreve or **Portreve**, the Title of the Governour of ſome Sea-Port Towns, and anciently that of the chief Magiſtrate of *London.*

Portico or **Porch**, (in *Architect.*) a long Walking-Place, cover'd either with an arched Roof, or an even Floor ſupported by Pillars; it may be alſo taken for any manner of Diſpoſition, or Order of Pillars in a Gallery.

Portiforium, (in *Latin* Records) the Enſign or Banner, provided of old in all Cathedrals, and moſt Pariſh-Churches, to be ſolemnly carry'd in the Front of any Proceſſion.

Portio dura & mollis. See *Auditory Nerve.*

Portion, a Lot or Share of any thing, that is to be parcell'd out or divided; alſo that Eſtate or Sum of Money, which a Woman brings her Husband in Marriage.

Portioner, (Law-Term) a Parſon who being joyn'd with others in ſerving a Cure by Turns, ſhares with them the Tithes or Profits of the Living.

Portly, that bears a good Port or Meen, ſtately, comely; as *A Man of a portly Gate.*

Port-men, the twelve Burgeſſes of *Ipſwich* are ſo call'd; as alſo the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portmannimote, (in ancient Deeds) the Portmote or Port-men's Court, held in any City, Town, or Community.

Portmanteau or **Portmantle**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cloak-bag, to carry Neceſſaries in a Journey.

Portmote, (*Sax.*) a Court kept in Haven-Towns, as *Swainimote* in the Foreſt. In Stat. 43 *Eliz.* it is call'd the *Portmote-Court.*

Portſoken, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, *i. e.* City or Town.

Portraiture, (*Fr.*) the Picture, Repreſentation, or Deſcription of a Perſon.

To **Portray**, to paint or draw to the Life, to deſcribe or ſet out in a lively manner.

Portuas, a ſort of Book prohibited amongſt others by Stat. 3 and 4 *Edw.* 6. perhaps the ſame with that which *Chaucer* calls a *Porthoſe*, *i. e.* a Breviary or Maſs-Book, in theſe words; *For on my* Porthoſe, *I make an Oath.*

Portulaca, Purſlain, a cold and moiſt Herb, which ſtirs up the Appetite, cures the Heat of the Stomach and Urine, *&c.*

Pozzana, (*Ital.*) the Girardine, a kind of Water-fowl.

Porus, (*Gr.*) a Pore, or little Hole in the Skin; alſo the Brawn, or hard thick Skin: Alſo a kind of rough and ſoft Stone full of Pores, which may be eaſily crumbled into Sand by rubbing.

Porus Biliarius or **Meatus Hepaticus**, (in *Anat.*) a Pipe or Channel that paſſes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*, and conveys the Gall into the Gut *Duodenum.*

Poſca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Potion or Drink made of Vinegar and Water; alſo Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Preſs. See *Oxycratum.*

Poſe, (Phyſical Term) a Rheum in the Head, properly a Humour which falling into the Noſe, ſtops the Noſtrils, and hinders the Voice.

To **Poſe**, to puzzle, to put to a non-plus.

Poſted, put, placed, laid.

Poſition, a putting or laying: In *Logick*, the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raiſed, the laying down of a Principle; a Maxim or Aſſertion: Among Aſtrologers, the reſpect which a Planet has to other Planets and parts of the Figure, is call'd *its Poſition.*

Poſition or **the Rule of Poſition**, otherwiſe call'd the *Rule of Falſe*, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, wherein any falſe or ſuppoſitious Number is taken at Pleaſure to work the Queſtion by, inſtead of the Number ſought, and ſo by the Errour or Errours found, the true Number required is diſcover'd: This Rule is either ſingle, or double.

Single Poſition, is when there happens in the Propoſition, ſome Partition of Numbers into proportional Parts; ſo that by one falſe Poſition we have means to diſcover the true Reſolution of the Queſtion.

Double Poſition, is when there can be no Partition in the Numbers to make a Proportion, and therefore two falſe Poſitions muſt be made, in order to ſolve the Queſtion propounded.

Poſition or **Site**, (in *Philoſ.*) is an Affection or Property of Place, and expreſſes the manner of any Natural Body's being in a particular Place.

Poſitive, abſolute, certain, effectual, ſure, true, real.

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Positive Degree of Comparison, (in *Grammar*) the first Degree which signifies the thing simply and absolutely, so as not to compare it with others.

Positive Divinity, that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

Positive Levity. See *Levity*.

Positive Quantities, (in *Algebra*) those that are of a real and affirmative Nature, either having or being suppos'd to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. So that they are always oppos'd to the Negative Quantities, which are defective and have the Sign — before them. See *Negative Quantities*.

Posture, Disposition, as *The Posture of the Soul*.

Posnet, a Skillet, a Kitchen-Utensil.

Posse, (*Lat.*) to be able or possible: It is also sometimes taken Substantively for a Possibility, as such a thing is *said to be in Posse*, when it may possibly be; but of a thing in being, we say *It is in Esse*.

Posse Comitatus, or Power of the County, a Law-Expression, which signifies the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* above the Age of fifteen Years within the County, which is us'd where a Possession is kept by Force, or in case of a Rescue contrary to the Command of the King's Writ, or in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

To Possess, to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

Possession, the possessing or absolute Enjoyment of any thing: In a Legal Sense 'tis said to be twofold, *viz. Actual* and *in Law*; the former is when a Man actually enters into Lands or Tenements descended to him; and the other when such an Estate is fallen to him, but he has not as yet enter'd upon it.

Unity of Possession, is when the Possession, or Profit is united with the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Possession, *i. e.* because the Seigniory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession: Among the Civilians this is called *Consolidation*; which See.

Possessive, belonging to, or implying Possession; as *A Pronoun Possessive*, a Term in Grammar.

Possessives, such Adjectives as signifie the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

Possibility, a being possible, Likelihood.

Possible, that may be done, or may happen, likely.

Possoon, a Beast in *Virginia*, the Female of which has a Bag under her Belly, from whence she lets forth her young Ones, and takes them in again at Pleasure; 'tis somewhat like a Guinea-Pig, and is frequently eaten by the Inhabitants.

Post, a great Stake, or piece of Wood driven into the Ground; also an appointed Station or Stand, Place, Employment: Also a speedy way of travelling, or a Messenger that carries Letters.

In the Art of War, **Post** signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers: Thus 'tis said, to gain a Post with Sword in Hand. *Advanced Post* is a spot of Ground before the other Posts to secure those behind.

To Post it, to go or ride Post. *To Post one's self in a Place*, is to take up his Stand there.

To Post on Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal, *&c.*

Post, a *Latin* Preposition signifying *after*, and us'd in several Compound Words; as

Post-Bathialis, (in *Anat.*) four small Bones that make up the Palm of the Hand. See *Metacarpus*.

Post-Communium, the Office said in the Church after the Communion.

To Post-date a Writing, to set a new or false Date upon it, some time after the real or first Date.

Post-Diem, (Law-Term) the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of four Pence paid for such a Default.

Post-Diluvians. See *Antediluvians*.

Post-Disseisin, a Writ that lies for one who having recover'd Lands or Tenements upon a *Precipe quod reddat*, is again disseised or put out of Possession by the former Disseisor.

Post-Fine, a Duty belonging to the King, for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court.

Post-Term, the Return of a Writ, not only after the Day appointed, but also after the Term, for which the *Custos Brevium* takes the Fee of twenty Pence; it is also sometimes taken for the Fee it self.

Postage, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters, *&c.*

Postea, (*Lat.*) afterwards, hereafter. In Common Law, it is the Record of Proceedings by *Nisi Prius*, in the Court of *Common Pleas* after a Verdict; and so call'd because it begins with these Words, *Postea die & loco*, &c.

Posteriority, a being after, or behind. In a Law-sense, a Man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the ancienter by Priority, and of the other by Posteriority.

Posteriour, that comes after, latter.

Posterity, Off-spring, Issue, Children; also, After-times, or After-ages.

Postern, a Back-door: In *Fortification*, a false Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank and of the Courtin, or near the *Orillon*, for private Sallies.

Posthume or Posthumous, born after the Death of the Father; also published or set forth after the Author's Decease.

Postick, that is behind, or on the back-side; added, or done after.

Posticum, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Postern Gate, or Back-door of any Building.

Postil, a short Note, or Explication upon any Text.

Postillion, a Post's Guide or Fore-runner, a Postboy; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses, when there are six or eight.

To Postpone, to set behind or esteem less, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

Post-Scenium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the back part of the Theater, where the Actors retir'd and undress'd themselves.

Postscript, that which is added after the Conclusion of a Letter, or other Writing; as being somewhat that comes next to Mind, or of which the Person is inform'd after the finishing of such a Letter, *&c.*

Postsentional, coming, or that is come after; as *A postventional Change of the Moon*, *i. e.* a Change that happens after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, appearance of a Comet, *&c.*

Postulata, Postulates, Demands or Requests; also fundamental Principles in any Art or Science which are taken for granted.

In Mathematicks, Postulates are such easie and self-evident Suppositions, that they need no Proof or Explication to cause them to be understood; as *That a Line may be drawn from one Point to another*, or *That a Circle may be describ'd on any given Center*, &c.

Postulation, a requiring, or demanding. In a Law-sense, a Demand made upon the unanimous voting any Person to a Dignity or Office, of which he is not capable by the ordinary Ca-

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nons or Statutes; as when a Chapter poſtulates a Biſhop, that is actually poſſeſs'd of another See.

Poſture, the diſpoſition of the Members of the Body, in different Situations; alſo the Circumſtances and State of Affairs.

Poſy, a Noſegay; alſo a Device, or Motto for a Ring.

Pot, a Veſſel to put Liquor or any other thing in; alſo a kind of Head-piece worn by light Horſemen.

Pot or **Po**, (in *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*) half a Gallon; or 126 cubical, or ſolid Inches.

Pot-pourri, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Hotch-potch, or Diſh of ſeveral ſorts of Meat; as Ducks, young Turkeys, Leverets, *&c.* firſt larded and fry'd in Lard to give them a Colour, and afterward ſtew'd in Broth, with White-wine, Pepper, Salt, a bunch of Herbs, *&c.*

Potable, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk; as *Potable Gold*.

Potage, (*Fr.*) Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, *&c.*

Potage de Sante, (*i. e.* Health-Potage) a rich Potage made of the Broth of Buttock-Beef, with a Knuckle of Veal and Mutton, boil'd again in a Pot with Capons, fat Pullets and other ſorts of Fowl.

Potage de Sante, (for Fiſh-Days) is prepar'd with chopt Lettice, Purſlain, Sorrel, Beets, and other ſavoury Herbs, firſt ſtew'd in an earthen Pot with Butter and afterwards boil'd in Water.

Potamogeton, (*Gr.*) Pond-weed, an Herb.

Potans or **Potence**, that ſtrong ſtud of a Pocket-Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and in the middle of which, one Pevet of the Crown-Wheel runs.

Potatoe, a ſort of Root firſt brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, of great Virtue to nouriſh and ſtrengthen the Body.

Potence. See *Potans* and *Potent*.

Potency, (*Lat.*) Power; as *To ſhew his Potency*.

Potent, that is of great Power, powerful, mighty.

Potent or **Potence**, (in Heraldry) as *A Croſs Potent*, *i. e.* a Croſs, the ends of which reſemble the top of a Crutch; for in old times Crutches were called *Potents:* Thus 'tis ſaid *He bears Sable, a Croſs Potent Or*.

Potent, Counter-Potent, a Term in Heraldry. See *Vairy Coppy*.

Potentate, one that has Soveraign Power and of a large Extent, a mighty Prince or Monarch.

Potential, having a Power or poſſibility of acting or being; it is uſually oppoſed to *Actual*.

Potential Cautery, (in *Surgery*) a Cauſtick made of Lime-Stone and other Ingredients. See *Cautery*.

Potential Coldneſs, a Relative Quality which ſome Drugs, Simples, or Compound Medicines are ſuppos'd to be endued with. Thus in the Writings of old Phyſicians, ſuch a Plant or Drug is expreſs'd to be cold in the ſecond or third Degree; not that it is actually cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations if inwardly taken.

Potential Mood, (in *Grammar*) is the ſame in Form with the *Subjunctive*, but differs in this reſpect, That it always has imply'd in it *Poſſum*, *Volo*, or *Debeo*; as *Roget quis*, that is *rogare poteſt*, *i. e.* a Man may ask.

Potentilla, (*Lat.*) wild Tanſey or Silver-weed; an Herb ſo call'd from its admirable Virtues.

Poterium, (*Gr.*) a Pot, or Cup to drink out of; alſo a ſort of Thiſtle.

Potion, a Phyſical Mixture to drink; ſome of which are Purgative, others proper to cauſe Sweat, others Cordial, *&c.*

Pottle, an *Engliſh* Meaſure, containing two Quarts or half a Gallon.

Pouch, a Bag or Purſe: In Sea-Affairs, Pouches are ſmall Bulk-heads or Partitions made in a Ship's Hold, for the ſtowing of Corn or other Goods that are apt to ſhoot from one ſide to the other.

Pouldavis. See *Poledavis* and *Madrinacles*.

Poulet, (*Fr.*) a Chick, or Chicken.

Poulets Mignons (in *Cookery*) a Diſh of roaſted Chickens larded and barded, or cover'd with thin ſlices of Bacon.

Poultrerer, one that ſells Poultry, or all ſorts of Fowl.

Poultice or **Poultis**, a Medicine made of ſeveral Ingredients boil'd together and apply'd hot to the affected Part, to aſſwage Swellings, Inflammations, *&c.*

Pounce, the Talon, or claw of a Bird of Prey; alſo a ſort of Powder ſtrew'd upon Paper to bear Ink, or to ſoak up a Blot.

To **Pounce**, (old Word) to jagg, or cut in and out.

Pound, a ſort of Weight containing 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois* and 12 Ounces *Troy*. A Pound Sterling in Money is 20 Shillings, and a Pound *Scotch* is 20 Pence; a Pound *Iriſh* is 15 Shillings: A Pound *Flemiſh* contains 20 Schellings or 6 Guilders, which is equal to 12 Shillings *Engliſh* Money.

A **Pound**-Weight of Silver-Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling, and a Pound-Weight of Gold-Bullion amounts to 48 Pounds.

Pound, an Incloſure to keep Beaſts in, but more eſpecially a Place where Cattel diſtrained for any Treſpaſs are put till they be replevy'd or redeem'd.

To **Pound**, or to ſhut up in a Pound; alſo to beat in a Mortar.

Poundage, the Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattel; alſo an allowance or abatement of twelve Pence in the Pound, upon the receipt of a Summ of Money: Alſo a Duty granted to the King of 12 Pence for every 20 Shillings Value of all Goods exported or imported, except ſuch as pay Tunnage, Bullion, and a few others.

Poundagium, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Liberty of Pounding Cattel.

Pounder, one that puts Cattel in a Pound; alſo a great Gun, as *A Ten-Pounder*, *i. e.* a Cannon that carries a Ball of ten Pounds Weight.

Poupeton, (*Fr.*) a little Baby, a Puppet: In *Cookery*, a Meſs made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin ſlices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other ſorts of Fowl dreſs'd in a Ragoo in the middle; and a peculiar Farce or Diſh of ſtuff'd Meat call'd *Godivoe* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires.

Poupeton for Days of Abſtinence, is likewiſe prepar'd with a good Fiſh-Godivoe, Soles cut in ſlices in a Ragoo, and a fine Artichoke-bottom in the middle.

Poupiets, a Meſs made of long and thin ſlices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-ſtakes of the ſame bigneſs, as alſo with a good Farce; in order to be roll'd up and roaſted on a ſmall Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper.

Pourcontrel, a kind of Fiſh. See *Polypus*.

Pour fair proclamee, que null inject fimes ou ordures en foſſes, ou rivers pres Citys, &c. (*Fr.*) a Writ directed to the Mayor, Sheriff, or Bailiff of a City or Town, commanding him to proclaim, That none caſt Filth into the Ditches or Places near adjoyning, and if any be caſt already to remove it.

Pourfil, (a Term in Painting) as *A Face drawn in Pourfil*, *i. e.* ſide-way; a Side-face.

Pour-party, a Law-Term oppoſed to *pro indiviſo*. To make *Pour-party*, is to divide and ſever the Lands that fall to Parceners, and which before

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before the Partition they held joyntly or in common.

Pourpresture, is when a Man takes to himself, or encroaches any thing that he ought not; especially any Nusance or Prejudice done to the King's Tenants, an encroachment upon his Forests, *&c.*

Pour seisir terres la feme que tient en Dower, &c. a Writ whereby the King in former times, seiz'd upon the Land, which the Wife of his Tenant in *Capite* deceased, had for her Dowry, in case she marry'd without his leave.

Pourtuivant. See *Pursuivant.*

To **Poutney.** See to *Purvey.*

Powder, any thing that is ground, or beat very small. *Physical Powders*, are dry Medicines pounded in a Mortar and sifted for several Uses.

Powder or Gun-powder, a composition of Saltpeter, Brimstone and Charcoal-dust.

Gun-Powder-Treason Day, a Festival kept Yearly for the happy deliverance of King *James* I. and the three Estates of the Realm, from a most trayterous and bloody intended Massacre by the Papists, who had conspir'd to cause the Parliament-House to be blown up with Gun-powder, and were just ready to put their Hellish Design in Execution.

Jesuits Powder. See *Peruvian Bark* & *Quinquina.*

Powder of Projection. See *Projection.*

Powder-Chests, (in Sea-Affairs) long Boards joyn'd in form of a Triangle and fill'd with Gunpowder, Pebble-stones, *&c.* which being fired when the Ship is boarded by an Enemy, will soon make all clear before them.

Powder-Room, a Room in a Ship's Hold, where the Powder is stow'd.

Powderings, certain Devices us'd for the filling up of any void space in carved Works, Writings, Escutcheons, *&c.* which last are sometimes said To *be powder'd with Ermins.*

Power, Ability, Force, Authority, Influence, natural Faculty, *&c.* Also a Sovereign State, or Prince; as *These two Powers keep a good Correspondence together.*

Power of the Country. See *Posse Comitatus.*

Powers, the third Order of the Hierarchy of Angels, so call'd from their peculiar jurisdiction over Devils and all Infernal Spirits.

Powers of Numbers or of Algebraick Quantities, are Numbers that arise from the multiplying of any Number or Quantity by itself, then that Product by the Root or first Number, the third Product by the Root again, and so on *ad Infinitum:* As 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, *&c.* where 3 is the Root or first Power, 9 is the Square or second Power, 27 is the Cube or third Power, 81 is the Biquadrate, squared Square or fourth Power, and 243 is the fifth Power.

In *Mechanicks*, **Powers** are the six Faculties or Principles of that Art, *viz.* the Ballance, the Leaver, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Screw and the Wedge, which are usually styl'd, *The six Mechanick Powers.* The Force or Strength made use of for the moving of a Weight by any Engine, is also call'd the *Power*; whether the Engine be set on work by Men, Horses, Water, or Wind, *&c.*

Powt, a Fish, otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey; also a kind of Bird.

To **Powt**, to look gruff or surly, to hang out the Lip.

Pox or French-Pox, a loathsome Disease. See *Lues Venerea.*

Poy, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to stay themselves with.

Poyning's Law, an Act of Parliament made under King *Henry* VII. whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*; and so call'd because it was establish'd, when Sir *Edward Poyning* was Lieutenant there.

Pozzolana, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of *Pozzuolo* near the City of *Naples* in *Italy.*

Practicable, (*Lat.*) that may be practised or done.

Practical or Practick, belonging to Practice; usually oppos'd to *Speculative.*

Practice, actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients: Also Usage, Custom, Way; Intrigue, Device, or under-hand Dealing.

Practice, (in *Arithm.*) a Method that serves for the more ease and speedy resolving of Questions in the Rule of Three, when the first Term is 1 or Unity.

Practice of a Court of Judicature, the Way of proceeding there in Law-Suits.

Practick, the practical part of any Art or Science.

Practick of Scotland, the Course of pleading the Law, or the Rules of Courts in that Kingdom.

To **Practise**, to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To **Practise upon**, to endeavour to bring over, win, or draw into one's Interest; to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

Practitioner, one that practises in the Law, *&c.*

Præcæ or Præclamitatores, (*Lat.*) Cryers, certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, that went along the Streets of the City before the *Flamen Dialis* or *Jupiter's* High Priest; to cause all People to give over their Work, on publick Holy-Days.

Præcipe in Capite, was a Writ issuing out of the Court of *Chancery*, for a Tenant that held of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Castle, or Manour.

Præcipe quod reddat, a Writ of great Diversity; both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right as to others of Entry or Possession. See *Ingressu* and *Entry.*

Præco, (among the *Romans*) the Publick Cryer, an Officer, whose Business it was in the Assemblies of the People to call the *Classes* and Centuries, according to their Order, and to cause Silence to be kept in the Temples, during the time of Sacrificing: Also one that in a Port-sale, nam'd the things to be sold, and set a Price on them.

Præcordia, properly the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-strings, or film of the Heart: It is also taken at large by Anatomical Writers, for all the Entrails contain'd in the *Thorax* or Chest.

Prædatory, that belongs to Robbing, Pillaging, or Plundering.

Prædicable & Prædicamentale Accidens. See *Accident.*

Prædicament. See *Predicament.*

Præfectus Prætorio, (*Lat.*) was the Chief Commander of the Prætorian Bands, among the *Romans*, and may be call'd Colonel of the Guards: These Officers, who were generally two in Number, had the Command not only of the Guards, but also of all the Armies, and administer'd Justice; the Emperours leaving to them the sole Management of Affairs.

Præfectus Urbis, the Prefect, or Governour of the City, who was anciently one of the Chief Magistrates of *Rome*, and govern'd it in the Absence of the Consuls and Emperours: His chief Business was to look after the Civil Government, Provisions, Buildings, and Navigation; and he was the proper Judge in the Causes of Patrons, Freed-men, and Slaves.

Præficæ Mulieres, a sort of mourning Women, who at Funeral Solemnities prais'd the Dead, made Lamenta-

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Lamentations, beat their Breasts, and set their Faces awry, to stir up others to mourn.

Præfine, (Law-Term) that Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

Præfocatio Uterina, the suffocation of the Womb. See *Hysterical Passion*.

Præmunire. See *Premunire*.

Prænomen, (among the *Romans*) that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name, which serves to distinguish Brothers one from another; as *Marcus*, *Quintus*, *Flavius*, &c.

Præparantia, (in the Art of *Physick*) Medicines that digest or ripen.

Præparantia Vasa, (in *Anat.*) the preparing Vessels, the Spermatick Veins, and Arteries, which go to the Testicles and *Epididymes*: They were so call'd by the Ancients, who thought their Office was to prepare the Seed, and the Name is still continu'd, altho' those Vessels are now found to have no such Use.

Præpositus Sacri Cubiculi, (among the *Romans*) an Officer, whose Charge was to attend in the Emperour's Chamber, and to take care of his Bed and Cloathing; he also March'd at the Performance of any Ceremonies, after the Master of the Horse-Guards: So that the Title with us, may be properly given to the Lord Chamberlain.

Præpositus Villæ, the Constable of a Town, or Petty Constable; also a Reeve, or chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manour, or Village: In old Records, the Reeve, or Bailiff, of the Lord of the Manour, sometimes call'd *Serviens Villæ*.

Præputium, (in *Anat.*) the Fore-skin that covers the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard; also the fore-part of the *Clitoris* in Women.

Præsepia, the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set.

Præsidium, a Garrison, or Guard; any Aid, or Help. In the Art of *Physick*, is taken for a Remedy.

Præstatio, a performing, or paying; in old Records, it is also taken for Purveyance.

Præter Naturam. See *Secundum Naturam*.

Prætexta, a Robe or long White Vest, edged with a Purple Border, which the Sons of Persons of Quality wore at *Rome*, till the Age of 15 Years, and their Daughters till they were Marry'd: It was also worn by the Magistrates, Priests, and Senators upon solemn Days.

Prætextata Comœdia, a Comedy, or Play, wherein Kings and Magistrates who had a Right to wear the Robe edg'd with the Purple Border, were represented on the Stage, as common and mean Persons were brought forth in the Play call'd *Togata*.

Prætextati, were such Children as still wore the Robe *Prætexta*.

Prætor, a great Magistrate in *Rome*; a Name at first given to all Magistrates, afterwards to the Generals of Armies, and even to the Emperours themselves: In process of time, Prætors were appointed to administer Justice to the Citizens, and others to Strangers; and lastly, there were Prætors made for the Government of Provinces: Their Business was to see Justice done, to preside over Games, and to take Care of the Sacrifices; and their Power was so great, that they could alter Laws, repeal them, and make new ones.

Prætores Ærarii, were the Officers of the Treasury or Exchequer.

Prætores Cereales or **Frumentarii**, certain *Prætors*, established by *Julius Cæsar*, whose Business it was to see that the City of *Rome*, was supply'd with Corn.

Prætorian, belonging to a Prætor; as a *Prætorian Family*; *the Prætor's Authority*, &c.

Prætoriani, the Prætorian Guard, a Band of Ten Thousand Soldiers, who were constantly to attend upon the Emperour's Person.

Prætorium, the Place where the Prætor administer'd Justice; it was also taken for his Palace, and sometimes for his Pleasure-House: It also signify'd the Pavilion or Tent of the General of the Army, where the Council of War met.

Pragmatical, (*Gr.*) busily meddling and intruding into other Peoples Concerns, officiously talkative, impertinent, saucy: In Natural Philosophy, the Word is sometimes us'd in a good Sense, and signifies Practical, Mechanical, and Problematical: Thus *Stevinus*, in his *Hydrostatical Elements*, calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments there laid down, by the Name of *Pragmatical Examples*.

Pragmatical or Pragmatick Sanction, an Ordinance made by the *French* King *Charles VII. A.D.* 1438, in an Assembly of the *Gallican* Church, that contains a Regulation of the Ecclesiastical Discipline, in Conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basil*.

To **Prance**, to throw up the Fore-legs, as Horses do when they caper, tread loftily, and wantonly, or when they bound and carry themselves stately.

Prancer, a prancing Horse.

Prank, a shrewd, unlucky, or mischievous Trick; as *To play mad Pranks*.

To **Prank up**, to set off, deck, or trim.

Prasina Bilis, a Distemper in the Gall, when it turns green like the Colour of a Leek.

Prasion, (*Gr.*) the Herb Hore-hound, or a kind of Organy.

Prasius, a green precious Stone, often mark'd with black Specks, and sometimes with a white Line.

Prasoides, another Stone of the Colour of Leeks, a sort of Topaz.

Prason, a Leek; also a kind of Sea-weed, green as a Leek.

To **Prate**, to talk over-much, saucily, or idly.

Pratique or **Prattick**, a License to Traffick or Trade, granted to the Master of a Ship in the Ports of *Italy*, upon a Bill of Health, *i. e.* a Certificate, that the Place whence he came is not annoy'd with any Infectious Disease.

To **Prattle**, to talk of that as Children do, to babble, prate, or talk impertinently.

Pravity, (*Lat.*) Corruption of Manners, Lewdness.

Prawn, a small sort of Sea-Fish.

To **Pray**, to entreat, or beseech; to desire, or beg of.

Prayer, a Request, or Desire, especially such as is made to Almighty God.

Common-Prayer Book, a Book containing the Publick Divine Service, with the Prayers, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To **Preach**, (*Fr.*) to Proclaim or Publish; to deliver a Sermon or Discourse, to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

Preachment; as *Leave off your Preachments*, *i. e.* forbear talking so much at large; or desist from making such long Speeches.

Pre-Adamites, those People who are suppos'd by some to have liv'd before *Adam*.

Preamble, (*q. d.* walking before) the introduction or beginning of any Discourse: Among Lawyers, the beginning of an Act of Parliament is call'd *The Preamble*, which shews the Intent of the Makers of the Act, and the Mischiefs they would remedy or prevent thereby.

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Prebend, a ſort of Benefice or Portion which every Canon or Member of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, receives for his Maintenance; and theſe are either Simple or with Dignity.

Simple Prebends, are thoſe that yield no more but the Revenue, towards the Maintenance of the Prebendary. *Prebends with Dignity*, are ſuch as have Juriſdiction joyn'd with them, according to the different Orders in ſeveral Churches.

Prebend or **Prebendary**, a Clerk or Parſon that enjoys a Prebend, ſo call'd *à Præbendo auxilium aut conſilium Epiſcopo aut Decano*, i. e. from affording Aſſiſtance or Advice to the Biſhop or Dean.

Precariæ, (in old Records) certain Days-Works, that the Tenants of ſome Manours are bound to do for the Lord in Harveſt; and which in ſeveral Places are commonly call'd *Bind-days*, for *Biden-days*, which in *Saxon* ſignifies the ſame thing.

Precarious, enjoy'd only upon Courteſy, or held at another's Will and Pleaſure: In the Civil Law, it ſignifies, granted to one upon Entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the Party thinks fit, and no longer.

Precarium Nomen, (in ancient Deeds) a precarious Title to an Eſtate, at the Will and Pleaſure of the Lord.

Precaution, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or us'd before-hand.

To **Precede**, to go firſt or before, to excel or ſurpaſs.

Precedence or **Precedency**, a taking Place before.

Precedent, fore-going.

A **Precedent**, (commonly pronounc'd, and falſly written Preſident) an Example; as *This is not to be drawn into Precedent.* Among Lawyers, an Original Deed or Writing to draw others by.

A **Precedent Book**, a Book containing Precedents, or Draughts for Attorneys.

Precellency, Excellency or Preheminence, above another thing.

Precentor, the Chanter that begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

Prece Partium, (*Lat.*) a Law-Term us'd when a Suit is continu'd by the Requeſt, Conſent or Agreement of both Parties.

Precept, Inſtruction, Rule, Leſſon, Command. In a Law-Senſe, it is taken, 1. For a Command in Writing iſſu'd out by a Juſtice of Peace or other Magiſtrate, for the bringing of a Perſon or Records before him. 2. For the Inſtigation by which one Man eggs on another to commit a Felony, as Theft, Murder, *&c.*

Preceptive, belonging to Precepts.

† **Preceptor**, a Tutour, a Maſter, an Inſtructer or Teacher.

Preceptories, certain Benefices anciently poſſeſs'd by the more eminent ſort of Knights Templars, who were call'd and appointed by the Authority of the chief Maſter.

Precеſſion of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Aſtronomy*) the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points, which happens upon account that the Axis of the Earth is not always preciſely parallel to it ſelf, as it turns round the Sun by its Yearly Motion.

Precinct, Bounds or Extent of Juriſdiction; alſo a particular Juriſdiction, within which ſeveral Pariſhes are comprehended.

Precious, that is of great Price or Value.

Precipice, a ſteep Place, a downright Pitch or Fall; an imminent Danger.

Precipitant, dangerous; as *A precipitant Conceit.*

Precipitate, over-haſty.

Precipitate, (in Chymiſtry) any Subſtance that is got out of the Pores of the *Menſtruum* or Liquor, in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome means is precipitated, or made fall down to the bottom of the Veſſel: But this Name is commonly given by way of Eminence to Mercury or Quick-Silver, diſſolved in Acid Menſtruums, and afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Green Precipitate, which is prepar'd by mingling the Diſſolutions of Quick-Silver and Copper together, both made in Spirit of Nitre: Afterwards the Mixture being evaporated to Dryneſs: the Maſs at the bottom is powder'd, and has diſtilled Vinegar pour'd upon it, to be digeſted till the Liquor looks Green, and a little Blewiſh: Then all theſe Diſſolutions are mixed and evaporated in a Sand-heat as before; but this, with ſome others, is improperly call'd a Precipitate, there being no Precipitation at all.

Red Precipitate, is Mercury diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then the Moiſture being evaporated in a Sand-heat, the Fire is gradually encreas'd to the third Degree till the Matter turns red.

There is alſo another ſort of *Red Precipitate* call'd *Philoſophical Precipitate*, and often *Precipitate per ſe*, which is made with running Mercury put into a Matraſs, and ſet in a Sand-heat for Forty Days, or till all the Mercury be reduc'd to a red Powder. This corroſive Powder is commonly call'd *Red Mercury*, and us'd by Surgeons to eat away corrupted Fleſh.

White Precipitate, is Mercury or Quick-Silver diſſolved in *Aqua Fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, upon which when Salt Water, and a little Spirit of Sal Armoniack is pour'd, the Precipitate ſinks to the bottom, and is of a white Colour.

Yellow Precipitate. See *Turbith Mineral.*

To **Precipitate**, to throw or caſt down headlong, to hurry or over-haſten, to do in haſte. In a Chymical Senſe, to ſeparate a Matter that is diſſolved, ſo as to make it fall or ſettle at the bottom.

Precipitation, Hurry, too great Haſte, Raſhneſs: In Chymiſtry, the falling or ſinking down of the Particles of any Mixt Body, that are kept ſuſpended or propped up in the Menſtruum, or Liquor which diſſolv'd it.

Precipitous, over-haſty, raſh, unadviſed.

Precise, certain, fixed, particular, exact, ſcrupulous or ſuperſtitious; finical or affected.

Preciſian, one that is over-ſcrupulous in Matters of Religion.

Precognition, Fore-knowledge.

To **Preconceive**, to take up before-hand; as, *This is an Opinion which he had preconceiv'd.*

To **Preconiſe**, (Canon-Law-Term) to make a Report in the Pope's Conſiſtory, That the Party preſented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the ſame.

Precontract, a Contract or Agreement made before another Contract; which has Relation more eſpecially to Marriages.

Precurſor, a Fore-runner, a Meſſenger ſent before; as *St.* John *the Baptiſt was our Saviour's Precurſor.*

Predatory. See *Predatory.*

Predeceſſour, he or ſhe that was in a Place or Employment before one.

Predeceſſours, Anceſtours or Fore-Fathers.

Predeſtinarian, one that believes or maintains the Doctrine of Predeſtination.

To **Predeſtinate**, (a Term in Divinity) to decree, ordain, or appoint what ſhall come hereafter.

Predeſtination, the Act of Predeſtinating, Fore-appointment; the Decree of God, by which from Eternity he has appointed to Glory, thoſe whom he fore-ſees will co-operate with his Grace.

To

To **Predetermine**, to determine, judge, or appoint before-hand.

Predial Tithes, Tithes that are paid of Things arising and growing from the Ground; as Corn, Hay, Fruit, *&c.*

Predicable, (in *Logick*) a common Term or Word, that may be attributed to more than one Thing: Thus the Word *Triangle* may be apply'd to any Figure that has three Sides and Angles, whether it be Right-lined, or Spherical.

Predicables or **Universals**, are five in number, *viz. Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia* and *Accidens*.

Predicament, a Clafs, Rank, or Order of Things disposed under the same Kind. Logicians usually reckon up ten Predicaments, or *Categories*, *viz.* Substance, Accidence, Quantity, Quality, Action, Passion, Duration as to Time or Place, Situation, and Habit, or outward Appearance.

To **Be in the same Predicament**, is to be under the same Circumstances; in the same State, or Condition.

Predicant, as **Predicant Friers**, *i. e.* such as by their Order are allow'd to preach.

Predicate, the latter Part of a Logical Proposition, that which is affirmed of the Subject: So when 'tis said *James* is a Merchant, the Word Merchant is call'd the Predicate, because it is affirmed, or spoken of the Subject *James*.

To **Predicate**, to publish, to cry, or preach up; also a Term in *Logick*; as *These two Terms predicate one upon another.*

Predication, a preaching, or crying up.

Prediction, a Prophecy, or foretelling of a thing.

To **Predispose**, to dispose before-hand.

Predominancy, a being Predominant, an over-ruling Quality, or Power.

Predominant, over-powering, prevailing, chief.

To **Predominate**, to over-power, to bear chief Sway, or Rule.

Predy, a Sea-Word for ready; as *Make predy the Ordinance*: A *Prédy-Ship*, is when all her Decks are cleared, her Guns, small Shot, *&c.* well fitted for a Fight. *To make the Hold predy*, is to stow every thing handsomly there, and remove any thing that may be troublesome.

Pre-elected, elected, or chosen before-hand.

Pre-election, a choosing before-hand.

Pre-eminence or **Pre-heminence**, advantagious Quality, or Degree above others.

Pre-eminent, advanced above the rest.

Pre-emption, First buying, or buying any thing before others, which was a Privilege formerly allow'd the King's Purveyor, with respect to Corn and other Provisions for the King's House, but taken away by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2.

To **Pre-engage**, to engage before-hand.

To **Pre-exist**, to exist, or have a Being before.

Pre-existence, the State, or Condition of that which pre-exists; as *The Doctrine of the Soul's Pre-existence.*

Pre-existent, existing, or being before.

Preface, (*q. d.* a speaking before) a Preamble, or Speech preparatory to a Discourse, or Treatise.

Prefatory, that is in form of, or by way of Preface; as *A Prefatory Discourse.*

Prefect, a Magistrate among the ancient *Romans*; see *Prefectus.*

Prefecture, the Office, or Dignity of a Prefect; the Government, or chief Rule of a Province or City.

To **Prefer**, to esteem above, or set more by, to promote or advance; to bring in, in speaking of a Law, a Bill or Indictement.

Preferable or **Preferrable**, that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

Preference, the choice that is made of a Person, or Thing, rather than another.

Preferment, a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement; Place, Employ.

To **Prefigurate** or **Prefigure**, to represent by Fgure, or signify before.

To **Prefix**, to put before, to appoint.

Pregnancy, the being with Child; also quickness of Apprehension, or ripeness of Judgment.

Pregnant, great with Child; also ripe, forward, being of a prompt and ready Wit: In the Art of Gardening, it signifies full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, that is ready to sprout.

Negative Pregnant; See *Negative.*

Pregnatory; See *Protonotary.*

Pregustation, a tasting before.

To **Prejudge**, to judge before.

Prejudicate, proceeding from Prejudice; as *Prejudicate Opinions, prejudicate Stiffness*, &c.

Prejudication, a judging before-hand; a Precedent at Law.

Prejudice, rash Judgment before Tryal, Prepossession; also Dammage, Hurt, Harm, Loss.

To **Prejudice**, to do Prejudice, to injure or hurt.

Prejudicial, hurtful, disadvantagious.

Pieke, a kind of Fish.

Prelacy, **Prelature**, or **Prelateship**, a Prelate's State or Dignity.

Prelate, a Clergyman advanced to a high Station in the Church; as a Patriarch, Archbishop, or Bishop.

Prelatical, belonging to Prelates.

Prelection, a Lecture, or Lesson; a Reading, or Discourse made in Publick on any Art, or Science.

Prelibation, an Antepast, or Fore-taste.

Preliminary, that goes before the main Matter; as *A Preliminary Discourse, or Question.*

A **Preliminary**, a first Step in a Negociation, Treaty, or important Business.

Prelude, properly the preparatory Notes of Musicians before they begin to play, a Voluntary, or Flourish; whence it is figuratively taken for an Entrance upon a Business.

Preludious, preparatory; as *These are preludious Suspicions to farther Evidence.*

Premature, too soon ripe, untimely.

Prematurity, the State, or Condition of that which is premature.

To **Premeditate**, to muse, think upon, or contrive before-hand.

Premeditation, the Act of Premeditating, musing, *&c.*

To **Premise**, to speak, or treat of before, by way of Introduction, or Preface.

Premises or **Premisses**, things spoken of, mentioned, or rehearsed before. In *Logick*, the two first Propositions of a Syllogism: In an Instrument or Deed for the Conveyance of an Estate, the Office of the Premisses is to express the Names of the Grantor, Grantee, and the thing granted.

Premium, a Word us'd in Schools for a Reward: Among Merchants, it is taken for that Summ of Money, which is given to an Insurer for the Insuring the safe Return of any Ship, or Merchandize.

To **Premonish**, to fore-warn.

Premonition, a giving Warning, or advising before-hand.

Premonstratenses, an Order of white Monks, that observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*, founded by one *Norbert* a *German*, and so call'd from *Premonstre*, a Place in the Bishoprick of *Laon* in *France*, where they were first settled.

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Premunire, (Law-Term) as *To fall into a Premunire, i. e.* to incur the ſame Puniſhment that was to be inflicted upon the Tranſgreſſours of a Law made *Anno* 16. *Rich.* 2. commonly call'd *The Statute of Premunire*, by which the Pope's Uſurpation in the diſpoſing of Church-Livings in *England*, and other Abuſes were reſtrain'd: This Penalty was then appointed to be perpetual Baniſhment, forfeiture of Lands, Goods and Chattels, *&c.*

Premunire, is alſo a Writ that lies where one Man ſues another in the Spiritual Court, for any thing that may be determin'd in the King's Court; for which great Puniſhment is ordain'd by ſeveral Statutes, *viz.* That he ſhall be out of the King's Protection, impriſon'd without Bail or Mainprize, till he have made a Fine at the King's Will, and that his Lands and Goods ſhall be forfeited, if he do not appear within two Months.

The ſame Penalty is likewiſe impos'd on Perſons attainted *in Premunire* upon divers other Offences, by Statutes lately made: Whence the uſual Phraſe, *To run himſelf into a Premunire*, is apply'd to one who takes a ready Courſe to involve himſelf in Trouble.

Prender, (*Fr.* in Common Law) the Power, or Right of taking a thing before it is offer'd: Thus Things *lying in Prender*, are ſuch as the Lord of a Manour may have before the Tenant *Attourns* to or acknowledges him, as the Ward of the Body of an Heir, or of the Land-Eſcheats, whereas thoſe things that *lie in Render*, he cannot take before *Attournment*; as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, *&c.*

Prender de Baron, properly ſignifies to take a Husband; but it is commonly us'd for an Exception, to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder againſt one that kill'd her former Husband.

† **Prenomination**, a nominating, or naming before.

Prenotion, fore-knowledge.

Prentice. See **Apprentice**.

Preoccupation, a poſſeſſing, or enjoying before; as *That Land was in his Preoccupation*: Alſo Prepoſſeſſion, or Prejudice.

To **Preordain**, to ordain before-hand.

Preordinate, fore-ordained.

Preparation, the Act of preparing, or diſpoſing, Proviſion made for ſome Deſign, or Ceremony: In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*, Preparation is the manner of compounding, ordering, and diſpoſing of Medicines for ſeveral Uſes.

Preparative or **Preparatory**, that ſerves to prepare.

To **Prepare**, to get, or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up, to diſpoſe, or incline one to a thing.

Prepenſed, Fore-thought, as *Malice-prepenſed*: Altho' a Man be kill'd upon a ſudden Quarrel, yet if there were *Malice prepenſed* between them, the Law takes it for Murder, as it is expreſs'd in ſome Statutes *prepenſed Murder*.

To **Preponderate**, to out-weigh, or weigh down, to be of greater worth, or Value; alſo to weigh in Mind, deliberate, or conſider.

Preposition, (*i. e.* putting, or ſetting before) one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo call'd becauſe it is ſet before a Noun, or a Verb.

Prepositor, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Maſter, to over ſee the reſt; ſuch a one is otherwiſe call'd *Obſervator* and *Monitor*.

To **Prepoſſeſs**, to prevent, to fill one's Mind before-hand with Prejudice, to biaſs.

Prepoſſeſſion, Prejudice.

Preposterous, having the wrong end forward, being quite out of order, topſy-turvy; headſtrong, raſh.

Prepuce. See **Præputium**.

Prerogative, a ſpecial Privilege, a peculiar Authority, or Pre-eminence above others.

The **King's** or **Queen's Prerogatives**, thoſe Rights of Majeſty that are peculiar to them; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Individua*, as being ſacred and inſeparable from their Perſons; They are alſo commonly ſtyl'd *Flowers of the Crown*, and are ſuch as theſe, *viz. The King's Perſon is ſubject to no Man's Suit, His Poſſeſſions cannot be taken from Him by any Diſſeiſin, His Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Cuſtom, No Act paſſing both Houſes of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal Aſſent be obtain'd*, &c.

Prerogative of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, a ſpecial Pre-eminence that thoſe Prelates have in certain Caſes, above ordinary Biſhops, within their reſpective Provinces.

Prerogative Court, a Court depending on the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in which all Wills or Teſtaments are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted that belong to the ſaid Archbiſhop by his Prerogative: The Judge of this Court is ſtyl'd *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*, the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*. The Archbiſhop of *York* has alſo the like Court termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this in Power and Profit.

Presage, a Sign, or Token, ſhewing what will happen.

To **Presage**, to fore-bode, or betoken; to fore-tell, to divine, or gueſs.

Presbyter, (*Gr.*) an ancient and Reverend Perſon, a Prieſt; as *A Presbyter of the Church of England*; alſo a Lay-elder.

Presbyteral, belonging to a Prieſt, or Elder.

Presbyterian, belonging to the Presbyterians.

Presbyterians, a conſiderable Party of Non-conformiſts, ſo call'd from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

Presbyterium, (in ancient Deeds) the Presbytery, *i. e.* the Quire, or Chancel ſo call'd, becauſe it was the Place ſet a-part for the Biſhop, Prieſts, and other Clergy, while the Laity were confin'd to the Nave, or Body of the Church.

Presbytery, Prieſthood, Elderſhip; alſo a Government of the Church by Elders.

Presbytia, a dimneſs of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is ſo flat, that the Viſual Rays paſs the *Retina*, or Net-like Coat before they are united; which Defect is uſually incident to old Age, and may be help'd by Convex Glaſſes, or Spectacles, which will cauſe the Rays to meet ſooner, and fall exactly on the *Retina*.

Prescience, (*Lat.*) Fore-knowledge.

To **Prescribe**, to order, ordain, or appoint.

To **Prescribe againſt an Action**, (Law-Phraſe) not to be liable to it, for want of being ſued within the time limited by the Law.

Prescript, an Ordinance, or Order.

Prescription, a preſcribing, or ordering, a determining, or limiting. In a Law-Senſe, a Title, or Right to any Thing grounded upon a continu'd Poſſeſſion, or Enjoyment of it by a particular Perſon, his Anceſtours, or Predeceſſours beyond the Memory of Man.

Preſence, a being preſent; alſo Meen, or Looks. *Preſence of Mind*, readineſs of Wit.

Preſent, that is, in a certain Place at Hand, or in Sight; or that is of the Time wherein we live.

Preſent Tenſe, (in Grammar) a Tenſe, which ſpeaks of the Time that now is; as *Amo* I love, or do love: See *Tenſes*.

A **Preſent**, a free Gift.

To **Preſent**, to make a Preſent, to offer, to name to a Benefice, to bring an Information againſt.

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Preſentation, the Act of preſenting: In a Law-Senſe, the offering of a Clerk to the Biſhop, by the Patron, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

Preſentee, the Clerk that is ſo preſented by the Patron. The *King's Preſentee*, is he whom the King preſents to a Church.

Preſentment, (Law-Term) a bare Declaration or Report, made by Jurors, or ſome other Officers, as a Juſtice, Conſtable, Searcher, Surveyor, *&c.* of an Offence inquirable in the Court, to which it is preſented.

Preſervation, a preſerving, or keeping.

Preſervative, a Remedy made uſe of to keep off a Diſeaſe.

To Preſerve, to keep, to guard or defend from Miſchief; to order Fruits as Confectioners do.

To Preſide, to be Ruler or Chief; to have the Government, Rule, Care, or Management of Perſons or Things.

Preſidency, the Place, or Office of a Preſident.

Preſident, a Governour, Overſeer or Chief Manager: In a Law-Senſe, the King's Lieutenant in a Province; as The Preſident of *Wales*, *York*, *Berwick*, &c.

The Lord Preſident of the King's Privy Council, a great Officer of the Crown, whoſe Employ is to attend upon the Soveraign, to propoſe Buſineſs at Council-Table, and to report the ſeveral Tranſactions there managed.

Preſident. See *Precedent*.

Preſidial, a particular Court of Judicature in *France*.

Preſſing to Death, See *Paine forte & dure*.

Preſſure, a preſſing Calamity, Affliction or Misfortune; as *To ſink under weighty Preſſures*.

Preſt, a Duty in Money to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

Preſt-Money, Earneſt-Money commonly given to a Soldier or a Sea-man, when he is liſted; from the *French* Word *Preſt*, or the *Latin*, *Præſto*, *i. e.* ready at hand; becauſe it binds thoſe that receive it, to be ready for Service at all times appointed.

Preſtation-Money, a certain Sum of Money paid every Year, by Arch-Deacons to their Biſhop. See *Præſtatio*.

Preſter, (*Gr.*) a venomous Serpent, whoſe Sting cauſes a deadly Thirſt; alſo a kind of Tempeſt or Whirl-wind, that Scorches and blaſts where it blows.

Preſtiges, (*Lat.*) Illuſions, Impoſtures, juggling Tricks.

† Preſtigiation, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, juggling, or playing Leger-de-main.

Preſtigious, deceitful, as *A preſtigious Sleight of the Devil*.

Preſto, a *Spaniſh* Word us'd by Jugglers, to ſignifie quickly, or ſpeedily.

To Preſume, (*Lat.*) to imagine, think, conjecture, or ſuppoſe; to have too good an Opinion of.

Preſumption, Conjecture, Gueſs, Suſpicion; alſo Arrogance, Pride, Self-conceit. In a Law-ſenſe, Preſumption is of three Sorts, 1. *Violent*, which often ſerves for full Proof, as if one being kill'd in a Houſe, a Man is ſeen to come out of it, and no other Perſon was at that time in the Houſe. 2. *Probable Preſumption*, which has but a ſmall Effect. 3. *Levis ſeu temeraria*, *i. e.* Light and raſh, which is of no force at all.

Preſumptuous, proud, haughty, vain.

To Preſuppoſe, to ſuppoſe before-hand, to take for granted.

Preſuppoſition, a being preſuppoſed.

Pretence, Opinion, Conceit, Colour, Appearance, or Shew.

Pretence. See *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*.

To Pretend, to maintain, or affirm; to uſe a Pretence, to make as if.

Pretended, reputed, ſuppoſed, counterfeit.

Pretenſed Right or Title, (Law-Term) When one is in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, and another lays claim to, and ſues for it, the pretenſed Right and Title is ſaid to be in him, that does ſo claim and ſue.

Pretenſion, Claim, or laying claim to.

Preterimperfect Tenſe, (in *Grammar*) a Tenſe that ſignifies the time not perfectly paſs'd; as *Amabam*, I loved or did love.

Preterition, a Figure in *Rhetorick*; See *Occupation*.

Pretermiſſion, the Act of pertermitting, or paſſing over, or over-ſlipping.

To Pretermit, to leave undone, to omit, paſs over, or neglect.

Preternatural, that is beſides Nature, or out of its Courſe; extraordinary.

Preterperfect Tenſe, (in *Grammar*) a Tenſe that ſpeaks of the Time perfectly paſs'd, with the Sign *have*; as *Amavi*, I have loved.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe, a Tenſe that ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſs'd, with the Sign *had*; as *Amaveram*, I had loved.

Pretext, Pretence, Cloak, Colour, Blind, Shew.

Pretorian, See *Prætorian*.

To Prevail, to have the Advantage over, to have the better on't, to carry it, to be of greater Force.

Prevalence or Prevalency, a being prevalent.

Prevalent, prevailing, powerful, effectual.

To Prevaricate, to play faſt and looſe, to ſhuffle and cut, to make ſhew of doing a thing, and act quite contrary. In a Law-ſenſe, to work by Colluſion in Pleading, to betray one's Cauſe to the Adverſary.

Prevarication, the Act of prevaricating; double dealing, Deceit.

Prevaricator, he that prevaricates, or deals treacherouſly: Alſo a Maſter of Arts in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, choſen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious Satyrical Speech reflecting on the Miſdemeanours of the principal Members.

To Prevent, to come before, to out-ſtrip, to be before-hand with, or get the ſtart of, to keep off Danger, or Miſchief, *&c.*

Preventer-Rope, (in Sea-Affairs) a little Rope made faſt over thoſe call'd *Ties*, to ſecure the Yards, in caſe ſome of the Ropes ſhould break.

Preventional full Moon, that full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feaſt, or Planetary Aſpect.

Preventive, that ſerves to prevent.

Previous, leading the Way, or going before; as *A previous Diſcourſe*.

Priapiſm, a Diſeaſe wherein there is an erection of the Yard, without any Provocation of Luſt; ſo call'd from *Priapus* the Laſcivious God of Gardens.

Price, the Eſtimation, Value, or Rate of things.

Price Current, a weekly Account publiſh'd in *London*, of the current Value of moſt Commodities.

To Prick, to make a hole with a Point, to ſet down a Tune or Song, to trace the Steps of a Hare. See *Pricketh*.

To Prick the Chart or Plot, (among Mariners) to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabout the Ship is at preſent, or is to be at ſuch a time, in order to find the Courſe they are to ſteer, *&c.*

Prick-wood or Spindle-tree, a ſort of Shrub, proper to make Hedges.

Pricker, a Term in Hunting for a Huntſman on Horſe-back.

Pricket,

Pricket, a Spitter, or young Male Deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the Head.

Pricketh, When a Hare beats in the plain Highway, where the Footing may yet be perceiv'd, it is said, *She Pricketh.*

Pride, Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

Pride-Gabel, a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodely* in *Glocester*-shire, by some of his Tenants, for the Liberty of Fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.

Priest's-Cap, See *Bonnet à Prestre.*

To **Prig**, (Canting-word) to Filch, or steal.

To **Prim**, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited.

Primacy, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs; the Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Primate.

Primæval, that is of the first, or more ancient Time; as *The Primæval Ages of the Church.*

Primage, a customary Allowance due to Mariners for loading a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Harbour.

Prima Naturalia, the same as *Atoms* or *Minima Naturalia*; which See.

Primarium Latus, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) a Right-line in any Conick Section, drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or top of the Section, and Parallel to the Base of the Cone.

Primary, first in Order, Principal, Chief.

Primary Planets, (as some say) are the three upper Planets, *viz. Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*. But a *Primary Planet*, more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Center; whereas a *Secondary Planet*, turns about some other Planet.

Primate, a chief Archbishop, who has Superiority of Jurisdiction over other Archbishops and Bishops.

Prime, chief, great, Soveraign, excellent, singular.

Prime Figure, (in *Geom.*) is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more simple than it self.

Prime Number, (in *Arithm.*) is that which can be only measur'd by an Unite; See *Number.*

Prime Verticals, are Direct Erect North or South Dials, whose Planes lye parallel to the prime Vertical Circle.

Prime, the Flower or Choice, the Time when a thing is in its greatest Beauty: Also one of the Seven Canonical Hours in the *Romish* Church. In surveying, a Measure containing 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

Prime of a Gun, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole.

Prime of the Moon, the New Moon at her first Appearance, or about three Days after the Change; at which time she is said *to be primed*: See *Golden Number.*

To **Prime**, to put the Prime into a Gun; also to lay the first Colour in Painting.

Prime-Print or **Privet**, a kind of Shrub.

Primer or **Priming-Iron**, (in *Gunnery*) a long piece of Iron, sharp at the small end to pierce the Cartridge that holds the Powder, thro' the Touch-hole of a great Gun, in Order to put in the Prime-powder or Touch-powder, to fire off the Piece.

Primer or **Primmer**, a little Book which Children are first taught to read, and to pray by: Also a sort of Popish Prayer-book; also a kind of Printing-letter.

Primero, a Game at Cards formerly much in Use.

Primicerius, (*Lat.*) the Master, or chief in any Office, among the ancient *Romans.*

Primicerius Cubiculi, the first Groom, or first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Primicerius Notariorum, the Principal Secretary of State, who kept a general Register of the whole Empire.

Primer Seisin, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or *Possession*, *i. e.* the entire Profits for a Year of all Lands and Tenements, of which his Tenant in chief dy'd possessed; the Heir being at full Age, or until he were so, if under Age: But these Charges are now taken away by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

Primigenious, (*Lat.*) first in its kind, Original, Natural.

Priming-Iron. See *Primer.*

Priming-Horn, a great Horn full of Touch-powder, which the Gunner has by his Side, when the Ship is in a Fight, ready to prime the Pieces.

Primipilus, (*Lat.*) the Colonel of the first Legion among the *Romans*, the first Centurion or chief Captain, who had the Charge of the Standard or Banner.

Primitiæ, the first Fruits of the Year that are offer'd to God: But in our Law, it is taken for the Profits of every Church-living for one Year, after it is become void, which belong to the King; See *First Fruits.*

Primitive, belonging to the first Age, ancient; as *The Primitive Church.*

Primitive Cancer, See *Cancer Primitive.*

A **Primitive** or **Primitive Word**, (in *Grammar*) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived.

Primogeniture, the Title and Priviledge of an elder Brother, in right of his Birth.

Primordial, primitive, original.

Primores Dentes or **Incisivi Dentes**, (*Lat.*) the four foremost Teeth in each Jaw.

Primrose, a little yellow sweet Flower that over-spreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the Spring.

Primula Veris, (*Lat.*) the Primrose, or Cowslip.

Primum Mobile, (*i. e.* the first Mover) the Tenth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, which according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy is suppos'd to contain all other Spheres within it, and to give them Motion, turning it self and them quite round from East to West in the space of twenty four Hours.

Prince, one that governs a State in chief, or that is descended from such. In *England*, the King's or Queen Regent's eldest Son is styl'd *The Prince of Wales.* It is also figuratively taken for a principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as *Aristotle is the Prince of Philosophers.*

Prince's Feather, a kind of Flower.

Principal, chief, main.

Principal Point, (in *Perspective*) the Point where the Principal Ray falls on the Table, which some Writers call *The Point of Concurrence*, and *the Center of the Picture.*

Principal Ray, the perpendicular Ray, which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the *Vertical Plane*, or Table.

A **Principal**, the Head of a College in an University: The chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*, is also call'd *Principal of the House.*

Principal, is also the main Summ of Money borrowed or let out to Use, and distinguish'd from the Interest or Profits that arise thereby: In a Law-sense, it is the same as *Hier-loom*; which See. At *Urchenfield* in *Hereford*-shire certain *Principals*, as the best Beast, Bed, Table, *&c.* pass to the eldest Child, and are not to be divided or shar'd with the other Goods.

Principality, the Jurisdiction, or Dominion of a Prince: *Principalities* is also taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Principality of Chester. See *County Palatine.*

Princi-

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Principes, (in the *Roman* Military Diſcipline) the main Body of the Forces, or middle Order of the Legionary Soldiers divided into Ten Centuries. See *Triarii*.

Principle, the firſt Cauſe of the Being or Production of any thing; a Motive or Inducement; a Maxim or undoubted Truth; alſo a good practical Rule of Action. Thus a Perſon is ſaid *To be a Man of Principles*, when he acts according to the known Rules of Religion and Morality.

Principle or **firſt Principle**, is alſo a thing ſelf-evident, and as it were naturally known; as *That the Whole is greater than a Part, that nothing can be and not have a Being at the ſame time*, &c.

In Arts and Sciences, **Principles**, are the firſt Grounds and Rules of them, otherwiſe call'd *Elements* and *Rudiments*; as the Principles of *Geometry*, *Algebra*, *Aſtronomy*, &c.

In *Chymiſtry*, there are five **Principles** of mixt natural Bodies, *viz. Phlegm* or *Water*, *Mercury* or *Spirit*, *Sulphur* or *Oil*, *Salt* and *Earth*. Of theſe three are *Active*, viz. *Spirit*, *Oil* and *Salt*, and two *Paſſive*, *Water* and *Earth*.

The *Ariſtotelean* or *Peripatetical Principles*, are the four Elements, *Earth*, *Water*, *Fire*, *Air*: The *Epicurean Principles*, are *Magnitude*, *Figure* and *Weight*.

Principled, endued with Principles; as *A Perſon well-principled*.

Pincock, a Youngſter too ſoon ripe-headed; a pert and forward Youth.

Printing, or **the Art of Printing**, an ingenious Art which firſt appear'd in the World about the Year 1430 or 1440, and is ſaid to have been invented at *Haerlem* in *Holland* by one *Laurence Coſter*; or as others will have it, at *Mentz* in *Germany*, by *John Fauſt*, or *John Guttemberg* of *Straſburg*: It was alſo brought early into *England* by *Caxton* and *Tourner*, whom King *Henry* VI. employ'd for that purpoſe: One of the firſt printed Books now extant is *Cicero de Officiis*, *A. D.* 1465, kept in the *Bodleian* Library, at *Oxford*.

Prior, a Governour of a Convent of Monks.

Priors Aliens, were certain Priors born in *France*, that had the Government of Monaſteries founded for outlandiſh Men in *England*, which were ſuppreſs'd by King *Henry* V.

Prioreſs, a Governeſs in a Monaſtery of Nuns, either in chief or under an Abbeſs.

Priority, a being firſt in Order, Rank, or Dignity: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for an Antiquity of Tenure, compar'd with another that is not ſo ancient; as *To hold by Priority*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than of another.

Priory, a Religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioreſs.

Priſage, (*Fr.*) that Cuſtom or Share which belongs to the King, out of ſuch Merchandizes as are taken at Sea, by way of lawful Prize.

Priſage, (of Wines,) an old Word found in the Statutes of King *Henry* VIII. being a Cuſtom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 *s. per* Tun, out of every Veſſel loaded with Wine of leſs Burden than forty Tun: It is now call'd *Butlerage*, becauſe receiv'd by the Kings's or Queen's chief Butler.

Priſcilla, a proper Name of Women, being a Diminutive of *Priſca*, which in *Latin* ſignifies ancient.

Priſcillianiſts, a ſort of Hereticks whoſe Ring-leader was one *Priſcillianus*: They deny'd the Perſons of the Trinity, and held that all Things had their beginning from two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad.

Priſe, (*Fr.*) the Act of taking, a Prize: In our old Statutes, it ſignifies the things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; alſo a Toll or Cuſtom due to the King.

Priſm, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Solid bounded by ſeveral Planes, whoſe Baſes are Polygons equal, Parallel, and alike ſituated: Alſo a ſolid Glaſs made in form of a Triangular Priſm, thro' which the Sun's Rays being convey'd are refracted, and ſhew an admirable variety of fine Colours like thoſe of the Rain-bow.

Triangular Priſm, a kind of Priſm whoſe two oppoſite Baſes are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

Priſmatical, belonging to Priſms; as *Priſmatical Glaſſes*.

Priſmoid, a ſolid Figure contain'd under ſeveral Planes, whoſe Baſes are Right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike ſituated.

Priſtine, (*Lat.*) ancient, former, accuſtomed, wonted.

Priſtis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Whale-fiſh of a wonderful length, ſo call'd from its cutting the Water as it goes; alſo a long and narrow Ship or Galley ſhap'd like that Fiſh.

Privacy, (*Lat.*) Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

Privado, (*Span.*) a private Friend, a Favourite.

Privateer, a Veſſel fitted out by one or more private Perſons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to prey upon the Enemy; alſo the Commander or Captain of ſuch a Ship.

Privation, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Want, Lack, or being without. In a Law-ſenſe, it is apply'd to a Biſhop or Parſon of a Church, when by Death or other Act, they are depriv'd of their Biſhoprick or Benefice.

Privative, that implies Privation, or taking away; as *A Privative Particle* in Grammar.

Privet, a ſort of ever-green Shrub us'd much in Gardens for Borders, Knots, &c.

Privilege, (*Lat.*) a Prerogative or Advantage above others; a ſpecial Grant or Right whereby a private Perſon, or a particular Corporation is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; which is either Perſonal or Real.

Perſonal Privilege, that which is allow'd to any Perſon againſt or beyond the Courſe of Common Law; as a Member of Parliament may not be arreſted, nor any of his Servants during the Seſſion of the Parliament.

Real Privilege, that which is granted to a Place, as to the Univerſities, that none may be call'd to *Weſtminſter*-Hall, upon any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts, or ſued in other Courts.

Privity, private Knowledge; as, *She did it without her Husband's Privity*. In a Law-ſenſe, private Familiarity, inward Relation. Thus if there be a Lord and Tenant, and the latter holds of the other by certain Services, there is a Privity between them, in reſpect of the Tenure. *Privities* are alſo the Privy or ſecret Parts of the Body.

Privy, ſecret, private, particular, acquainted with, or acceſſory to.

Privy Counſellour. See *Counſellour*.

A **Privy**, a Houſe of Office. In a Law-ſenſe, one that is Partaker, or has an Intereſt in any Action or Thing; as *Privies in Blood*, *i. e.* thoſe that are linked in Conſanguinity: *Privies in Repreſentation*, ſuch as Executors or Adminiſtrators to a deceaſed Party: *Privies in Tenure*, as the Lord of a Manour by Eſcheat, that is, when the Land falls to the Lord for want of Heirs.

Privy Seal, a Seal that the King firſt ſets to ſuch Grants as paſs the Great Seal of *England*; altho' ſometimes us'd in things of leſs Conſequence, that never

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never pass the latter; as for the Payment of Money, *&c.*

The Lord Privy Seal, a great Officer who has the charge or keeping of that Seal, and is by his Place, of the King's Privy Council, next in Dignity to the Lord President.

Prize, (*Fr.*) that which is taken, any kind of Booty; also a Reward proposed to one that shall do a thing best; also a Match or Tryal of Skill, at Sword-playing.

Prize-Office, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize.

Probability, (*Lat.*) a being probable or likely, Likelihood, appearance of Truth.

Probate of Testaments, the producing and proving of the Wills of Persons deceased before the Ecclesiastical Judge, appointed by the Bishop or Ordinary of the Place, where the Party died.

Probation, Proof, Tryal or Essay; especially the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University, or of a Novice before he is admitted to profess a Religious Life.

Probationary, belonging to Probation, as *The Probationary Laws.*

Probationer, a Scholar, or Novice that undergoes a Probation.

Probator, (Law-Term) an Approver or Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in Felony, who having prov'd the Charge against another as Principal or Accessory, either by Duel or Tryal by the Country, was pardon'd for Life and Members, but punish'd with Transportation.

Probe, a Surgeon's Instrument, with which he searches the Depths, Windings, and other Circumstances of Wounds or Ulcers.

Probity, Honesty, Goodness, Uprightness.

Problem, (*Gr.*) a Proposition with a Question annexed: In *Geometry*, a Proposition referr'd to Practice, and so oppos'd to a *Theorem*, in regard that it always implies something to be done; as *To divide a Line into any number of given Parts, To draw the Circumference of a Circle thro' several given Points, &c.*

Local Problem. See *Local.*

Solid Problem. See *Solid.*

Problematical, belonging to a Problem; also that may be argued *Pro* and *Con*; as *A Problematical Discourse.*

Problematical Resolution, (in *Algebra*) the Method of solving hard Questions, by certain Rules call'd *Canons.*

Probole, the Process of a Bone. See *Apophysis.*

Proboscis or **Promuscis**, the Trunk or long Snout of an Elephant.

Procacity, (*Lat.*) Malapertness, Saucinesss.

Procatarctick, (*Gr.*) as *A Procatarctick Cause, i. e.* the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that follow; as a violent fit of Passion, or excessive heat in the Air, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Bloud, and cause a Feaver.

Procedendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lies where a Plea or Cause is removed from a Superiour to an Inferiour Court, by Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*; so as to bring it back again to the Court, where the Suit was first begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant has no cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

Proceed, that which arises from a thing; as The Neat Proceeds among Merchants. See *Neat Weight.*

To Proceed, to come from, or be derived, to spring or have its rise from; to act or deal.

Proceleusmaticus Pes, (in Grammar) a Foot consisting of four short Syllables; as *Pelagius.*

Procerity, Length, Height, Tallness.

Process, a going forward, a Series or Order of Things: In a Law-sense, the manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the beginning or principal part of it: In *Chymistry*, it signifies the whole usual Course of any Operation or Experiment: In *Anatomy*, it is the same with *Processus*; which See.

Procession, a passing on, or going forward; a solemn walking of the Clergy and People of the Church of *Rome*, in their Ornamental Habits, with Hymns, Musick, *&c.* There was also a customary Procession of the Parish-Priest, the Patron of the Church, and the Parishioners, with the chief Flag or Holy Banner, in Ascension Week, to take a Compass round the Bounds of the Manour, and pray for a Blessing on the Fruits of the Earth: Whence our present Custom of *Perambulation*, which is still commonly call'd *Processioning*, and *going in Procession.*

Procession, is also the Ceremony of a Prince's passing on Foot, from one Place to another, with a Train of Noble-men and other Attendants; as at a Coronation, Funeral Solemnity, *&c.*

Processional, belonging to a Procession.

Processum continuando, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the Continuance of a Process, after the Death of the chief Justice, or other Justices in the Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer.*

Processus, Process, going forward, Proficiency: In *Anatomy*, a Process, or Knob at the end of a Bone.

Processus Chymicus, a Process of Chymical Operations.

Processus Ciliaris, a Term in *Anatomy.* See *Ciliare Ligamentum.*

Processus Mammillares. See *Papillarium Processus.*

Processus Pectinæi, two Pipes or Channels, one on each side the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone, which reach to the Skin of the *Scrotum* thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the Oblique and Transverse Muscles.

Processus Styliformis, or **Styloides**, a kind of outward Process or Knob of the Bones of the Temples, which is slender and long, having the Horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, tyed to it.

Processus Zygomaticus, or **Jugalis**, an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, which runs forward, and is joyn'd with the Bone of the upper Jaw; from which Juncture is formed the Bridge termed *Zygoma*, that reaches from the Eye to the Ear.

Prochein Amy, (*Fr. i. e.* a Friend near at hand) a Term us'd in Common-Law, for one who being next of Kin to a Child in his Nonage, is allow'd to manage his Affairs, and to redress any Wrong done to him.

Prochronism, (*Gr.*) an Errour in Chronology or Computation of Time; a setting things down before the real time they happen'd in.

Procidentia, (*Lat.*) a falling down of a thing out of its Place.

Procidentia Ani, a falling of the *Rectum Intestinum*, or Strait Gut thro' the Fundament, which is occasion'd by a too great Looseness, and often happens to Children.

Procidentia Uteri, a loosening of the inner Coat of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb: Some think the Womb it self may fall down, but the Ligaments are so strong as to hinder any such Fall.

To Proclaim, to publish with a loud Voice, to declare with Solemnity.

Proclamation, the Act of proclaiming, a solemn publishing, with sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum: Also a Declaration or Order issued out by the King, to give notice of what He thinks fit to His Subjects.

Procla-

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Proclamation of a Fine, Notice openly and ſolemnly given at all the Aſſizes held in the County, within one Year after the engroſſing of it.

Proclamation of Rebellion, publick Notice given by an Officer, That a Man not appearing upon a *Sub-pœna*, or an Attachment in the *Chancery*, ſhall be accounted a Rebel, unleſs he ſurrender himſelf at a Day aſſigned in the Writ.

Proclivity, Aptneſs, Diſpoſition, or Inclination to a thing.

Procondyli, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Fingers, next the back of the Hand.

Pro Confeſſo, (*Lat.* Law-Term) when after a Bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon a *Habeas Corpus* iſſu'd out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court aſſigns him a Day to anſwer; which being expir'd, and no Anſwer put in, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; at which Day if he do not anſwer, the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, ſhall be taken *pro confeſſo*, *i.e.* as it it had been confeſſed by the Defendant's Anſwer.

Proconſul, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, ſent to govern a Province, with a Conſular and extraordinary Power: His Equipage was provided at the Charge of the Publick, conſiſting in Pavillions, Charging-Horſes, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, *&c.* but the Office laſted no longer than one Year.

To **Procraſtinate**, to put or drive off from Day to Day.

Procraſtination, a procraſtinating or delaying.

To **Procreate**, to beget; as *To procreate Children.*

Procreation, the Act of Procreating.

Proctor, an Advocate, who for his Fee undertakes to manage anothers Man's Cauſe in any Court of the Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Law: In the Weſt of *England*, they give the Name of *Proctor* to one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

Proctors, are alſo two Perſons choſen from among the Students in an Univerſity; to ſee good Orders and Exerciſes duly performed there.

Proctors of the Clergy, thoſe who are choſen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, as alſo for the common Clergy of every Dioceſs at the Parliament, and to ſit in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

Procuracy, the Deed, or Writing, whereby one is made a Procurator.

Procuration, a Power by which one is intruſted to act for another.

Procuration, or **Procuration-Money**, a Duty which Pariſh-Prieſts pay yearly to the Biſhop or Arch-Deacon, upon Account of Viſitation: Alſo that Money which is given to Scriveners, by thoſe that take up any Summ of them at Intereſt.

Procurator, (*Lat.*) a Proctor, a Factor or Solicitor, that manages another Man's Affair; alſo a Governour of a Country under a Prince, a Steward: In ſome old Statutes it is taken for one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parſon.

Procurator of St. Mark, a Magiſtrate at *Venice*, who is the next Perſon in Dignity to the Dogue or Duke of that Common-wealth.

Procurator-Monaſterii, the Advocate of a Religious Houſe, who was to ſollicit the Intereſt, and plead the Cauſes of the Society.

Procuratores Eccleſiæ Parochialis, the Church-wardens, who were to act as Proxies and Repreſentatives of the Church.

Procuratorium, the Procuratory or Inſtrument, by which any Perſon or Community did conſtitute or appoint their Proctor or Proctors to repreſent them in any Judicial Court or Cauſe.

To **Procure**, to get for another, to help to; it is alſo taken in an ill Senſe, for to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

Procyon, a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the leſſer Dog-ſtar.

Prodes Homes, (*Fr. i. e.* Wiſe Men,) a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons or other Military Tenants that were call'd to the King's Council, and were to give their Advice, according to the beſt of their Prudence and Knowledge.

Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful, riotous; alſo vain-glorious, fooliſh.

Prodigality, a being Prodigal, Profuſeneſs, Laviſhneſs.

Prodigious, monſtrous, wonderful; extraordinary, exceſſive, vaſt.

Prodigy, an effect beyond Nature; a monſtrous or preternatural Thing.

† **Prodition**, Treaſon, Treachery.

Prodriarius Canis, (in old Records) a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

Prodromus, (*Gr.*) a Fore-runner or Harbinger: *Prodromus Morbus*, a Diſeaſe that comes before a greater; as Straightneſs of the Breaſt precedes a Conſumption, or the Rickets.

To **Produce**, (*Lat.*) to yield or bring forth, to cauſe, to ſhew or expoſe to View. In *Geometry*, *To produce a Right-line*, is to continue or draw it out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

Product, Fruit, Effect; as *The Products of* the Earth, of one's Wit, *&c.* In *Arithmetick*, it is the Number ſought, or ariſing from the Multiplication of ſeveral Numbers given: So if 5 be given to be multiply'd by 3, or 3 by 5, the Product is 15. It is alſo ſometimes termed the *Rectangle* and the *Fact.* In *Geometry*, when two Lines are multiply'd one by another, the Product is always call'd the *Rectangle*; which See.

Production, Product, or Fruit; alſo a lengthening: *Productions* are alſo Works or Effects either of Nature or Art. In *Anatomy*, the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

Productive, apt to produce, or bring forth.

Proecthęſis, (*Gr.*) a running out firſt or before: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein the Speaker by his Anſwer (containing a Reaſon of what he or ſome other has ſaid or done) defends himſelf or the other Perſon as unblamable.

Proegumena, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a fore-going inward Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, occaſioned by another Cauſe; ſo that if it be remov'd, the Diſeaſe may ſtill continue: As a Plethory or ill Juice in the Bloud, produc'd by ill Diet; whence proceed Stoppages of the Veſſels, *&c.*

Proem, (*Gr.*) a Preface, an Ent'rance into a Diſcourſe.

Proepizeuxis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be plac'd at the end.

Profanation, the Act of profaning.

Profane, ungodly, unholy, irreligious, wicked; alſo unhallowed, common, ordinary: It is often oppoſed to *Sacred*; as *Sacred and Profane Hiſtories.*

To **Profane**, to abuſe Holy Things; to pollute or unhallow.

Profections, (in *Aſtrol.*) are equal and regular Progreſſions or Courſes of the Sun, and other Significators in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succeſſion of the Signs; allowing to each Profection the whole Circle and one Sign over: As if the Sun in the firſt Year, be in 24 Degrees of *Aries*, next Year it will be in 24 Degrees of *Taurus.*

To **Profeſs**, to declare and make one's ſelf known to be of ſuch a Religion, Sect or Party, to apply one's ſelf to a particular Study or Calling, and to make a publick Exerciſe of it; alſo to proteſt, or declare ſolemnly.

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A **Professed Monk or Nun**, one that having made his or her Vow, is admitted to be of a Religious Order.

Profession, a Condition of Life, Calling, Trade, or Art that one makes choice of, publick Confession, Protestation.

Professour, one that professes any Religion or Perswasion: Also a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the Publick Schools of an University.

Proffer, Offer, Attempt: In a Law-sense, the time appointed for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year.

Proficiency, the state or quality of a Proficient.

Proficient, one that profits by his Studies, or his Application to any Art; one that is forward in Learning.

Profil, (*Ital.*) a Term in Painting which properly signifies a Head or Face set side-ways, as on Coins or Medals, and such a Face is said to *be in Profil*, or in a Side-view. It is also taken for the Draught of any Piece of Architecture or Fortification; wherein is set down the Breadth, Depth and Height of the whole Work; but it does not represent the Length, which Property belongs to the *Plan* or Ground-plot: So that 'tis much the same with a Prospect of a Place, City, Building, *&c.* view'd side-ways, and express'd according to the Rules of Perspective.

Profil, is also sometimes taken for the Out-lines of any Figure, but that way of Expression is improper.

Profit, (*Fr.*) Gain, Advantage, Interest.

To Profit, to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful, *To Profit by*, to make a Benefit of.

Profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful.

Profligate, (*Lat.*) wicked, villanous; debauched, or lewd, to the highest degree.

To Profligate one's self, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

Profluence, a flowing plentifully, an Abundance.

Profound, deep, most commonly taken in a figurative Sense, and often joyn'd to other Words to add a greater Weight and Force to them; as *Profound Reverence*, *profound Learning*, &c.

Profundity, Deepness, Depth.

Profundus Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle that bends the Fingers.

Profuse, lavish, wasteful.

Profusion or **Profuseness**, (properly a pouring out) a needless and lavish spending, excessive Liberality.

To Prog, to use all Endeavours to get or gain; as *To prog for Victuals*, *Riches*, &c.

Progenitour, (*Lat.*) Ancestour, or Fore-father.

Progeny, Offspring or Issue.

Prognosis, (*Gr.*) a knowing before, Fore-boding, Fore-knowledge: In the Art of *Physick*, it is the same as *Prognostick Sign*; which See.

To Prognosticate, to fore-tell, conjecture, or guess.

Prognostication, The Act of prognosticating.

Prognosticator, one that prognosticates, or pretends to fore-tell future Events.

A **Prognostick**, a boding Sign or Token of something to come.

Prognosticks, or **Prognostick Signs**, (among *Physicians*) are Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, with respect to Recovery, or Death.

Programma, an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place; a Bill upon a Door; also a Bill posted up, or delivered by Hand, to give publick Notice of some Speech or Ceremony to be performed in a College, or School in an University.

Progress, a proceeding or going forward in a Business; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman for Pleasure.

Progression, a going on, in Arithmetick and *Mathematicks*, a Series or Train of Quantities which follow one another, and keep a certain Relation or Proportion among themselves.

Arithmetical Progression, or **Continual Proportion Arithmetical**, is a Consequence or Train of Numbers, or other Quantities in continued Arithmetical Proportion; which is when they proceed by equal Differences, either encreasing or decreasing.

Geometrical Progression, is the like Train of Numbers or Quantities in Geometrical Proportion continued, which is when they proceed by equal *Ratio*'s, or Reasons, whether encreasing or decreasing. See *Proportion*.

Month of Progression. See *Month*.

Progressive, that proceeds or goes on; as *Progressive Motion*, *Progressive Devotion*, &c.

To Prohibit, to forbid, to bar or keep from.

Prohibited Commodities, such Goods as are not to be brought in, or convey'd out of the Nation.

Prohibitio de vasto directa parti, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ directed to the Tenant, forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Controversy during the Suit.

Prohibition, a forbidding, an Hinderance: In *Astrology*, it is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean while another Planet interposes either its Body or Aspect, so that the Matter which should have been brought to Conclusion is delay'd or hinder'd.

Prohibition, is also the Name of a Writ, to forbid any Court either Spiritual or Secular to proceed in a Cause there depending, upon intimation that the Cognizance of it does not belong to that Court: But it is now most usually taken for that Writ which lies for one impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Temporal Jurisdiction or Cognizance of the King's Court.

Prohibitory, that belongs to a Prohibition, or that forbids; as *A Prohibitory Edict*.

Project, Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

Projected, designed, contrived; in a Mathematical Sense, drawn upon a Plane.

Projectiles, or **Projected Bodies**, (in *Philos.*) such Bodies as being put into a violent Motion by any Force apply'd, are cast off from the Place where they receiv'd their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hands, or by a Sling, an Arrow shot from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, *&c.*

Projection, the Act of projecting: In *Chymistry*, it is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated is put into a Crucible Spoonful after Spoonful: The pretended casting of the Powder of the Philosopher's Stone into a Crucible of melted Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is also call'd *Projection*.

Powder of Projection, a sort of Matter much boasted of by some Alchymists that pretend to be Masters of the Philosopher's Stone, who affirm it to be the Seed of Gold it self, and to have the Faculty of multiplying or encreasing Gold, when some small Quantity is us'd for that purpose.

Projection of the Sphere, (in *Astron.*) is a Description or drawing the Circles of the Sphere, or any parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle, as on the *Horizon*, *Meridian*, *Equator*, *Ecliptick*, &c. Thus Astrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps,

Maps, &c. are Projections of the Sphere; which are of three ſorts, *viz.* Gnomonick, Orthographick and Stereographick.

Gnomonick Projection, is that where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, and where the Eye is ſuppoſ'd to be in the Center of the Earth.

Orthographick Projection, is that wherein the Eye is taken to be at an infinite diſtance from the Circle of Projection, ſo that all the Viſual Rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid Circle.

Stereographick Projection, is that which ſuppoſes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees diſtant from, and perpendicular to it.

Projectour, one that projects, or contrives any Deſign.

Projecture, (in *Architect.*) the jutting or leaning out of any part of a Building, the coping of a Wall: All Margents that hang over beyond the Shaft of a Pillar are alſo termed *Projectures*. In *Anatomy*, Projecture is the ſame as *Proceſs* and *Apophyſis*; which See.

Projecturing Table. See *Table*.

Pro Indiviſo, (Law-Term) an Occupation or Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Perſons in common, ſo that none knows his reſpective Portion or Share; as it happens to Co-parceners before the partition or dividing of their Inheritance.

Prolabia, (in *Anat.*) the utmoſt prominent, or bunching out parts of the Lips.

Prolapſus Uteri. See *Procidentia Uteri*.

Prolegomena, (*Gr.*) Preparatory Diſcourſes, containing things of which the Reader is to be inform'd, to the end that he may better underſtand the Subject of a Book or particular Science; Prefaces, or Preambles.

Prolepſis, Anticipation, Prevention, Pre-occupation; a conceiving of things in Mind before-hand. In *Grammar*, a Figure of Conſtruction in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduc'd to the ſame Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree, as *Duæ Aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab Oriente, illa ab Occidente*: It is call'd *Anticipatio* in *Latin*.

In Rhetorick, **Prolepſis** is a Figure whereby we prevent what another intends to alledge. It is divided into two Parts, *viz.* *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being ſtarted, the Speaker makes Anſwer to his own Demand; and *Anthypophora*, which is a contrary Inference, wherein an Objection is refuted by the oppoſing of a contrary Sentence.

Proleptical or **Proleptick**, belonging to the Figure *Prolepſis*.

Proleptick Diſeaſe, a Diſtemper that always anticipates; as if an Ague come to Day at four a Clock, to morrow an Hour ſooner.

Proles, (*Lat.*) the Iſſue of one's Body; an Off-ſpring, Race, or Stock: In a Law-ſenſe, it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Iſſue of an unlawful Bed.

Prolifical or **Prolifick**, fit for Generation, apt to breed or bring forth, fruitful.

Prolifick Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*. See *Barren Signs*.

Prolix, tedious or large in Speech, &c.

Prolixity, a being prolix, Tediouſneſs in diſcourſing or writing.

Prolocutor, (*i. e.* one that ſpeaks before others) a Chair-Man, or Speaker of the Higher or Lower Houſe of Convocation, or General Aſſemblies of the Clergy; whoſe Office is to cauſe the Names of the Members to be call'd over, to read all things propounded, to gather the Suffrages or Votes, &c.

Prologue, (*Gr.*) a Fore-ſpeech, a Preface, properly a Speech made to recommend a Stage-Play, or Fable to the People.

To **Prolong**, (*Lat.*) to make a thing laſt longer, to lengthen, to ſpin or ſtretch out.

Prolongation, a prolonging, lengthening, &c.

Promenade, (*Fr.*) a Walk in the Fields to take the Air.

Prometheus or **Hercules**, (*Gr.*) the Name of a certain Conſtellation or Cluſter of Stars.

Prominence, (*Lat.*) the jutting of a thing out or over.

Prominent, hanging over, jutting or ſtanding out.

Promiſcuous, mingled together, or one with another; confuſed.

Promiſe, an Aſſurance by Word of Mouth to do any thing: In a Law-ſenſe, it is when upon a valuable Conſideration, a Man binds himſelf by his Word, to perform ſuch an Act, as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon which an Action or Suit may be grounded; whereas if it be without Conſideration, it is call'd a *Nude Contract*, and bears no Action.

To **Promiſe**, to make a Promiſe, to engage or give one's Word.

Promiſſory, belonging to Promiſe.

Promittors or **Promittors**, a Term in that part of *Aſtrology*, which relates to Nativities, and Treats of *Directions*, which are ſo call'd becauſe they promiſe in the *Radix*, ſomething to be accompliſh'd when the Time of ſuch Direction is fulfilled, and are only the Planets, or their Aſpects, and in ſome Caſes fixed Stars, to whom their *Significators* are directed.

Promontory, (in *Geogr.*) a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground, running out a great way into the Sea.

To **Promote**, to raiſe, advance, or prefer; to carry on, or farther, to encreaſe.

Promoter, one that promotes or carries on a Buſineſs. In a Law-ſenſe, *Promoters* or *Promooters*, are a ſort of Informers, who for proſecuting ſuch as offend in penal Actions, have part of the Fines for their Reward: They chiefly belong to Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's Bench.

Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, eſpecially a raiſing to Eccleſiaſtical Dignities.

Prompt, ready, quick, nimble, active, *Prompt Payment*, a preſent paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize.

To **Prompt**, to tell or whiſper, to put one upon.

Promptitude or **Promptneſs**, Readineſs, Quickneſs.

Promptuary, a Store-houſe, a Buttery.

Promulgated, publiſhed, ſet abroad, or proclaimed.

Promulgation, the Act of promulging or publiſhing.

To **Promulge**, to proclaim or publiſh; as *To promulge a Law*, properly ſaid of the *Roman* Laws, which were hung up in the Market-Place, and expos'd to publick View, for three Market-days before they were paſſed or allowed.

Promuſcis. See *Proboſcis*.

Pronaos or **Pronaus**, (*Gr.* in *Architecture*,) a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace, a great Hall, or ſpacious Building.

Pronator Radii Quadratus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Arm, which takes Riſe from the lower and inner part of the Bone call'd *Ulna*, and is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Radius*.

Pronator Radii Teres, a Muſcle by ſome call'd *Pronator Superior Rotundus*, which ariſes from the

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Inner Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and has its Inſertion a little above the middle of the *Radius* on the out-ſide. This Muſcle with the former ſerves to move the *Radius* inwards.

Prone, (*Lat.*) inclined to a thing.

Prong, a Pitch-fork.

Pronominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pronoun; as *A Pronominal Particle.*

Pronotary. See *Protonotary.*

Pronoun, a Part of Speech that is ſet before or ſtands for a Noun, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Perſonal, as *I, Thou, He*; Relative, as *Who, Which*; Poſſeſſive, as *Mine, Thine*; Demonſtrative, as *He, They.*

To **Pronounce**, to utter or ſpeak, to rehearſe, to paſs one's Judgment or Verdict, to declare.

Pronunciation, the manner of pronouncing, a diſtinct uttering of Words, Syllables, Letters, *&c.*

Proof, an Eſſay or Tryal, an Argument or Reaſon to prove a Truth, Teſtimony, Mark: Among Printers, a *Proof* ſignifies a Printed Sheet ſent to the Author or Corrector of the Preſs, in order to be corrected.

To **Propagate**, to cauſe any thing to multiply or encreaſe, to ſpread abroad: It properly ſignifies to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young ones may be planted.

Propagation, the Act of propagating, encreaſing, ſpreading abroad, *&c.*

Pro partibus liberandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the partition or dividing of Lands among Coheirs.

Propenſe, prone, inclinable to.

Propenſion or **Propenſity**, Inclination, Bent; as *Such is our Propenſion to Evil.*

Proper, peculiar, convenient, fitting; alſo that is of a fine or tall Stature.

Proper Fraction, (in *Arithm.*) ſuch a one as is leſs than Unity, having its Numerator leſs than the Denominator; as ½, ⅔, ¾, *&c.* See *Fraction.*

Proper Motion, (in *Aſtron.*) the Motion of a particular Planet from Weſt to Eaſt, as it is diſtinguiſh'd from its forced daily Motion from Eaſt to Weſt, caus'd by the *Primum Mobile.*

Proper Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to any propoſed Harbour, where the Voyage is to be perform'd in the vaſt Ocean.

Properneſs, Taleneſs of Stature.

Property, natural Quality or Virtue, Right or Due that belongs to every Man, rightful Poſſeſſion of a thing: Alſo a Stalking-Horſe, Tool, or Blind; as *He was but their Property.* In a Law-ſenſe, *Property* or *Propriety* is the higheſt Right that a Man has, or can have to any thing, and in no ways depending on any other Man's Courteſy.

Prophane. See *Profane.*

Prophaſis, (*Gr.*) an Excuſe, a Pretence or Colour; an Occaſion, or fore-going Cauſe: Among Phyſicians, a Fore-knowledge of Diſeaſes.

Prophecy, a Prediction, or Fore-telling.

To **Prophecy**, to fore-tell things to come, to expound Divine Myſteries.

Prophet, one that fore-tells future Events; a Perſon inſpired by God to reveal his Laws, Commands, and Myſteries, and to give Warning of his approaching Judgments: An Expounder of the Holy Scriptures: Among the ancient Heathens, it was taken for the Chief Prieſt of a Temple, or an Interpreter of Oracles.

Prophetess, a Woman that propheſies.

Prophetical or **Prophetick**, belonging to a Prophet, or to Prophecy.

Prophylactica, that part of Phyſick which prevents or preſerves from Diſeaſes.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) Nearneſs, Nighneſs.

To **Propitiate**, to make propitious, to atone, to pacify or appeaſe.

Propitiation, the Act of propitiating, an appeaſing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement.

Propitiatory, that ſerves, or is of force to propitiate or atone; as *A propitiatory Sacrifice.*

The **Propitiatory** or **Mercy-Seat**, (among the ancient *Jews*) a Table or Cover lin'd on both ſides with Gold-plates, and ſet over the Ark of the Covenant, on each ſide of which was a Cherubim of Gold, with Wings ſpread over the Propitiatory, and their Faces looking one towards another: Whence the Word is taken to ſignifie any Place of Atonement.

Propitious, favourable, merciful, kind.

Proplaſm, (*Gr.*) a Mould, wherein any Metal or ſoft Matter that will afterwards harden, is caſt.

Proplaſtice, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is caſt or framed.

Propolis, Hive-droſs, or Bee-glue; a kind of thick Subſtance like Wax, with which Bees ſtop Holes and Cleſts in their Hives: Alſo the Suburbs of a City.

Propoma, a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar.

Propoſitus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Declaration, or Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

Proportion, Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Anſwerableneſs; Rule or Meaſure, the Relation that the Parts have among themſelves, and to the Whole. In *Architecture*, the relation that all the Work has to its Parts, and which every one ſeparately has to the Idea of the whole Building.

In *Mathematicks*, when two Quantities or Numbers are compar'd one to another, with reſpect to their Greatneſs or Smallneſs, ſuch a Compariſon is termed *Ratio, Reaſon* or *Rate*: But when more than two are compar'd, the Compariſon is generally call'd the *Proportion*, that they have one to another; altho' the Words *Ratio* and *Proportion* are often us'd promiſcuouſly.

Proportion or **Relation in Quality**, is either the Reſpect that the Reaſons of Numbers have one to another, or elſe that which their Differences have one to another: This Proportion is Arithmetical, Geometrical, or Harmonical.

Arithmetical Proportion, is when ſeveral Numbers differ according to an equal Difference; as 2, 4, 6, 8; ſo that 2 is the common Difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

Geometrical Proportion, is when divers Numbers differ according to like Rate or Reaſon; *i.e.* when the Reaſons of Numbers compar'd together are equal: So 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by double Reaſon, are ſaid to differ by Geometrical Proportion; for as 1 is half 2, ſo 2 is half 4, and 4 half 8.

Harmonical Proportion, is that wherein the firſt Term is to the laſt in a Geometrical Reaſon, equal to that of the Difference of the two firſt to the Difference of the two laſt: Thus 2, 3, 6, are in Harmonick Proportion, becauſe the firſt Number 2 is to the laſt 6, as the Difference of the two firſt, *viz.* 1 is to the Difference of the two laſt, *viz.* 3.

Proportionable, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

Proportionality, a Likeneſs of Proportion.

Proportionals, proportional Numbers, or Quantities; *i.e.* ſuch as are in Mathematical Proportion: Thus if when four Numbers are conſider'd, it appears that the Firſt has as much Greatneſs or Smallneſs with reſpect to the Second, as the Third has with reſpect to the Fourth, thoſe four Numbers are call'd *Proportionals.*

Conti-

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Continued Proportionals. See *Discreet* or *Disjunct Proportion*.

Mean Proportionals. See *Mean*.

Propositum, (*Lat.*) an old Law-word for Purport, Intention or Meaning.

Proposal. Proposition, or Offer.

To **Propose,** to speak, offer, declare, put or set forth, to move or make a Motion.

Proposition, a thing proposed, a Motion, whatsoever is laid of any Subject, whether true or false: Also a thing proposed to be demonstrated, proved, or made out; and in *Mathematicks*, it is either a *Problem* or a *Theorem*, which See.

Propositions Conditional. See *Conditional Propositions*.

Propotisma, (*Gr.*) the taking a Dose of Physick.

To **Propound,** to propose, to set on foot some Discourse, with an offer to maintain it, or some Doubt or Question to be resolved: To make Offers or Proposals upon a Difference, towards a Reconciliation; or upon any Business whatever.

Propounder, he that propounds a Matter: In a Law-sense, *Propounders* are Monopolizers or Engrossers of Commodities.

Pro-Prætor, a Deputy-Prætor, a *Roman* Magistrate, who had all the Power of a Prætor conferred upon him, and all the Ensigns of Honour, belonging to that Office. See *Prætor*.

Proprietary or **Proprietor,** one that has a Property in any thing; an Owner: It was heretofore us'd for a Person having the Fruits of a Benefice to himself, and his Heirs or Successours, as Abbots and Priors had to them and their Successours.

Proprietate probanda, a Writ that lies for one, who would prove a Property before the Sheriff.

Propriety, proper Sense; as In Propriety of Speaking. The *Proprieties of a Speech*, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in such a Language.

Proptosis, (*Gr.*) the falling down of some part of the Body, as of the Eye, the Caul, *&c.*

Propylæum, (in *Architect.*) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall, a Gate-house.

Pro-Quæstor, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer. See *Quæstor*.

Pro rata. See *Onerando pro rata portione*.

Prorogation, a proroguing, deferring, or putting off; especially a putting off the Session of Parliament, to a certain time appointed by the King, which differs from an *Adjournment* in this respect, that when the Parliament is prorogued in open Court, such Bills as pass'd in either or both Houses, and had not the Royal Assent, must begin again at the next Assembly; but if it be only adjourned, all things continue in the same State they were in before the Adjournment.

To **Prorogue,** to prolong, to put off for some time.

Prosaick, being in, or belonging to Prose.

Proscenium, (*Gr.*) the forepart of the Scene, among the Ancients; a Building as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorn'd with many ranges of Pillars: Also a raised Place on which the Actors play'd, like that which we call the Stage.

Proscarabæus, the Oil-Beetle, or Oil-Clock, an Insect so call'd, because it sends forth a great deal of fat Sweat.

To **Proscribe,** (*Lat.*) to out-law, to banish.

Proscription, (among the *Romans*) a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale; an Outlawry or Banishment.

Prose, the plain usual way of Expression, oppos'd to Verse; in regard that it is not ty'd up to those Measures or Rhimes, which are requisite in Poetry. *Prose* is also a part of the Popish Mass in *Latin* Verse.

To **Prosecute,** to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue at Law.

Prosecution, a prosecuting, Pursuit, Continuance.

Prosecutor, one thas follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. See *Promoters*.

Proselyte, (*Gr. i. e.* Out-comer or Stranger) a Person converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before, to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism to the *Jewish* Religion.

Prosodia or **Prosody,** that part of Grammar, which teaches the right Method of accenting, and of pronouncing Syllables long or short.

Prosodian, one skill'd in Prosody.

Prosonomasia, (*i. e.* a naming over and above) a Rhetorical Figure, when Allusion is made to the likeness of Sound in several Names or Words; as *Quis locus aut lacus, ab aratore erator*. In *Latin* it is call'd *Agnominatio*.

Prosopopœia, (*i. e.* the feigning of a Person) an Ornament in *Rhetorick*, whereby Things that are void of Life are represented as living reasonable Creatures, and brought in to speak or receive an Address; a Figure very often us'd by Poets and Orators, both ancient and modern.

Prospect, (*Lat.*) a View, or Sight afar off; a View, Design, or Aim.

Prospective, as *A Prospective Glass, i. e.* a Glass set in a Frame, to take a View of things at a considerable distance.

To **Prosper,** to make prosperous, to give Success; to succeed or be successful; to thrive, to have a fair Gale of Fortune.

Prosperity, the Condition of one that has all things according to his Heart's Desire, and succeeds in all his Undertakings; Happiness, good Luck, good Fortune, good Success.

Prosperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky, having all things according to Wish.

Prospheromena, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Physick*) Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

Prosphysis, (in *Surgery*) a Coalition or growing together, when two Fingers are joyn'd to each other.

Prostatæ, (in *Anat.*) two Glandules or Kernels, otherwise call'd *Adstantes & Corpora Glandulosa*, that lye under the Seminal Bladders near the common Passage of the *Semen* and Urine, which they serve to lubricate or make slippery; affording also a kind of Vehicle to the Seminal Matter.

† **Prosternation,** a casting, beating, or bearing down.

Prosthethys, the fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet, and betwixt the Fingers.

Prosthaphæresis, (in *Astron.*) is the same with the Equation of the Orbit of a Planet, or the Difference between its true and mean Motion: The Angle made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion is also call'd the *Prosthaphæresis*. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Prosthesis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of a Word, as *Gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, *&c.* In Surgery, *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as is to be seen in fistulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh by that Art: Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost.

A **Prostitute,** (*Lat.*) a common Harlot, a shameless Whore.

To **Prostitute,** to expose or set open to every one that comes, to yield up one's Body and Honour

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to Luſt, to ſenſual Pleaſure, or mercenary Intereſt.

Proſtitution, the Act of Proſtituting, a Harlot's letting out the Uſe of her Body for Hire: It is alſo figuratively taken for a ſtooping to any mean or baſe Action or Office.

Proſtomia, the red-tinctured part of the Lips.

Proſtrate, (*Lat.*) laid flat along.

To **Proſtrate one's ſelf**, to caſt one's ſelf at another's Feet.

Proſtration, the Act of proſtrating.

Proſtylos or **Proſtyle**, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Building that has only Pillars in the Front, according to the Model of ſome of the Temples of the Ancients.

Protaſis, a Maxim, or Propoſition; alſo the firſt Part of Comedy or Stage-Play, that explains the Argument of the Piece.

Protatick, belonging to a Protaſis.

To **Protect**, (*Lat.*) to defend, to maintain, to countenance.

Protection, the Act of protecting, Defence, Shelter: In a general Law-ſenſe, it is taken for that Benefit and Safety which every Subject, either Freeborn, or a Stranger, has by the King's Laws: In a ſpecial Signification, an Exemption or Freedom granted by the King to a Perſon from Suits of Law or other Vexations: Alſo a Writing to ſecure one from an Arreſt for Debt.

Protector, a Defender, one that undertakes to defend the Miſerable and Afflicted: One that is made choice of to govern a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince.

Protectrix, a Patroneſs, or Defendreſs.

Protervity, Waywardneſs, Frowardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

Proteſt, a Declaration againſt a Party charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refuſing to pay the ſaid Bill.

To **Proteſt**, to make ſuch a Proteſt, to declare or affirm, to make a ſolemn Promiſe, to vow or ſwear: In a Law-ſenſe, openly to affirm, That one does not at all, or but conditionally yield his Conſent to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, *&c.*

Proteſtancy or **Proteſtantiſm**, the Religion or Doctrine and Principles of Proteſtants.

Proteſtants, a Name given to the firſt Reformers in *Germany*, from the publick Proteſtation they made at *Spires*, *A. D.* 1529, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperour *Charles V.* to a General Council: And ſince apply'd to all thoſe that have forſaken the Doctrines and Superſtitions of the Church of *Rome*.

Proteſtation, a proteſting againſt, an open declaring of one's Mind, a ſolemn Vow or Aſſurance: In a Law-ſenſe, a Defence of Safeguard to the Party that makes it, from being concluded by the Act he is about to do; ſo that Iſſue cannot be joyn'd.

Proteus, a Sea Deity, who as the Poets feign'd, could change himſelf into what Shape he pleas'd: Whence the Name is apply'd to all craſty and deceitful People, that can be of any Humour, and comply with all Diſpoſitions, either good or bad.

Prothyrides, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Coins or Corners of a Wall, the Croſs-beams or overthwart Rafters.

Prothyrum, a Porch at the outer Door of an Houſe, a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horſes or Carts from the Door.

Protocol, the firſt Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument; a Precedent-Book.

Proto-Foreſtarius, an Officer whom the King heretofore made Chief of *Windſor*-Foreſt, to determine all Cauſes of Death or Mayhem there; a kind of Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

Protomartyr, the firſt Martyr, or Witneſs of the New Teſtament, who ſuffer'd Death in Teſtimony of the Truth of the Goſpel, as *St. Stephen the Protomartyr*.

Protonotary or **Prothonotary**, (*Gr. i. e.* firſt or chief Notary or Scribe) a principal Clerk, of whom there are three belonging to the Common Pleas, and one to the King's Bench: The former enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, *&c.* made in that Court, and draw up all Judicial Writs with ſeveral other ſorts. The Prothonotary of the King's Bench records all Civil Actions ſued there, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office does all Criminal Cauſes. There is alſo an Officer in the Court of *Rome* call'd *the Protonotary*.

Protopathia, a primary or original Diſeaſe not cauſed by another.

Protoplaſt, (*i. e.* firſt formed or made) a Title given to our firſt Father *Adam*.

Prototype, an original Type, the firſt Model or Pattern of a Thing.

Prototypon, (in *Grammar*) a primitive, or original Word.

Protozeugma, a Grammatical Figure. See *Zeugma*.

To **Protract**, (*Lat.*) to prolong, or delay the time; to lay down a Draught of a Thing, a Map, *&c.* upon Paper or Parchment.

† **Protraction**, a protracting or putting off, a deferring or delaying.

Protracting-Pin, a taper piece of Braſs with a Silver-Point, and a ſmall Head holding a fine Needle, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and to prick off any Degrees and Minutes from the Protractor.

Protractor, an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Silver; conſiſting of a thin Semi-circle divided into Degrees and a Parallelogram with Scales. Its Uſe is chiefly to lay down an Angle of any aſſigned Quantity of Degrees; or an Angle being protracted, to find the quantity of Degrees it contains: So that this Inſtrument is very ſerviceable to Surveyors or Engineers in plotting and making of Draughts.

To **Protrude**, a Word us'd by ſome Poets, for to thruſt or puſh forward.

Protuberance, a riſing or ſwelling out; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of a Bone.

Protuberant, bunching, or ſtanding out.

Provedittor, (*Ital. i. e.* a Provider) a great Military Officer in *Italy*, eſpecially at *Venice*; an Overſeer joyn'd to the General of an Army.

Provender, (*Fr.*) Food for Cattel.

Proverb, (*Lat.*) a common or old Saying.

Proverbial, belonging to a Proverb.

To **Provide**, to furniſh with, to prepare, to take care of, to ſee to, to look after.

Providence, Warineſs, Fore-ſight, more eſpecially the Supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings.

Provident, having good Fore-caſt, wary, thrifty, ſaving.

Providentia, Providence, Fore-caſt: In ſome old Records, Proviſion of Meat or Drink.

Providential, belonging to Divine Providence.

Province, (among the *Romans*) a conquer'd Country, without the Bounds of *Italy*, which was govern'd by a Deputy or Lieutenant, and had peculiar Laws and Priviledges: It is now taken for a conſiderable part of a Kingdom or Country; alſo the Extent of an Archbiſhop's Juriſdiction: Alſo Office or Buſineſs; as *It is his Province to do it*.

The United Provinces of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Provinces of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. D.* 1579, by which they united themſelves, ſo as never to be divided; yet reſerv'd to each Province all its former Rights,

Rights, Laws and Customs. These Provinces are *Guelderland* with *Zuphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frezland*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Groeningen*.

Province Rose, a kind of Rose-Flower.

Provincial, belonging to a Province, or to the Country of *Provence* in *France*; as a *Provincial Synod*, a *Provincial* or *Country-word*.

Provincial Synod, See *Synod*.

A **Provincial**, a Superior or Chief Governour of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province.

To **Provine**, (in Husbandry) to propagate the Vine, to lay a Vine-stock in the Ground that others may come from it. *Provining* is also when a Twig of Osier, or any other Tree is set in the Ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Provision, a providing or taking care of; also any thing provided, necessaries for Life: In the Canon Law, the Pope's providing of a Bishop or other Person, a Spiritual Living before the Death of the Incumbent: Also the Wages due to a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Provisional, done by way of, or belonging to a Proviso.

Proviso, (*Ital.*) a Clause or Condition made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void: Also if a Plaintiff desists from prosecuting an Action, the Defendant may take forth a Writ call'd *Venire facias*, which has these Words in it, *Proviso quod*, &c. to the end that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon both: In this case, it is call'd *Going to Tryal by Proviso*. See *Defeasance*.

Provisor, (a Title of Dignity in some Colleges) the Patron or chief Governour; also one that sues to the Court of *Rome* for a Provision: It is sometimes also taken for one that has the care of providing things necessary; a Purveyor.

Provisor Monasterii, (in our ancient Histories) the Treasurer or Steward of a Religious House, who had the keeping of Goods and Money, and the Oversight of all Accounts.

Provisor Victualium, the King's Purveyor.

Provocation, a provoking or urging.

A **Provocative** or **Provocative Medicine**, a Medicine that serves to strengthen Nature, in order to Venery.

To **Provoke**, to move or stir up, to anger or urge; in a Physical Sense, to dispose to, or cause.

Provost, (*Fr.*) a President or Governour of a College or Collegiate Church: Also a Magistrate in *France*, whose Business is to take Cognizance of Enemies, Robbers, and others that commit Outrages; a kind of Sheriff.

The **Great Provost**, the ordinary Judge of the *French* King's Household.

Provost-Marshal, an Officer appointed to seize and secure Deserters and all other Criminals, as also to set Rates on Provisions in the King's Army: Also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

Provost of Merchants, the chief Magistrate or Mayor of the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Provost of the Mint, an Officer appointed to provide for all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

Provostal, belonging to a Provost.

Prow, the fore-part of a Ship, *i. e.* that part of the Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof: Also an old Word for Honour.

Prowess, (*Fr.*) Valour, a valiant or mighty Act or Thing; an Exploit.

To **Prowl**, to go about pilfering or filching, to gape after Gain.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) Nearness or Neighbourhood, a nigh Degree of Kindred.

Proxy, a Deputy, one that acts or does Business in the Name of another: Also a Proctor's Warrant or Commission from his Client, to manage a Cause on his behalf. *Proxies* are also yearly Payments made by Parish-Priests to their Bishop or Arch-Deacon. See *Procurations*.

Prudence, Wisdom, the first of the Cardinal Vertues, that teaches us to govern our Lives, Manners, Words and Actions, according to the Dictates of right Reason.

Prudent, wise, discreet, advised.

Pruna, (*Lat.*) a burning or live Coal; also a Carbuncle, Plague-sore, or fiery Botch.

Prune, a Plum, a dried Plum.

To **Prune**, (in Husbandry) to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Branches or Roots: Also a Term in Falconry: as *the Hawk prunes*, *i. e.* picks her self; but a Hawk is properly said to prune her self, when beginning at her Legs, and fetching Moisture from her Tail, she embalms her Feet, and strikes the Feathers of her Wings thro' her Beak; and this fetching off the Oil is call'd *the Note*.

Prunel, an Herb otherwise call'd Sickle-wort.

Prunella, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fruit somewhat like a Prune; also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws.

Prunella Cærulea, the Herb Bugle, so call'd from its blew Flowers.

Prunellæ Sal. See *Sal Prunellæ*.

Prunello, a sort of Plum; also a kind of Silk.

Pruniferous Trees or **Shrubs**, (among Herbalists) are such whose Fruit is pretty large and soft, with a Stone in the middle, as the Black-Thorn or Slow-Tree, the Bullace-Tree, the Black-Cherry-Tree, &c.

Prunum, (*Lat.*) a Prune or Damson, a Plum, Sloe, or Bullace.

Prunus, the Plum-Tree, *Prunus Sylvestris*, the Sloe or Bullace-Tree.

Prurient, itching.

Prurigo, an itching or tickling, an Itch.

Pruritus, the Itch, a Disease, a dry unevenness of the Skin.

Prutenick Tables, certain Astronomical Tables for finding out the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, fram'd by *Erasmus Rheinoldus*, Professour of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*, first publish'd, *A. D.* 1551. and dedicated to *Albert* Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To **Pry into**, to search, enquire, or dive into.

Prytanis, (*Gr.*) the President or Chief of the Council, a Magistrate in *Greece*, the same with *Curio* among the *Romans*, such as the fifty honourable Persons at *Athens* that made the Council of State.

Psalm, (*Gr.*) a Hymn upon some Sacred Subject, a Divine Song.

Psalmist, a Title given to King *David* by way of Eminence, upon account of his admirable Skill in composing Psalms or Sacred Hymns.

Psalmody, a singing and playing together on a Musical Instrument; a singing of Psalms.

Psalmography, a writing of Psalms.

Psalter, a Collection of *David*'s Psalms, a Book of Psalms.

Psalterp, a kind of Musical Instrument with ten Strings, somewhat like a Harp, but more pleasant.

Psammismus, a Bath of warm Sand, with which the Feet of Dropsical Persons are dried.

Psammodea, sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

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Pſammobytes, a ſort of Fiſh ſo call'd becauſe it runs under, and hides it ſelf in the Sand.

Pſammos, Sand or Gravel; alſo Gravel that breeds in Mens Bodies, and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Pſecades, (among the Ancients) certain Chamber-maids that us'd to dreſs their Miſtreſſes Heads with ſome liquid Perfumes, which they let fall Drop by Drop upon them.

Pſecas, a Drop, or miſling Dew, a drizzling Rain.

Pſeudacorus, Yellow Flower-de-luce, a Plant.

Pſeudanchuſa, wild Bugloſs, or Sheeps-tongue.

Pſeudiſodomon, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickneſs.

Pſeudobunion, Herb St. *Barbara*, or Winter-creſſes.

Pſeudodictamnum, Baſtard Dittany, an Herb.

Pſeudodipteron, (in *Architect.*) a falſe *Dipteron*, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was ſurrounded but with one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was ſet at the Diſtance of two Rows.

Pſeudography, falſe Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

Pſeudology, a falſe ſpeaking, or lying.

Pſeudomartyr, a counterfeit Martyr, a falſe Witneſs.

Pſeudomelanthium, Cockle or Corn-roſe, a Weed.

Pſeudomenos, (in *Logick*) a ſophiſtical Argument, a Fallacy in Reaſoning, a captious Concluſion.

Pſeudomoly, Baſtard Moly, or our Lady's Cuſhion, an Herb.

Pſeudonarciſſus, the yellow Daffodils, or Crowsbill, a Flower.

Pſeudonardus, Baſtard Spike, an Herb.

Pſeudonymous, that has a counterfeit Name.

Pſeudoperipteron, an ancient Form of a Temple, where the Side-Pillars were ſet in the Wall on the in-ſide, which was ſufficiently enlarged to encloſe the Space uſually allow'd for the Series's of the *Peripteron*; which ſee.

Pſeudoportiçus, a falſe Porch.

Pſeudopropheta, a falſe Prophet.

Pſeudoſphex, a kind of Waſp that flies alone.

Pſeudoſtella, (in *Aſtron.*) any ſort of Comet or Meteor, newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star.

Pſeudothyrum, a Poſtern-Gate, a Back-door.

Pſiothron, the Herb Briony or white Vine, ſo call'd becauſe its Juice is us'd by Curriers, to fetch the Hair off their Hides: Alſo an Ointment to take away Hair from any part of the Body.

Pſimmythium, Ceruſs or white Lead.

Pſitta, the Fiſh call'd a Plaice.

Pſittacus, the Parret, a Bird.

Pſoas Magnus or **Lumbalis**, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Loins, which proceeds from all the *Vertebra's* or Turning-Joynts of the Loins, and their tranſverſe Proceſſes within the lower Belly. Afterwards being joyn'd with the Fibres of the *Iliacus Internus*, it has its Inſertion with them in the lower Part of the leſſer *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Pſoas Parvus, a Muſcle of the Thigh which takes its Riſe from the upper part of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Loins, immediately below the Cavity of the Midriff, and is inſerted with a ſtrong Tendon to that part of the Share-bone which is joyn'd to the *Os Ilium*.

Pſora, Scabbineſs, Mangineſs, a wild Scab that makes the Skin ſcaly.

Pſoriaſis, a dry itching Scab, often accompany'd with an Exulceration.

Pſorica, Medicines againſt the Scab.

Pſorophthalmy, a Scab and Inflamation of the Eyes, with itching.

Pſycotrophon, the Herb Betony.

Pſytica, cooling Medicines againſt the Scab.

Pſydracion, a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; alſo a ſwelling in the Skin like a Bliſter with moiſt Matter in it.

Pſyllium, the Herb Flea-bane or Flea-wort.

Pternica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that cauſe Sneezing; alſo the Herb Sneez-wort.

Pteris, Fern or Brake; the Herb *Oſmund*.

Pterna, the ſecond Bone of the Foot: See *Calx*.

Pteron, (*Gr.*) the Wing of a Bird. In *Architecture*, two Walls rais'd up in Height like a Wing the Wing or Iſle of a Building.

Pterygion, a little Wing, the Fin of a Fiſh; alſo the Pinnacle or Battlement of a Temple, *&c.* In *Anatomy*, the Wing or round riſing of the Noſe or Eye; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone, which reſembles a Wing. Alſo a Skin otherwiſe call'd *Unguis* and *Ungula*, that grows from the inner Corner of the Eye, to the Apple, and often darkens the Sight.

Pterygoides, the Wing-like Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Bone that is ſhap'd like a Wedge.

Pterygoideus Externus & Internus, two Muſcles that ariſe from the *Proceſſus Pterygoides* & *Aliformis* of the ſame *Sphenoides*.

Pterygopalatinus or **Sphenopterygopalatinus**, a Muſcle of the *Gargaron*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe, which ariſes from the Proceſs of the Wedge-like Bone, paſſes over the *Proceſſus Pterygoides*, and is let into the fore-part of the *Gargaron*.

Pterygopharingeus, a Muſcle that takes Riſe from the *Pterygoidal Proceſſes* of the Wedge-like Bone, as alſo from the Root of the Tongue, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*; from whence its Fibres run after the manner of a Semi-circle, and meet in a middle Line, on the upper and back part of the Glandulous Membrane of the Jaws.

Pterygoſtaphylinus Externus, a Muſcle which moves that piece of Fleſh in the Roof of the Mouth which is call'd *Uvula*: It ſprings from a ſmall Knob on the under ſide of the Wedge-like Bone; and is inſerted into the hinder part of the *Uvula*.

Pterygoſtaphylinus Internus, a Muſcle that ariſes from a ſmall Knob of the ſame Wedge-like Bone, and marches over part of the *Proceſſus Pterygoideus*; from whence turning back, it has its Inſertion into the fore-part of the *Uvula*.

Ptiſana, Ptiſan, a kind of Cooling Drink made of Pearl-Barley with Liquoriſh, Raiſins, *&c.* boil'd in Water: It is proper for thoſe that are in a Feaver, and much us'd by the *French*.

Ptyaliſmus, a too great Spitting.

Ptyalon, Spittle, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing.

Ptyas, a kind of Adder, or Aſp of a green Colour.

Ptyloſis, a Fault in the Eye-lids, when the Brims grow thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

Pubes, (*Lat.*) the Privy Parts, or the Hair that grows thereabouts.

Pubis Os, the Share-bone. See *Peſtinis Os* and *Coxæ Os*.

Publican, a Farmer of Publick Rents or Revenues.

Publication, a publiſhing or giving open Notice of a thing.

Publick, common, belonging to the People; manifeſt, known by every Body.

The

The Publick, the Generality of People or of Fellow-Citizens.

Publick Notary. See *Notary Publick*.

To Publish, to make publick, to spread abroad.

Pucelage, (*Fr.*) Virginity, Maiden-head.

Puchia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pouch, a Bag, or Purse.

To Pucker, to shrink up or lie uneven, as some Clothes are apt to do.

Pucker, (Country-Word) a Nest of Caterpillars or such like Vermin.

Pudder, Noise, Bustle: as *To keep a Pudder*, about Trifles.

Pudding, a well known Dish. In Sea-Affairs, *Puddings* are certain Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-yards near the ends, to keep the Ropes call'd *Robbins*, from galling upon the Yards, when the Top-sails are haled home.

Pudding of the Anchor, the binding of Ropes about the Anchor-Rings, to preserve the Clinch of the Cable from galling with the Iron.

Pudding-grass, an Herb otherwise call'd Penny-royal.

Puddock or Purrock, a Country-word for a small Inclosure.

Pudenda, the Privy Parts, also the Name of an Artery of the *Penis*.

Pudicæ Plantæ, the same as *Sensitive Plants*; which See.

† Pudicity, Chastity, Modesty.

Puerile, belonging to a Child, Childish, Boyish.

Puerility, Boyishness, Childishness, a Childish Trick.

Puerpera, a Woman in Child-bed.

Puffin, a sort of Coot or Sea-gull, a Bird supposed to be so call'd from its round Belly, as it were swelling and puffing out.

Puggered, as the red *puggered* Attire of the Turkey.

Pugil, (*Lat.*) a Fighter at Fisti-cuffs, a Champion. Among Apothecaries, it is taken for a small Handful of Herbs, Drugs, *&c.* or as others will have it, as much as may be taken up at once with the Thumb and two Fingers.

Pugnax Avis, the Ruff or Reeve, a sort of fighting Bird.

Puisne or Puny, (*Fr. i. e.* born after) a Law-word for younger. See *Mulier*.

Puissance, Power, Force, Might.

Puissant, powerful, mighty.

Puke, a sort of Colour.

To Puke, to be ready to vomit or spue.

Pulegium, (*Lat.*) an Herb commonly call'd Penny-Royal, Puliol-royal, and Pudding-grass, which is us'd in Physick to provoke the Courses and help Delivery; it is also good for the Stone, Jaundice, Dropsy, *&c.*

Puler, a Flea; also a little Insect that feeds on Pot-herbs.

Pulicaris Febris or Petechialis, a maligant Feaver so nam'd, because it makes the Skin look as if it were flea-bitten.

Pulicaria the Herb Flea-wort, or Flea-bane.

Puling, sickly, weakly, crazy.

Pulrol or Puliol-Mountain, a sort of Herb; *Puliol-Royal*, the same as Penny-Royal.

Pulla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pool or Lake of standing Waters.

Pullet, a young Hen: In Sea-Affairs, a close Room within the Hold of a Ship, in which laying some Pigs of Lead or other weighty things, she may be sufficiently ballasted, with the Loss of little of her Hold, and more Room left for the Stowage of Goods.

Pulley, a Wheel that is channell'd quite round, and fasten'd to a piece of Wood or Iron, which by means of a Rope running in the Channel, heaves up great Weights. See *Trochlea*.

Pulleys for Ships. See Blocks.

Pulley-Piece, an Armour for the Knee; also that part of a Boot which covers the Knee.

† To Pullulate, (*Lat.*) to spring or come up young, to bud forth; to encrease, to multiply.

Pulmonaria, an Inflammation in the Lungs; also the Herb Lung-wort, that cures Diseases of the Lungs.

Pulmonaria Arteria, or Vena Arteriosa, (in *Anat.*) a Vessel in the Breast, that springs immediately out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, from whence it conveys the Bloud to the Lungs, having a double Coat like that of the Arteries.

Pulmonaria Vena, or Arteria Venosa, a Vessel which after having accompany'd the Wind-pipe and Pulmonary Artery in all their Branchings in the Lungs, and by its small Twigs receiv'd the Bloud out of that Artery, it discharges itself thro' the left Auricle of the Heart into the Ventricle of the same Side.

Pulmonarius, diseased in the Lungs.

Pulmonary, belonging to the Lungs; as The *Pulmonary Vessels*, *i. e.* those that carry the Bloud from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again; being two in Number, *viz.* the Pulmonary Artery, and the Pulmonary Vein. See *Pulminaria Arteria & Vena*.

Pulmones, (*Lat.*) the Lungs, the Instruments of Breathing in all Living-Creatures.

Pulp, that part of Fruit which is good to eat, lying between the Rind and the Stone or Kernel. In the Art of *Physick*, the soft part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies which is drawn out by soaking or boiling; as The Pulp of Tamarinds, Cassia, Dates, *&c.*

Pulpitum, (among the *Romans*) a Place raised, on which the Actors acted their plays, and where Victory was represented; being that part which we now call the Stage: Also a Pulpit or Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

Pulsatilla, a Plant call'd Pasque-Flower, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.

Pulsation, a knocking, beating, or striking, particularly the beating of the Pulse.

Pulse, a general Name for all those sorts of Grain that are contained in Cods, Husks, or Shells; as Beans, Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

Pulse, (*Lat.*) the beating of the Arteries, according to the different flowing of the Animal Spirits, by which Physicians make a Discovery of the Health or Indisposition of the Body. Among Mathematical Naturalists, it is taken for that Stroke, with which any *Medium* is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, *&c.* thro' it.

Pulsion, the driving or forcing of any thing forward.

Pulverization, a pulverizing, or reducing to Powder.

To Pulverize, to reduce any Mixt Body into a fine Powder, by pounding it in a Mortar, or by means of some other Artifice.

† Pulverulent, full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

Pulvillus, (*Lat.*) a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster us'd by Surgeons in dressing Wounds.

Pulvis, Dust, Powder, the Oar or Sand of Metal. Among Apothecaries, Powder made of several sorts of Drugs; as Powder of Crabs-Claws, of *Sena*, &c.

Pulvis de Tribus. See *Cornochine Powder*.

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Pulvis Fulminans, (*i. e.* thundering Powder) a Chymical Mixture of three Parts of common Salt-Peter, two Parts of Salt of Tartar, and one of Brimstone all finely powder'd: A Dram of this Composition, being put on a Shovel over a gentle Fire till it melts and changes Colour by degrees, will soon go off with a terrible Noise like that of a Musket, yet without Danger to any Person in the Room, because its Force is chiefly downward.

Pumex, the Pumice-Stone, a spungy, light, crumbling Stone cast forth out of the Burning-Mountains, and serviceable in Graving, Polishing, and for other Uses.

Pump, a well known Engine us'd both on Land and at Sea.

Bare-Pump, Burr-Pump, and **Chain-Pump**. See *Bare*, *Burr* and *Chain*.

The **Pump sucks**, a Sea-Phrase us'd, when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Froth and Wind.

Pump-Brake, the Handle, which the Sea-men pump by.

Pump-Can, a great Can or Bucket, with which Water is pour'd into the Pump, to fetch and make it work, when they are minded to use it.

Pump-Dale, the Trough wherein the Water that is pumped out, runs along the Ship-sides, and so out of the Scupper-holes.

Pumpkin. See *Pompion*.

Pumps, a sort of Shooes without Heels us'd by Rope dancers, Running Foot-men, *&c.*

To **Pun**, to quibble or play with Words.

Punch, a sort of strong Drink made of Brandy, Water, Lime-juice, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

Punch or **Punchinello**, a Fellow of a short and thick Size, a Fool in a Play, a Stage-Puppet.

Punch or **Punching-Iron**, a Shoemaker's Tool to make Holes with.

To **Punch**, to bore with a Punch; also to thrust one with the Fist.

Punchion, a kind of Chizzel, us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, *&c.*

Punchion of Wine, the Quantity of 84 Gallons: Of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight.

Punctilio, (*Ital.*) a little Point, a Trifle, a Thing of no Value or Moment. *Punctilio of Honour*, a nice Point of Honour.

Punctual, that does a thing as it were to a Point given

Punctuality, Exactness; as *A Man of great Punctuality*.

Punctuation, the Method of Pointing, and making Stops in Writing.

Punctum, (*Lat.*) a Point or Prick.

Punctum or **Foramen Lachrymale**, (in *Anat.*) an Hole in the Nose, by which the Matter or Liquor of the Tears passes to the Nostrils.

Punctum Saliens, a little Speck or Cloud that appears in a Brood-egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.

Puncture, (in *Surgery*) a Prick or Pricking; as *The Puncture of an Artery*; also a Fracture of the Scull-bone, by a pricking or thrusting Instrument.

Pundbreech, (*Sax.* Law-word) an unlawful taking of Cattel out of the Pound.

Pundfalda, a Pound, a Pin-fold.

Pundle, as *She is a very Pundle*, *i. e.* an ill-shap'd an ill-dress'd Creature.

Punese, (*Fr.*) the Bug, an Insect.

Pungency, the Quality of that which is pungent.

Pungent, pricking, sharp; as *A pungent Sauce*.

Punger, a kind of Sea-fish.

Pungitius, (*Lat.*) the Prickling or Bansticle, a River-fish.

Punick Faith, Perjury, Falshood, Treachery, from the *Pœni* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious sort of People.

Punicum Malum, the Pomegranate, a kind of Fruit.

To **Punish**, to inflict Bodily Pain upon one that has committed an Offence or Crime; to chastise, to correct.

Punishable, fit to be punished.

Punishment, Correction, Chastisement.

Punk, an ugly ill-favour'd Strumpet.

Punter, a Term us'd at the Game of Cards call'd *Basset*.

Puny, little, small, peaking, weakly; also younger; as *A Puny Judge*. See *Puisne*.

Pupil, an Orphan or Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

Pupilla or **Pupula**, (in *Anat.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; the opening of the Coat call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*, which is capable of being spread out, or drawn together like a Muscle, according to the different degree of Light the Eye is exposed to.

Puppis, the Stern, Poop, or hinder Part of a Ship, sometimes also taken for the whole Ship.

Puppis Vena, (in *Anat.*) that Vein which spreads itself about the hinder part of the Head.

Pura Eleemosyna, (*i. e.* pure Alms) a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands in *Scotland* peculiar to Church-men, who pay nothing upon that Account. See *Frank Almoine*.

Purchace, Bargain, Booty.

To **Purchase**, to obtain or get: In a Law-sense, to buy Lands or Tenements with Money, or by any other Agreement; and it is oppos'd to the getting of them by Descent or Right of Inheritance: Among Seamen, it is taken in the same Sense with *to draw*; thus they say, *The Capstan purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable a-pace; and when any thing cannot be drawn or hal'd in with the Tackle, the usual Phrase is, *The Tackle will not purchase*.

Pure, (*Lat.*) simple, uncompounded; chaste, free from Corruption, Spot or Stain; clean, neat, exact; also meer or downright; as *Pure Malice*, *a pure Knave*, &c.

Purfle, (*Fr.*) a sort of Trimming formerly us'd for Womens Gowns, which was made of Tinsel or Gold-Thread, and otherwise call'd *Bodkin-work*: Also a kind of Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, *&c.*

Purflew, (in *Heraldry*) a Term made use of to express *Ermines*, *Peans*, or any other Furrs, when they make up a Border round a Coat of Arms: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Gules a Bordure purflew Verry*, whereby it is meant that the Furr of the Border is Verry.

Purgantia, (*Lat.*) purging Medicines.

Purgation, (a Chymical Term) a scowring or cleansing: In *Physick*, a purging by Stool: In a Law-sense, the clearing one's self of a Crime; which is either Canonical or Vulgar.

Canonical Purgation, is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, That he is clear of the Offence laid to his Charge, and brings several honest Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences and Belief, that he swears truly.

Vulgar Purgation, was either by Combat, or Tryal by Fire or Water, See *Combat* and *Ordeal*.

Purgative, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge.

Purgatory, a certain Place, where *Roman* Catholicks believe the Souls of the Faithful are to be purify'd

purify'd by Fire from those Blemishes they carry with them out of this World, before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

To Purge, to cleanse the Body from ill Humours, by proper Medicines; also to clear one's self of a Crime or Imputation.

Purification, the Act of purifying or cleansing.

Purification of a Metal, (among *Chymists*) is taken for the purging or cleansing it from the Mixture of other Metals, with their Dross and Impurities.

The **Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Festival commonly call'd Candlemas-day; which See.

Purificatory, a Linnen-cloth, with which the Priest in the Church of *Rome* wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Ablution.

To Purify, to make pure or clean. To *Purify Gold or Silver*, is to separate the other Metals that are mixed with it.

Purim, a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy, and kept *March* 14. It was so call'd from the *Persian* Word *Pur*, *i. e.* Lot, or a Feast of Lots.

Purist, (*Lat.*) one that affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

Puritans, a Name given to those that dissent from the Church of *England*, upon Account of their pretending to a Purity of Doctrine and Worship beyond other Protestants.

Puritanical, belonging to the Puritans.

Purity or **Pureness**, the being pure, unmixed or clear; Cleanness, Neatness or Exactness of Style, Uprightness, Honesty, Innocence.

Purl, a kind of edging for Bone-lace; also a sort of Drink made of Ale mingled with the Juice of Wormwood.

To Purl, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.

Purlock. See *Putlock*.

To Purloin, (*Fr.*) to lurch, to get privily away, to pilfer or filch.

Purlue or **Purlieu**, (*q. d.* pure Ground) all that Ground near any Forest which being anciently made Forest, is afterwards by Perambulations separated again from the same, and freed from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

Purlue-Man, one that has Land within the Purlue, and forty Shillings a Year Free-hold; upon which account he is allow'd to hunt or course in his own Purlue, with certain Limitations.

Purpart, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Pour-party, that Part or Share of an Estate, which being first held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to any of them.

Purport, Meaning, the Tenour or Substance of a Writing.

Purpose, Design, Resolution, Intent; subject, Matter of Discourse.

Purpresture. See *Pourpresture*.

Purprisum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Close or Inclosure; also the whole Compass of a Manour.

Purpura, (*Lat.*) the Purple, a Shell-fish; the Die anciently taken out of that Fish; a Purple Garment or Scarlet-Robe; also the Dignity of a Magistrate, or great Officer.

Purpura Febris, the Purples or spotted Feaver.

Purpure or **Purple**, (in *Heraldry*) a Colour consisting of much Red and a little Black: In the Coats of Noblemen it is call'd *Amethyst*, and *Mercury* in those of Soveraign Princes.

Purr, a Bird so call'd; also a sort of Drink. See *Ciderkin*.

Purrel, (in old Statutes) a List ordain'd to be made at the end of Kersey-Cloaths, to prevent Deceit in lessening their Length.

Purrock. See *Puddock*.

Purse, a little Bag to put Money in, Money or Estate; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Seignior.

Purser, an Officer in a Ship, whose Business is to receive Provisions from the Victualler, and to see that they be well laid up and stowed: He is also to keep a List of the Names of all the Ship's Company, and to set down exactly the time of every Man's Admittance into pay; to the end that the Pay-Master or Treasurer of the Navy may issue out his Disbursements, and Pay by the Purser's Book.

Pursevant or **Poursuivant**, (*Fr. i. e.* Follower) a Messenger attending the King in his Wars, also in the King's or Queen's Exchequer, at the Council-Table, in the Court or Chamber, to be sent upon any special Occasion or Message, particularly for the apprehending of a Person accused or suspected of any Offence.

Pursevants at Arms, the Marshals that attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them when they die or are preferred, being four in Number, *viz. Blew-Mantle, Rouge-Cross, Rouge-Dragon*, and *Portcullis*.

Purslain or **Purslane**, an Herb much us'd in Sallets, whose Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling Quality.

Pursuance, what follows, Consequence; as *In pursuance of the Orders he receiv'd from Court.*

Pursuant, following, according or agreeable to.

To Pursue, to follow or run after, to go on with, or carry on.

Pursuit, running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any thing.

Pursy, over-fat, short-winded, broken-winded.

To Purvey, to provide; as *He purvey'd all Necessaries.*

Purveyance, the providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, *&c.* for the King's House.

Purveyor, an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Personage, appointed for that purpose.

Purview, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, for the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with *Be it enacted*: Thus a Statute is said *To stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.*

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of corrupt Matter, mattery.

Pus, Corruption, or thick Matter white as Milk, that issues out of a Wound or Sore.

Pusillanimity, Faint-heartedness, want of Courage or Generosity.

Pusillanimous, faint-hearted, cowardly.

Pustes, (*Gr.*) the swift Whale, a Fish so call'd, because it as it were cuts the Water; being often found in the Western Ocean.

Pustule, (*Lat.*) a Push, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin.

To Put over, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is said to put over, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, and chiefly with her Neck.

Putage, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for Fornication on the Woman's Side; Whoredom.

Putanism, a Whore's Trade or way of Living; Harlotry, Whoring, Wenching.

Putative, (*Lat.*) reputed, supposed, commonly taken for; in opposition to evident, or unquestionable.

Putchamines, a kind of Damsins; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Putid, (*Lat.*) stinking, nasty, stale and rank; affected, unpleasant.

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Putlock or Putlock, a Pole or Stake of Wood, to be put in a Scaffolding-hole, *&c.*

Putrefacientia. See *Septica.*

Putrefaction, (*Lat.*) Corruption, Rottenness: Among Naturalists, it is defin'd to be a slow kind of Corruption in Bodies wrought generally by the Moisture of the Air, or some other surrounding fluid Matter; which quite changes the Texture, and sometimes the Figure of the Mixt Body from what it was before.

Chymical Putrefaction, is the dissolving of a Concrete or solid Body, with a moist Heat, which corrupts the very Substance of it, and pierces thro' its most inward Parts.

Putrid, corrupt, rotten; as *A putrid Feaver.* See *Synocha.*

To Putrify, to corrupt or rot, to rot or grow rotten.

Puttock, a kind of long-winged Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Puttocks or Puttock-Shrowds, (in Sea-affairs) are small Shrowds or Ropes, reaching from the Shrowds of the Fore-mast, Main-Mast, and Missen-Mast, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of the Masts; and if there be any Top-gallant-masts, there are likewise Puttocks, to go from the Top-Mast Shrowds into those.

Putty, Powder of calcin'd Tin us'd by several Artificers; also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, *&c.*

Putura, (in old *Latin* Records) a Custom claimed by Keepers of Forests, and sometimes by Bailiffs of Hundreds, to take Man's-meat, Horse-meat, and Dog's-meat of the Tenants *gratis* within the Bounds of the Forest, or Liberty of the Hundred.

A Puzzle, a dirty Slut, also a Difficulty or Trouble.

To Puzzle, to confound, to put to a Non-plus, to gravel.

Pycar or Pyker, a kind of Ship mention'd in *Stat.* 2. *An.* 31. *E.* 3.

Pyce, an East-*India* Coin, worth somewhat above a Farthing *English* Money. See *Rupee.*

Pycnostylos or Pycnostyle, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a sort of Building among the Ancients, where the Pillars stood so close one to another, that the Intercolumniation or Distance between them, had but a Diameter and a half of the Pillar.

Pycnotica, (in the Art of *Physick*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pyebald, a Horse of two Colours; as some Parts White, and the others Bay, Iron-gray, or Dun-colour.

Pyelos, a hollow Vessel to wash in, a Bathing-tub. In *Anatomy*, a Cavity or hollow Place in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

Pygargus, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer, so call'd because its back Parts are white; also the Puttock or the Ring-tail, a Bird of Prey.

Pygon, a *Greek* Measure of 20 Fingers Breadth.

Pygme, the Length from the Elbow to the end of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

Pygmies, certain fabulous People that took Name from their being not above a Cubit high, and said to be at continual War with the Cranes: 'Tis also reported that they do not live above eight Years, and that their Women are fit for Marriage at five. Whence any short or inconsiderable Fellow is commonly call'd a *Pygmy.*

Pylorus, the Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. In *Anatomy*, the lower Orifice or Mouth of the Stomach, by which the Meat is let into the Entrails, the Maw-gut: It is also call'd *Janitor* in *Latin.*

Pyon or Pus, putrify'd Bloud chang'd into white Matter.

Pyosis, a gathering together of corrupt Matter, in any part of the Body.

Pyracantha, a prickly Herb call'd Ever-green, whose Berries shine like Fire.

Pyramid, (in *Geom.*) a solid Figure, whose Sides are bounded by plain Triangles that end in one Point at the top; but the Base may be a Triangle, a Square, a Polygon, *&c.*

Optick Pyramid, the Figure which the Rays of Light drawn out in Length from any Object thro' a transparent *Medium*, make to the Eye, where they end in a Point.

Pyramids of Egypt, certain vast Piles of Building, anciently counted one of the seven Wonders of the World, which were raised up Spire-wise, with a sharp Point at top, and serv'd as Monuments for the Kings of that Country, who were usually bury'd under them.

Pyramidal or Pyramidical, belonging to, or shap'd like a Pyramid.

Pyramidalis Musculi, (in *Anat.*) certain Muscles of the Nostrils; as also of the lower Belly, which last lie upon the lowest Tendons of the *Recti*; so that proceeding from the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, the higher they climb, the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the White Seam. These Muscles take Name from their Figure resembling that of a Pyramid.

Pyramidalis or Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels that prepare the *Semen.*

Pyramidalis or Succenturiatus Musculus, one of the Muscles of the lower Belly which lies on the *Rectus*, helping with the rest to press the Belly, and to thrust out what is contain'd in it.

Pyramidoid. See *Parabolick Pyramidoid.*

Pyrausta or Pyrogonus, the Fire-fly or Salamander-fly; an Insect.

Pyrethrum, Bartram, wild or bastard Pellitory, an Herb the Root of which is very biting and hot.

Pyretick, Medicines that cure Feavers.

Pyretologia, a Discourse, Description or Treatise about Feavers.

Pyrialis, a precious Stone of a black Colour, which with rubbing burns the Fingers.

Pyriformis or Iliacus Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Thigh, which takes the first Name from its Figure resembling a Pear, and the second from its Situation: It arises from the lower and inner part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inserted by a round Tendon to the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: This Muscle moves the Thigh-bone somewhat upwards, and turns it outwards.

Pyrimalum, the Pear-apple, or Pear-main; a sort of Fruit.

Pyrites, a Marchasite or Fire-stone, of which there are several sorts.

Pyritis, a precious Stone which burns the Fingers, if one holds it hard.

Pyroboli, certain Fire-works us'd by the Ancients. See *Malleoli.*

Pyrola, the Herb Winter-green of great Use in Wounds, either taken inwardly, or outwardly apply'd.

Pyromancy, a Divination or Soothsaying by means of Fire.

Pyropus, a Carbuncle of a fiery Redness, a Ruby.

Pyros, the Grain call'd Wheat.

Pyrosis, a burning Redness of the Face.

Pyrotechnick, belonging to Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechny, the Art of making Fire-wowks: Also the Chymical Art, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in the separating and gathering together of the purer Substances of Mixt Bodies.

Pyrotica,

Pyrotica or **Urentia**, burning Medicines, such as cause Redness or Blisters in the Skin, or that close up and bring Wounds to a Crust or Scab.

Pyrrhitha, a kind of Dance invented by *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles*, which was perform'd by Soldiers in Arms, with which they struck certain Shields by the Cadency and Sound of Musical Instruments.

Pyrrhichius, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which consists of two short Syllables, as *Bonus*.

Pyrrhocorax, the *Cornish* Chough, a Bird having a red Bill.

Pyrrhonism, a doubting the Truth of every thing, a being certain of nothing; which was the Profession of *Pyrrho* a noted *Greek* Philosopher, the first Founder of the *Scepticks*, and of his Followers call'd *Pyrrhonei*.

Pyrrhopœcilos, a kind of Marble with red Spots, whereof the *Egyptians* made Obelisks, which they dedicated to the Sun.

Pyrrhula, the Woop, or Bul-finch; a Bird.

Pyrum, the Pear, a known Fruit.

Pythagorean or **Pythagorical**, belonging to *Pythagoras* a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held Transmigration, or the passing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pythagorean System, (in *Astron.*) is the same as the *Copernican*, and the most ancient of any; as being maintain'd by *Pythagoras* and his Followers: In this System, the Sun is suppos'd to be at rest in the Center of the World, and the Earth to be carry'd round the Sun by a yearly Course, in a Track or Path between *Venus* and *Mars*.

Pythia, the *Pythian* Games in *Greece*, celebrated in Honour of *Apollo*, because he kill'd a monstrous Serpent call'd *Python*.

Python, a venomous Serpent; also a familiar or prophesying Spirit, or one possessed with it.

Pythoness, a Woman so possess'd; a Prophetess; a Sorceress, or Witch.

Pyulcus, a Surgeon's Instrument with which corrupt Matter is discharged.

Pyx, the Vessel wherein the Host is kept in Popish Churches.

Pyracantha, the Box-thorn, or Barberry-tree.

Pyxis, a Box, properly made of Box-tree Wood; also an Apothecary's Galley-pot: In *Anatomy*, the hollow part of the Hip-bone, otherwise call'd *Acetabulum*.

Pyxis Nautica, the Mariners-Compass.

QU

QUab, a kind of Fish otherwise call'd a Water-weesel, or Eel-powt.

Quack or **Quack-Salver**, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank; a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

Quadrantes, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin containing 40 Asses, or 2*s*. 6*d*. Sterling.

Quadragesima, the fortieth Part.

Quadragesima-Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, so call'd from its being about the fortieth Day before *Easter*.

Quadragesimal, belonging to Lent.

Quadran or **Cadran**, (*Fr.*) the Dial-plate of a Watch or Clock; a Sun-dial: In *Poetry*, a Stanza or Staff containing four Verses.

Quadrangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that consists of four Angles, and as many Sides; as a *Square*, *Long Square*, *Rhombus*, &c.

Quadrangular, that belongs to, or is in Form of a Quadrangle.

Quadrans, (among the *Romans*) three Ounces in Weight; the quarter Part of an *As*, or of any whole Thing divisible into twelve Parts.

Quadrant, (in *Mathem.*) is an Arch that contains the fourth part of a Circle or 90 Degrees: The Space comprehended between a Quadrantal Arch and two Semi-diameters perpendicular one to another in the Center of the Circle, is also often call'd *a Quadrant*; from the Figure of which a certain Instrument takes its Name, which is of great Use in practical Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, *&c.* Also an Instrument us'd by Gunners, for levelling, mounting, or lowering a piece of Ordinance.

Quadrant of Altitude, is part of the Furniture of an artificial Globe, being a thin Brass-plate divided into 90 Degrees, and marked upwards with 10, 20, 30, *&c.* which is rivetted to a Brass-nut fitted to the Meridian, and has a Screw in it, to screw upon any Degree of the Meridian: Its use is for measuring *Altitudes*, to find *Amplitudes* and *Azimuths*, to describe *Almicantars*, &c.

Quadrant Astronomical. See *Astronomical Quadrant*.

Quadrant Triangular. See *Triangular Quadrant*.

Quadrantal. (*Lat.*) a Figure that is every way square like a Die; also a Vessel containing eight *Congies* or Gallons; the same as *Amphora*.

Quadrantal, belonging to a Quadrant.

Quadrantal Triangle, a Spherick Triangle, that has at least a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right.

Quadrantata Terræ, (in old Records) the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Quadrate and Line of Shadows, (on a Quadrant) is a Line of natural Tangents, plac'd on the Arks of the Limb, for the more ready measuring of Altitudes or Heights. Among *Printers*, *Quadrats* are certain square Pieces of Metal, made use of to fill up the Blanks or void Spaces, in composing the Lines of a Page.

Quadrate, four-square.

To **Quadrate**, to agree or answer; as *The Answer does not quadrate with the Question*. In *Gunnery*, To *quadrate* or *square a Piece*, is to see whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels.

Quadratick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are such as retain on the unknown Side, the square of the Root or Number sought; and they are either *Simple* or *Adfected*, which See in *Kersey's Algebra*, *p.* 82.

Quadrature of a Figure, (in *Mathem.*) is the finding of a Square equal to the *Area* or Content of it.

Quadrature of the Circle, is when a Square or any other Right-lined Figure, is found equal to the *Area* of a Circle, or a Right-line equal to its Circumference.

Quadrature of the Parabola. See *Parabolick Space*.

Quadrature of a Surface. See *Cubature*.

Quadratures of the Moon, (in *Astron.*) are the middle Points of her Orbits between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition, which she comes to, when she is in the first and third Quarters: They are so call'd because a Line drawn from the Earth to the Moon, is then at Right Angles, with one drawn from the Earth to the Sun.

Quadratus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so nam'd from its square Figure; it arises from the Process of the Hip-bone or Huckle-bone, and is inserted to the hinder part of the Thigh-bone, partly below the great *Trochanter*; so as to assist the *Marsupialis* in turning the Thigh-bone outwards.

Quadratus

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Quadratus Genæ, or **Tetragonus**, is a great ſquare Muſcle that lies under the Skin of the Neck, and is ſpread over the whole lower Region of the Face. It takes its Riſe from the Spines of the *Vertebræ*, alſo from the Skin on the upper part of the *Cucullaris* and Pectoral Muſcle: One part of it is inſerted to the middle of the lower Jaw; but the other broader Portion goes farther to its Implantation in the Cheeks, below the Corner of the Lips.

Quadratus Lumborum, is a ſhort, thick, fleſhy Muſcle, ſituated in the Region of the Loins, or between the laſt Rib and Spine of the *Os Ilium*: It ſprings from the hinder part of the Spine of the ſame Bone, and is let into all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* or Turning joynts of the Loins, on the in-ſide under the *Pſoas* Muſcle.

Quadriennial, belonging to the Space of four Years.

Quadrigemini, (according to ſome *Anatomiſts*) are four ſmall Muſcles that turn the Thigh towards the out-ſide, and are plac'd upon the Articulation or Joynting of the Thigh, one by another.

Quadrigeſimals. See *Chriſmalis Denarii.*

Quadrilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch Figures, whoſe Sides are four Right-lines, which make as many Angles: Theſe are five in Number, *viz.* the *Rectangle*, *Rhombus*, *Rhomboid*, *Square*, and *Trapezium*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Quadrin. (*Fr.*) a Mite, a ſmall piece of Money, worth about a Farthing.

Quadrinomial Root, (in *Algebra*) a Root conſiſting of four Names or Parts. See *Binomial.*

Quadripartite, divided into four Parts.

Quadripartition, (in *Mathem.*) a dividing by 4, or a taking the fourth part of any Number or Quantity.

Quadriremis, a Galley or Sea-Veſſel, with four Banks of Oars.

Quadriſyllable, a Word made up of four Syllables.

Quadrivium, (*Lat.*) a Place where four Ways meet, or that has four Turnings or Partings; as *Carfax* in *Oxford.*

Quadrugata Terræ, (in old Records) a Piece of Land that may be till'd with four Oxen or Horſes.

Quadruped, a four-footed Beaſt.

Quadrupedal, having four Feet.

Quadrupedal or **Quadrupedian Signs**, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs that repreſent the Figure of Four-footed Beaſts, *viz. Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricorn.*

Quadruple, that is four times as much, fourfold.

Quadruplication, the doubling or folding of a thing four times.

Quæ Plura, was a Writ that lay upon an Inquiſition made by an Eſcheator in any County of ſuch Lands or Tenements as any Man dy'd poſſeſſed of, and all that was in his Poſſeſſion was ſuppos'd not to be found by the Office.

Quæ Servitia. See *Per quæ ſervitia.*

Quæſta, (in ancient Deeds) an Indulgence or Remiſſion of Penance, expos'd to Sale by the Popes; whence the Retailers of them were call'd *Quæſtuarii.*

Quæſtor, an Officer among the old *Romans*, who had the Charge of the Publick Money, as our Treaſurers or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have at this Day: Alſo the Pay-Maſter of the Army, in any of the Provinces.

Quæſtores Parricidii, were Quæſtors ſent into the Provinces, by Order of the Senate, to try Criminal Cauſes: Their Power was great, having Lictors and other Officers to attend them; and they were choſen yearly, yet ſometimes they were continued longer.

Quæſtores Urbani, the City-Quæſtors, who receiv'd the Taxes laid upon the People, and went to meet foreign Ambaſſadours, taking care to treat them in their Journey, and to furniſh them an Houſe, at the Charge of the Common-Wealth.

Quæſtus, Gain, Profit, Advantage: a way of getting one's Living or getting Money. In our Law-Records, it is taken for that Land which does not deſcend by Hereditary Right, but is gain'd by Labour and Induſtry.

To **Quaff**, to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

Quagmire, a marſhy or boggy Place.

Quail, a ſort of Bird.

To **Quail**, to curdle, as Milk does.

Quaint, neat, fine, accompliſhed.

To **Quake**, to tremble, to ſhake, or ſhiver.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Enthuſiaſts, who took Name at firſt from their ſtrange Geſtures and quaking Fits, which came upon them in their Publick Aſſemblies.

Quakeriſm, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

Quale Jus, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Religious Perſon has Judgment to recover Land; and is iſſued out to the Eſcheator, between Judgment and Execution, to enquire whether the Party has any Right to recover ſuch Land, or whether Judgment be obtain'd by Colluſion between the Demandant and the Tenant; to the end that the true Lord be not defrauded.

Qualification, Condition of a Thing, particular Quality or Endowment.

To **Qualify**, to give the Quality or Character of, to temper, to appeaſe, to ſoften.

Quality, Condition, Nature; Inclination, Habit; alſo noble Birth, Title of Honour. In a Philoſophical Senſe, it ſignifies the Affections or Properties of any Being; whereby it has an Influence on our Senſes ſo and ſo, or gets ſuch and ſuch a Name.

The **four firſt Qualities** or **Tactile Qualities**, as ſome count them, are Heat and Cold, Moiſture and Drineſs: The *Four Second Qualities*, or as they may be termed, *Chymical Qualities*, are Volatility and Fixity, Corroſiveneſs and Corroſibility; which See in their Places.

Occult Qualities, certain Qualities ſo named by the Ancients, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given, in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Senſible Qualities, are ſuch as are the more immediate Objects of our Senſes.

Qualm, a fainting Fit, a Scruple of Conſcience.

Qualmiſh, troubled with or ſubject to Qualms.

Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit, (*Lat. i. e.* as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well) a Clauſe often us'd in Letters Patent, for the Grant of Offices, particularly in thoſe of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Quandary, Suſpenſe, a Study or Doubt what to do.

Quantity, Extent, Bigneſs, Number: In *Grammar*, the Meaſure of Syllables, with reſpect to their being pronounced long or ſhort: In *Logick*, Univerſals, Predicaments, and all ſuch Terms: Among Mathematicians and Naturaliſts, it is taken for whatever is capable of being eſtimated, number'd, or meaſured in any wiſe; ſo that being compar'd with another thing of the ſame Nature, it may be ſaid to be greater or leſs than, equal or unequal thereto. But *Quantity* may be diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Moral

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Moral Quantity, that which depends on the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills; as Good and Evil, Dignity and Power, Rewards and Punishments, the Price and Value of Things, *&c.*

Natural Quantity, is what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extension, or in the Powers and Forces of Natural Bodies; as Weight, Motion, Heat, Cold, Light, Thickness and Thinness, *&c.*

Notional Quantity, arises from the Operation of the Understanding only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity, or of its Conceptions, *&c.*

Permanent Quantity, as Extension into Length, Breadth and Thickness.

Successive Quantity, that which is apply'd to Time and Motion.

Transcendental Quantity, as Duration or Continuance, the Continuation of any Being's Existence, Time, *&c.*

Quantity, is also divided into *Continued* and *Discrete*; which See.

The **Quantity of Matter in any Mixt Body**, is its Measure arising from the joynt Consideration of its Bigness and Thickness: As if a Body be twice as thick, and take up twice as much Space as another, it will be four times as great.

The **Quantity of Motion in any Body**, is its Measure that arises from the joynt Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Swiftness of the Motion of that Body.

Quantities Simple and Compound, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Simple and Compound Quantities*.

Quantum Meruit, (*Lat. i. e.* how much he has deserv'd) an Action upon the Case so call'd, as being grounded upon a Promise, to pay one for doing a thing, as much as he should merit or deserve.

Quarantaine. See *Quarentine*.

Quarderue, (*Fr.*) the fourth part of a *French* Crown, containing 16 Sols.

Quare ejecit infra Terminum, a Writ that lies for a Lessee, who is ejected or cast out of his Farm, before the Term be expired; against the Feoffer or Lessor that ejects, in order to recover the residue of the Term.

Quare impedit, a Writ which lies for a Person that has purchas'd a Manour, with an Advowson belonging to it, against one that disturbs him in the Right of his Advowson by presenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. It differs from the Writ call'd *Darrein Presentment*, because that lies where a Man and his Ancestours formerly presented, and this for one that is the Purchaser himself.

Quare incumbravit, a Writ that lies against a Bishop, who within six Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, bestows it on his Clerk, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presenting.

Quare intrusit, matrimonio non satisfacto, a Writ that lies for a Lord against his Tenant being his Ward, who after convenient Marriage offer'd him, marries another, and enters upon his Land without making an Agreement with his Lord and Guardian: But all Wardships being taken away by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. this Writ is become useless.

Quare non admisit, a Writ that lies against a Bishop, refusing to admit his Clerk, that has recover'd in a Plea of Advowson.

Quare non permittit, is a Writ which lies for one that has Right to present for a Turn, against the Proprietary.

Quare obstruxit, a Writ that lies for him, who having a Liberty to pass thro' his Neighbour's Ground, cannot enjoy his Right by Reason that the Owner has block'd up the Passage.

Quarentena, (in old Records) a Furlong, a Quantity of Land, containing 40 Perches.

Quarentina habenda, a Writ that lies for a Widow to enjoy her Quarentine.

Quarentine or **Quarentain**, the Space of forty Days, as the Season of *Lent* is before *Easter*; but most properly a Right allow'd by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a Landed Man, of continuing forty Days after the Decease, in his chief Messuage or Manour-House: Also a Prohibition of those that come from any infected Place, to enter a Town that is healthful, till forty Days be expir'd.

Quareria, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry of Stone.

Quarrel, Strife, Dispute, Difference, Brangle; also a Pain of Glass: In a Law-sense, if a Man release all Quarrels, it signifies as much as all Actions Real and Personal.

To **Quarrel**, to dispute or fall out, to find fault with.

Quarrelsome, apt to quarrel, or create Quarrels and Brangles.

Quarril, (*Fr.*) a kind of Coin worth three Half-pence of our Money; the fourth part of a Real.

Quarry, a Place whence Stones are digged out: Among Hunters, the Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game: In Falconry, any Fowl that is flown at and kill'd.

To **Quarry**, to feed upon the Quarry.

Quart, an *English* Measure containing two Pints, and being the fourth part of a Gallon; also a Sequence of four Cards at the Game call'd *Picket*.

Quartan Ague, is that whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

Quartarius, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a *Roman Congius* or Gallon.

Quartation, a particular manner of purifying Gold us'd by Refiners, who melt three Parts of Silver with one of that noble Metal, and then cast the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which will dissolve the Silver, and leave the Gold in a black Powder at the bottom.

Quartelois, (*Fr.*) Sur-touts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quarter'd on them; the old Habit of our *English* Knights in their Warlike Expeditions.

Quarter, the fourth part of any thing: In Measure, the Quantity of eight Bushels, or the fourth part of a Chaldron: A Quarter in *Aver-du-pois* Weight is 28 Pounds, and in the lesser Weights the fourth part of a Dram: Among Carpenters, it is a Piece of Timber four Square and four Inches thick: In Heraldry, a Partition of just a fourth part of the Field made by two Right-lines; as *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

In Sea-Language, the **Quarter** is that part of the Ship's Hull or main Body, which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transom: A Ship is also said to *have a fat* or *broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

A **Quarter of Wheat**, is the Quantity of eight Bushels striked.

False Quarter. See *False*.

In Military Affairs, **Quarter** signifies the sparing of Mens Lives, and giving good Treatment to conquer'd Enemies; as *The Conquerour offer'd good Quarter, the Enemy ask'd Quarter*, &c. Also the Ground a Body of Men encamps on, or the Forces themselves: So 'tis said, *such a Quarter is well fortify'd, the Enemies Quarters were beat up*, &c.

Quarter at a Seige, is an Incampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages that range about the Place Besieged, to prevent Relief or Con-

voye:

voys: This is either commanded by the General of the Army, and then call'd the *King's* or *the General's Quarter*, or elſe by a Lieutenant-General.

Quarters of Refreſhment, the Place or Places, where Troops that have been much harraſs'd are put in, to recover their Strength or Health, during ſome time of the Summer, or Seaſon of the Campaign.

Winter-Quarters, the Place or Places where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter: Alſo ſometimes the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as *The Army is marching into Winter-Quarters, the Winter-Quarters will be but ſhort.*

Quarters in a Clock or Movement, are little Bells which ſound the Quarters, or other Parts of an Hour.

Quarters of Heaven, are the four principal Points, *viz.* Eaſt, Weſt, North and South. Among Aſtrologers, certain Interſections of the Sphere, as well in the World as in the *Zodiack*, of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Maſculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine.

Quarters of the Moon, when the Moon is diſtant from the Sun, a Quarter of the *Zodiack* or three Signs, turning to us juſt half her inlighten'd Body, ſhe is ſaid *To be in the firſt Quarter*. But when ſhe comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the Sun, and ſhews us her whole inlighten'd Body, that Appearance is call'd *Full Moon* or *Oppoſition*: Laſtly, when the Moon goes on towards her Conjunction, ſhe ſhews more than half of her inlighten'd Body, and that Appearance is call'd *The third* or *laſt Quarter*.

To **Quarter**, to break or cut into Quarters.

Quarter-Bullet, a Bullet quarter'd into four or eight Parts.

Quarter-Days, the Days that begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* The Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd Lady-day, *March* 25; The Feſtival of St. *John* Baptiſt, or Midſummer-day, *June* 24; The Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, or Michaelmas-day, *September* 29: and the Nativity of our Lord God, or Chriſtmas-day, *December* 25.

Quarter-Deck of a Ship, all that part which ranges over the Steerage, to the Maſter's Round-houſe, or Cabbin.

Quarter-Maſter, a Military Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to look after the Quarters or Lodgings of the Soldiers: Beſides the Quarter-Maſter General of the whole Army, every Regiment of Foot has a Quarter-Maſter, and every Troop of Horſe one, who is to do the ſame for thoſe Bodies.

Quarter-Maſters at Sea, certain Officers, whoſe Duty it is to rummage in the Ship's Hold upon all Occaſions, to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of Victuals to the Cook; as alſo in his pumping and drawing the Beer, *&c.* Theſe Officers are more or fewer according to the Ship's Burden, and are likewiſe employ'd in the loading of it.

Quarter-pierced, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when there is a Hole of a Square Figure made in the middle of a Croſs.

Quarter-round, See *Echinus*.

Quarter-Seſſions, a Court held by the Juſtices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter of a Year, to determine Civil and Criminal Cauſes.

Quarter-Staff, a kind of Weapon us'd by Foreſters, Park-keepers, *&c.*

Quarter-Waiters, Officers that attend by turns for a quarter of a Year, at a Prince's Court.

Quarter-watch, (in Sea-affairs.) See *Watch*.

Quarter-Wind, is when the Wind comes in from the Main-maſt Shrowds even with the Quarter.

Quarterage, a Quarter's Salary or Allowance.

Quartering, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before the Wind, but as it were betwixt both: Alſo when a Ship ſails with Quarter-Winds, ſhe is ſaid *To go Quartering*: This Term is alſo us'd when a Piece of Ordinance may be ſo traverſed, as to ſhoot in the ſame Line, or on the ſame Point with the Compaſs at the Ship's Quarter bears.

Quartern, a ſort of Meaſure, the fourth part of a Pint.

Quartile, (in *Aſtrol.*) is an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are 3 Signs, or 90 Degrees diſtant from each other, and it is marked thus □.

Quarto, a Book is ſaid *To be in Quarto*, when 'tis ſo Printed that every Sheet of it makes four Leaves.

Quartzum, a kind of Metallick Stone.

To **Quaſh**, to overthrow or make void, to ſpoil or bring to nothing, to diſappoint.

Quaſi modo Sunday, Low-Sunday, or the next after Eaſter, ſo call'd from the firſt Words of the *Latin* Hymn ſung at Maſs on that Day, beginning thus, *Quaſi modo geniti, &c.*

† **Quaſſation**, a ſhaking, or brandiſhing; a ſhattering.

Quater-Couſins, fourth Couſins, the laſt Degree of Kindred; whence 'tis ſaid of Perſons whoſe Friendſhip declines, *That they are not Quater or Cater-Couſins.*

Quaternary, belonging to a Quaternion.

Quaternio or **Quaternus**, (in old Records) a Book or Volume; properly in *Quarto*, having each Sheet folded into four Leaves.

Quaternion, the Number of four, as a *Quaternion of Learned Men*, a *Quaternion* or *File of four Soldiers.*

A **Quatrain**, a Stanza or Staff of four Verſes; alſo a *French* Farthing.

Quaver, a Meaſure of Time in Muſick, being the half of a Crotchet, as a Crotchet is the half of a Minim, a Minim the half of a Semi-brief, *&c.* Alſo a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **Quaver**, to run a Diviſion with the Voice.

Quaviver, a ſort of Fiſh that delights in *Aqua viva*, (as the Name ſeems to import) *i. e.* Water that flows with a ſtrong and vigorous Stream: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Sea-Dragon.*

Quay or **Kay**, a broad ſpace of Ground pav'd upon the Shoar of a River or Harbour, for the loading and unloading of Goods.

Queach, a thick buſhy Plot of Ground, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Quean, a Drab, a Jade, a naſty Slut.

Queaſy, ſickiſh at Stomach, apt to vomit.

Queen, is either a Soveraign Princeſs that holds the Crown by Right of Bloud, or one that is marry'd to a King; which laſt is commonly call'd *Queen Conſort*: *Queen* is alſo a Term us'd at Cards and Cheſs-Play.

Queen Dowager, a King's Widow that lives upon her Dowry.

Queen's College, a College in *Oxford*, which took Name from Queen *Philippa*, Wife of K. *Edward* III. and was founded by her Chaplain *Robert de Egglesfield*, Rector of *Burgh* under *Stanmore* in *Weſtmorland*, A. D. 1340.

Queen-Gold, a Duty or Revenue that belongs to every Queen of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, and ariſes from certain Fines or Offerings, for divers Grants made by the King, upon Contracts, Agreements, Pardons, *&c.*

Queen of Hungary's Water. See *Hungary.*

Queer, (Canting-word) odd, fantaſtical, ſorry.

Queeſt, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Ring-dove.

Que Eſtate, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is a Plea whereby a Man entitling another to Land, *&c.* ſays

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ſays, That the ſame Eſtate he had, he has from him.

Que eſt Meſne, (*i. e.* that is the ſame) a Term of Art us'd in an Action of Treſpaſs, or ſuch like, for a poſitive Juſtification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong.

Queint, (old Word) quenched, alſo ſtrange.

To **Quell**, to reſtrain, to keep under, to ſtop.

Quem reddítum reddat, a Judicial Writ that lies for him to whom a Rent-ſeck or Rent-charge is granted by Fine levy'd in the King's Court, againſt the Tenant of the Land that refuſes to attorn to, or own him as Lord, to cauſe ſuch an Attournment.

Quene, a Term corruptly us'd by Heralds for the *French* Word *Quene*, *i. e.* the Tail of a Beaſt, *&c.* Thus if a Lion be repreſented with a forked or double Tail, they ſay, *He is double Quened.*

Quentin, a ſort of Linnen-cloth.

Quercula, (*Lat.*) Oak of *Jeruſalem*, *Quercula Minor*, the Herb Germander.

Quercus, the Oak-tree.

Querela, a Complaint, a bewailing or lamenting, when one finds himſelf grieved with a thing: In old Records, an Action or Suit at Law preferr'd in any Court of Juſtice, where the Plaintiff was *Querens* or Complainant, and the Complaint or Declaration was *Querela*; whence the *Engliſh* Word *Quarrel.*

Querela coram Regis & Conſilio diſcutienda & terminanda, a Writ whereby one is call'd to juſtify a Complaint of a Treſpaſs made to the King himſelf, before the King and his Council.

Querela freſcæ fortiæ, is a Writ of freſh Force. See *Freſh Force.*

Querens non invenit Plegium, a Return made by the Sheriff, upon a Writ directed to him, with this Condition inſerted, *Si* A *fecerit* B *ſecurum de clamore ſuo proſequendo.*

Querent, an Enquirer, the Perſon that demands a Queſtion of an Aſtrologer.

Querimonious, complaining, making Moan, bewailing.

Queriſta, (in old *Records*) a Queriſter or Boy that ſings in the Quire of a Church.

Querk or **Quirk**, a Cavil, Shift or Fetch; as *The Querks and Tricks of the Law.*

Quern, a Hand-mill: The *Querns* a Shole in the Sea about a Mile broad, lying North-Weſt from the *Brake.*

Querpo. See *Cuerpo.*

Querquedula, (*Lat.*) the Teal, a Water-fowl.

Querries, (from the *French* Word *Ecurie* a Stable) Perſons that are converſant in the King's Stables, and have the Charge of his Horſes committed to them.

Querry, alſo ſignifies a Prince's Stables. A *Gentleman of the Querry*, one of thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe Office it is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horſe-back.

Querulous, (*Lat.*) apt to complain, full of Complaint, moanful, doleful.

Query, Queſtion, Propoſition, Doubt.

Queſited, (among *Aſtrologers*) the Perſon or Thing enquired after.

Queſt, Search; as *To go in queſt of new Adventures.*

Queſt. See *Inqueſt.*

Queſt or **Queſt-Men**, Perſons who are choſen yearly in every Ward, and meet about *Chriſtmas*, to enquire into Abuſes and Miſdemeanours committed therein, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Weights and Meaſures.

To **Queſt**, to go in queſt of, or ſeek out, as Hunting-Dogs do; to vent or wind as a Spaniel does.

Queſta, (in ancient Writers) a Queſt, Inqueſt, or Inquiry made upon the Oaths of an impannelled Jury.

Queſtion, a Demand to which an Anſwer is requir'd; a Doubt, an Account: *Queſtions* are alſo Propoſitions made by way of Diſpute; as *Cicero's Tuſculan Queſtions.*

To **Queſtion**, to ask Queſtions, to call into Queſtion, to doubt.

Queſtionable, that may be called in Queſtion, or to an Account; doubtful, uncertain.

Queſtioniſt, a Student in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, that ſtands for the Degree of Batchelour of Arts.

Queſtor, a Publick Treaſurer, the Chamberlain of a City. See *Quæſtor.*

Queſtus. See *Queſtus.*

Queſtus eſt nobis, is the Form of a Writ of Nuſance, which lies againſt him to whom the Houſe or other thing that breeds the Nuſance is alienated or made over.

To **Quetch**, to budge or ſtir.

Queue d'Hironde, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Swallow's Tail, a kind of Out-work, whoſe Sides open and ſpread towards the Head or Campaign, and draw cloſe, or grow narrow at the *Gorge.*

Quia improvide, (*Lat.*) is taken for a *Superſedeas* granted in behalf of a Clerk of the *Chancery*, ſued againſt the Privilege of that Court in the Common Pleas, or in many other Caſes where a Writ is falſely ſued out.

To **Quibble.** See *To Pun.*

Quick-Silver, a Prodigy among Metals, which is fluid like Water; and tho' a very heavy Body, yet it eaſily flies away, when ſet over the Fire.

Quiddany or **Quiddeny**, Conſerve of Quinces.

Quiddity, (in School-*Philoſophy*) the Eſſence, Being, or Definition of a Thing; alſo a Quirk or ſubtil Queſtion, a Pun.

Quid Juris clamat, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ that lies for the Grantee of a Reverſion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant refuſes to attorn to, or acknowledge the new Lord.

Quid pro quo, (*i. e.* what for what) a Law-Phraſe when there is a mutual Performance of a Contract or Agreement by both Parties, and one thing is given for another of like Value; as Ten Pounds in Money for a Horſe, *&c.* Among *Phyſicians*, it is when a Medicine of one Nature or Quality is put for another.

Quiet, that is at reſt, peaceable, peaceful, calm; alſo Reſt, or Peace.

Quietare, to make Quiet: In our old Deeds, to quit, acquit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

Quiete clamare, to quit Claim, or renounce all Pretenſion of Right and Title.

Quietiſm, the Doctrine or Opinions of the Quietiſts.

Quietiſts, a Sect of Religious Perſons lately ſprung up among the *Roman* Catholicks, ſo call'd from their profound Study and Contemplation.

Quietus eſt, (*i. e.* he is acquitted) a Phraſe us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Diſcharges given to Accountants: A *Quietus eſt* granted to the Sheriff likewiſe diſcharges him of all Accounts due to the King.

Quietus Redditus, a Quit-Rent, or ſmall Acknowledgment paid in Money to ſome Lords of Manours. See *Quit-Rent.*

Quinarius, the Number of Five; alſo a *Roman* Coin of the Value of five *Aſſes*, or half the *Denarius*, equal to 3 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh.*

Quincumpeda, a Perch or Rod of five Foot long.

Quincunx, five Ounces, five Inches, or five Twelfths of any entire thing divided into twelve

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Parts; also a Measure of about half a Pint. In *Astrology*, an Aspect when Planets are distant 5 Signs or 150 Degrees, which is marked thus Vc or Q.

Quindecagon, (in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of fifteen Angles and Sides; which if they be all equal one to another, is call'd a *Regular Quindecagon*.

Quinquatellis, a *Roman* Coin of 50 Asses, Value 3*s.* 1*d.* ob. in *English* Money.

Quinquagesima Sunday, so nam'd from its being about the fiftieth Day before *Easter*, and commonly call'd *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquatria, certain Feasts kept at *Rome*, in Honour of *Minerva*, for five Days together; whence they had their Name.

Quinqueangled Figure, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of five Angles; the same as *Pentagon*.

Quinquenervea Plantago, the middle sort of Plantain, an Herb so call'd from its five Fibres or Strings.

Quinquennales Ludi, were Games celebrated every five Years in divers Cities, in Honour of such Emperours as had been Deify'd or enroll'd among the Gods.

Quinquennial, belonging to the Space of five Years, or that is of so long Continuance.

Quinquepartite, divided into five Parts.

Quinque Portus. See *Cinque Ports*.

Quinqueremis, a Galley with five Oars on a Seat.

Quinque viri Mensarii, (among the *Romans*) five Men appointed by the Consuls to discharge the Debts of the People that were ruin'd by Usuries and Exactions.

Quinquina, otherwise call'd *The Jesuits Powder*; a kind of Bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, and counted a great Remedy against Agues, Feavers, *&c.*

Quinsieme. See *Quinzieme*.

Quinsy or **Squiney**, a Disease in the Throat. See *Squinancy* and *Angina*.

Quint, a Sequence of five Cards of the same Colour, at Picket.

Quint-Crast, (old Law-Term) the last Call of a Defendant, who is sued to an Out-lawry; so that if he does not appear, he is return'd *Outlawed* by the Judgment of the Coroners; and if a Woman, *Waived*. See *Exigent*.

Quintain, (*Fr.*) a Game or Sport still in Use at Marriages in *Shrop-shire* and elsewhere, which consists in running a tilt on Horse-back with Poles, against a thick Plank or Post fixt in the Ground for that purpose: He that breaks most Poles, and shews most Activity, wins the Prize, which was formerly a Peacock, and now a Garland.

Quintal or **Kintal**, an hundred Pound-Weight at six score *per Cent.* of Lead, Iron, and other Metals. See *Kintal*.

Quintessence, (*Lat.*) the purest Substance drawn out of any Natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all *Faeces* or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any thing.

Quintessential, belonging to Quintessence.

Quintile, (in *Astrol.*) one of the new Aspects invented by *Kepler*, and thus noted C. or Q. It happens when Planets are distant a fifth Part of the *Zodiack*, or 72 Degrees one from another.

Quintilis, the Month of *July*, at first so call'd by the ancient *Romans*, as being the fifth Month from *March*.

Quintuple, that is five times as much, five-fold.

Quinzain, a Stanza or Staff of fifteen Verses.

Quinzieme, or **Quinzime**, (*Fr. i.e.* Fifteenth) a certain Tax so call'd, because it is rais'd upon the fifteenth Part of Mens Lands and Goods. See *Fifteenth*: Also the fifteenth Day after any Festival; as The *Quinzieme of St. John Baptist*.

Quip, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

Quire, that part of a Church, where the Divine Service is said or sung. See *Choir*; also the Quantity of 24 or 25 Sheets of Paper.

A Book in Quires, a Book that is in Sheets or unbound.

Quirister, one that sings in the Quire of a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Quirites, a Name anciently given to the People of *Rome*, from *Cures* a City of the *Sabines*, with whom *Romulus* made an Alliance, and that of his City with them; so that both the said People, being united into one Body, were call'd by one common Name *Quirites*.

Quirk. See *Querk*.

Querry or **Quistry**, the Groom of a Stable.

Quistrel, (old Word) a proud, twittering, twatling Gossip.

Quit, safe or free from.

To **Quit**, to leave, forsake, go from, or part with; to leave off, or give over, to let, dispense with, or excuse.

Quit-claim, (Law-Term) a Release or acquitting of a Person from any Action that such a one had, has, or may have against him: Also a quitting of one's Claim or Title.

Quit-Rent, a certain small Rent or Acknowledgment paid yearly by several Tenants of Manours; and so call'd because such Payment does acquit the Tenant from all other Services or Duties to the Lord. In some old Records, 'tis express'd *White Rent*, because paid in Silver.

Quitasole, a *Spanish* Word for an Umbrello.

Quitch-Grass or **Couch-Grass**, a sort of Herb.

Quitter, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

Quiver, a Case for Arrows.

To **Quiver**, to shiver or shake.

Quo Jure, (*Lat. i.e.* by what Right) a Writ that lies for a Man who has Land, in which another challenges Common of Pasture Time out of Mind; and it is to force him to shew by what Title he lays Claim to the Common.

Quo Minus, is a Writ that lies for him that has a Grant of *House-boot* or *Hay-bote* in another Man's Wood, against the Grantor making such Waste, that the Grantee cannot enjoy his Right. Also a Writ, which any Man that pays the King a Fee-Farm Rent, may have out of the Exchequer against any other Person for any Debt or Dammage, and bring the Cause to Tryal in that Court.

Quo Warranto, (*i.e.* by what Warrant or Authority) a Writ that lies against a Corporation or private Person, that usurps any Franchise or Liberty upon the King, as to have Wast, Estray, Fair, Market, Court-Baron, *&c.* without a good Title: Or else against one that intrudes himself as Heir into Land.

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the *Chancery* from contributing to the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament.

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, *&c.* a Writ which lies for a Clergy-man, who by reason of some Land he has, is made or about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, Reeve, or some such like Officer.

Quod ei deforceat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, against him that enter'd, and took away the Land demanded, or against his Heir.

Quod permittat, a Writ lying for the Heir of him that is dissesed, or put out of Possession of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor deceased.

Quod Personæ non Prebendarii, *&c.* a Writ that lies for Spiritual Persons, who are distrained

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in their Spiritual Poſſeſſions, for the Payment of a Tax call'd a *Fifteenth*, with the reſt of the Pariſh.

Quodlibet, (*i. e.* what one will) a Quiddity, a Querk or Fetch.

Quodlibets or **Quodlibetical Queſtions**, certain Queſtions ingeniouſly diſputed *pro* and *con*, in the Schools at an Univerſity; where a Man may hold what part of the Controverſy he pleaſes.

Quoil or **Coil**, (Sea-Term) the Ring of a Cable, Hawſer, or other Rope, when the *Fakes* or Turns are laid upon one another. If half the Cable or Rope be cut off, and ſo laid up, it is call'd a *Half-quoil*.

To **Quoil**, is to lay the Turns of a Rope round, after ſuch a manner on the Deck or Floor of the Ship, that ſo it may be more readily ſtowed out of the Way, and alſo run out ſmooth and free, without *Knecks* or *Kenks*, *i. e.* without Twiſtings or Doublings.

Quoin or **Coin**, a Wedge faſten'd on the Deck, cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides. See *Coins*.

Quorum, (*Lat. i. e.* of whom) a Word often us'd in our Statutes, and in the Commiſſions of Juſtices of the Peace: Thus where a Commiſſion is directed to ſeven Perſons, or to any three of them, among whom A B and C D are to be two; there A B and C D are ſaid *To be of the Quorum*, becauſe the reſt cannot proceed without them. So a *Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum*, is one without whom the reſt of the Juſtices cannot act, in ſome Caſes.

Quota, a Share of Contribution; as *He was oblig'd to find his Quota:* In old Records, an Impoſition or Tax to be levied in equal manner.

Quotation, a quoting or citing.

To **Quote**, to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Paſſage.

Quotidian, that happens every Day, daily.

Quotidian Ague, an Ague whoſe Fits return every Day.

Quotient, (in *Arithm.*) the Number that ſhews *quoties* or how many times the *Diviſor* or Number dividing is contain'd in the *Dividend*, or Number to be divided: As if 15 were to be be divided by 5, which contains it juſt three times; then 3 is the Quotient in that Diviſion.

Quotient Geometrical. See *Diviſion Geometrical*.

Quoyl. See *Quoil*.

Quyke, a Word anciently us'd for a quick or living Beaſt.

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TO **Rabate**, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is ſaid to Rabate, when by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand, ſhe recovers the Fiſt.

To **Rabbet**, to channel Boards, a Term us'd by Carpenters and Joyners: Among Shipwrights, *Rabbetting* is the letting in of the Planks, to the Ship's Keel, which is conveniently hollow'd away, that the Planks may joyn the better and cloſer; and this hollowing is termed *the Rabbet of the Keel*.

Rabbin or **Rabby**, a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jewiſh* Law.

Rabbinical, belonging to the Rabbies.

Rabbiniſt, one that follows, or is skill'd in their Doctrine or Opinions.

Rabble, the Dregs or Riff-raff of the People.

† **Rabid**, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outragious.

Rabies, Rage, Fury, Madneſs, as of Dogs; Fierceneſs, Terribleneſs.

Rabies Hydrophobica. See *Hydrophoby*.

Rabinet, the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordinance but one; being 1¼ Inch Diameter at the Bore, 5 Foot 6 Inches long, and weighing 300 Pounds: It takes a Charge of 6 Ounces of Powder, and carries a Ball 1, Inch Diameter, and 8 Ounces Weight; its Point-blank Shot is 70 Paces.

Race, (*Fr.*) a Lineage or Generation proceeding from Father to Son: Alſo the Courſe or running of Perſons a Foot or on Horſe-back, ſtriving who ſhall get to the Goal or Place appointed before the other.

Racha, an *Hebrew* Word of Reproach or Diſdain, ſignifying ſhallow or empty.

Rachel, (*i. e.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of *Jacob*'s Wives.

Rachet, (*Fr.* old Law-Term) the ſame as *Theftbote*, a Recompence or Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief.

Rack, a Wooden Frame made to hold Hay or other Fodder for Cattel; or to lay Spits on in a Kitchin: Alſo an Engine with Cords and Strings, to force a Confeſſion from an Offender, ſuch as was brought into the Tower of *London*, by *John Holland* Duke of *Exeter:* This Engine was then in Deriſion call'd *The Duke's Daughter*, and is now quite out of Uſe in *England*.

Rack of Mutton or **Veal**, the hinder part of the Neck.

To **Rack**, to put upon the Rack, to torture or torment. To *Rack Wine*, to draw it off from the Lees or Dregs.

Rack-Vintage, the ſecond Voyage uſually made by our Merchants into *France* for racked Wines.

Racket, an Inſtrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis-play.

Rackoon, a Creature in New-*England*, which ſleeps all Day in a hollow-Tree, and in Moon-ſhine Nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-ſide, when the Tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs: It has a Tail like a Fox, and in other reſpects much reſembles a Badger, being cloth'd with a thick and deep Furr.

Radegund, (*Sax.* favourable Counſel) a proper Name of Women.

Radiæus Externus & Internus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles of the Wriſt; one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

Radiancy, Brightneſs.

Radiant, bright, ſhining, ſparkling or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting or caſting forth Rays or Beams of Light. In *Opticks*, it is conſider'd as three-fold, *viz.* Direct, Reflected and Refracted. See *Ray*.

Radical, belonging to the Root, inbred.

Radical Moiſture, a Term us'd by ſome Writers to expreſs that fundamental Juice which they will have to be ſpread like a Dew thro' all the Parts of an Animal Body, in order to nouriſh and preſerve the Natural Heat, as the Oil in a Lamp keeps up and feeds the Flame.

Radical Queſtion, (in *Aſtrol.*) is a Queſtion propos'd, when the Lord of the Aſcendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

Radical Sign, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Surd Root*.

Radicality, a being radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

Radicated, rooted, or that has taken Root.

Radicula, (*Lat.*) a little Root, a Radiſh-root; alſo the Herb Soap-weed, good to waſh Wooll with.

Radicle, a Word us'd by Herbaliſts, to expreſs that Part of the Seed of a Plant which upon its Growth becomes its Root.

Radius, (*Lat.*) a Ray or Beam of the Sun, or other bright Star. In *Geometry*, it is the ſame with the *Semi-diameter*, or half the *Diameter* of a Circle: See thoſe Terms. In *Opticks*, a ſtraight Line full of Light, or an inlightening made by a Right-Line: See *Ray*. In *Anatomy*, the upper and leſſer Bone

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of the Arm between the Elbow and the Wriſt; alſo the greater Bone of the Leg.

Among Aſtrologers **Radius** or **Ray**, is taken for the Configuration or Aſpect of two Stars: So *Saturn* is ſaid *To behold* Venus *with a hoſtile Ray*, when ſhe is ſquare with him.

Radix, the Root of a Tree or Plant, particularly a Radiſh; the Principle or Ground of any thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original *Hebrew* Word. In *Anatomy*, the Sole of the Foot.

In *Aſtrology*, **Radix** is us'd for the beginning of Things, or the Ground-work; whence is inferr'd the Reaſon of computing the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies relating to ſuch a Perſon or Thing: So the Figure drawn for the time of any Perſons Birth is called the *Radix*, with reſpect to Directions, Progreſſions, Revolutions, *&c.*

Radknights. See *Rodknights.*

Raffle or **Raffling**, a Game when the ſame Point is thrown with ſeveral Dice.

Raft, a Float-boat of Timber.

Rafter, a Piece of Timber for Building.

Rag, a Tatter or old piece of Cloth. Among Hunters, *Rag* or *Rake*, is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

Rag-bolts, (in a Ship) a ſort of Iron-Pins full of Jaggs or Barbs on each Side, to keep them from flying out of the Holes, into which they are driven.

Rag-wort, an Herb of a bitter Taſte, and cleanſing Quality.

Rage, (*Fr.*) extreme Paſſion, Fury, Madneſs.

Raggamuffin, a pitiful Raſcally Fellow.

Ragged, belet with Raggs, jagged or notched. *Ragged Hawk*, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

Ragguled, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-Lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notch'd after an irregular manner, in which reſpect it differs from *Indented*; as *He bears Sable a Croſs Ragguled Or.*

Ragoo, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) an high-ſeaſon'd Diſh of Meat, after the *French* Way.

Raja, (*Lat.*) the Ray or Scate; a Sea-fiſh. *Raja Clavata*, the Thorn-back or Maid.

Rail, a Wooden Fence to encloſe a Place: Alſo a ſort of Bird ſo nam'd, as ſome think, by reaſon of the Feathers that hang looſe from its Neck reſembling a gather'd Piece of Cloth, that Women uſually wear about their Necks in their Dreſſing-Rooms, and which is likewiſe call'd a *Rail* or *Night-rail.*

Raillery. See *Rallery.*

Raimund, (*Germ. i. e.* quiet Peace) a proper Name of Men.

Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers Colours, *viz.* red, purple, blew, green, yellow, *&c.* produced by the Refraction of the Sun-beams, to a hollow waterish Cloud.

Raip, a Rod to meaſure Ground.

To **Raiſe**, to lift or lift up, to ſet higher; to levy or gather, to encreaſe, to prefer or advance; to occaſion or cauſe.

To **Raiſe a Deck.** See *Deck.*

Raiſed in Fleſh, a Term uſed by Falconers, when a Hawk proſpers or grows fat.

Rake, a well known Tool for Husbandry: *Rake* of Colts. See *Rag.*

In Sea-Language, the **Rake of a Ship**, is ſo much of her Hull or Main Body, as hangs over both the ends of her Keel; that part of it which is before, being call'd her *Rake forward on*, as the other Part at the ſetting on of the Stern-poſt is termed her *Rake aſtward on*: The hindermoſt part of the Rudder is alſo call'd *The Rake of the Rudder.*

Rake or **Rake-ſhame**, a baſe raſcally Fellow.

Raked Table, a Term in *Architecture.* See *Table.*

Raker, one that is employ'd in cleanſing the Streets. See *Scavenger.*

Rallery, (*Fr.*) pleaſant drolling or playing upon in Diſcourſe; jeſting, jeering.

To **Rally**, to play and droll upon, to banter or jeer: In Military Affairs, to gather together diſperſed Troops.

Ralph, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, contracted from *Rodolph*, *i. e.* helpful counſel.

Ram, a Male Sheep, alſo a Warlike Engine, anciently made uſe of to batter Walls, *&c.*

Ram's-Head, an Iron-Leaver to heave up great Stones with: Among Sea-men a great Block or Pulley with three Shivers, into which the Ropes call'd *Halliards* are put, and at the Head of it other Ropes nam'd Ties are let into a Hole.

To **Ram**, to beat, or drive in.

Ramadam, the *Mahometans* Lent, during which they Faſt all the Day long with ſo much Superſtition, that they dare not waſh their Mouths, nor ſwallow their Spittle.

Ramage, Boughs or Branches of Trees: A *Ramage-Hawk* or *Falcon*, one that is wild and coy, as having been long amidſt the Boughs, preying for it ſelf.

Ramale, (*Lat.*) a ſeared or dead Bough cut off from a Tree.

To **Ramble**, to go up and down, to go aſtray.

Ramberge, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſwift Galley or Advice-Boat.

Rambooz or **Rambuze**, a ſort of Drink chiefly us'd at *Cambridge*, being made of Wine, Ale, Eggs and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar and Roſe-Water.

Ramequin, (*Fr.* in Cookery) toaſted Cheeſe and Bread, a Toaſt and Cheeſe. *Ramequins* are alſo ſmall Slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a Farce made of pounded Cheeſe, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan: They are made of a round or ſquare Figure, and ſerve either for Outworks, or to garniſh other Diſhes.

Ramex, (*Lat.*) Rupture or Burſtenneſs.

Ramification, (in *Anat.*) the ſpreading of ſmall Branches of the Veſſels that iſſue out from one large one: Thus the ſeveral Branches of the *Aorta* or great Artery, by which the Arterial Blood is convey'd to all the outward Parts of the Body are call'd the Ramifications of that Artery.

Ramilia, (in old *Latin* Records) Lopping and Topping; the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down.

Ramiſt, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a modern Writer, noted for reducing many of the Liberal Arts and Sciences into an elegant Method and Abridgment.

Rammer, an Inſtrument to drive Stones or wooden Piles into the Ground: Among Gunners, a Staff with a round Piece of Wood at the end of it, ſomewhat leſs than the Bore of the Ordinance, to drive home the Powder, with the Shot and Wadding to the Breech of the Piece.

Rammiſh, that ſmells rank like a Ram or Goat.

Ramolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Parſley, Chibbol, Anchovies, and Capers all chopt ſmall, and well temper'd in a Diſh, with a little Pepper, Salt, Nutmeg, Oil and Vinegar.

To **Ramp**, to rove, friſk or jump about, to play Gambols or wanton Tricks.

Rampant, ramping, wanton: In *Heraldry*, it is when a Lion or other Beaſt of Prey is painted in a Poſture of climbing or ſtanding upright on the hinder Legs, and rearing up the Fore-feet directly againſt the Dexter or right Point of the Eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with an Enemy.

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Rampart or **Rampier**, (in *Fortif.*) a great maſſy Bank of Earth rais'd about the Body of a Place, conſiſting of ſeveral Baſtions and Courtins, to keep off the Enemies great Shot, and to cover the Buildings; where the Soldiers continually keep Guard, and Cannon is planted for the Defence of the Place.

Rampick, (old Word) a Tree that begins to decay at the top thro' Age.

Rampions, a kind of Root proper for Sallets.

Ramſons or **Buckrams**, a ſort of Herb.

Ramus, (*Lat.*) a Bough, Branch, or Arm of a Tree. In *Anatomy*, any Branch of the greater Veſſels.

Ramus Anterior, (ſc. *Venæ ſubcutaneæ*) a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which paſſes under the Muſcles of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, to the little Finger, and there joins a Branch of the *Cephalica*.

Ramus Poſterior, another Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow: It ſends out a Branch that goes to the Wriſt, and afterwards uniting with the *Cephalica Interior*, it makes up the *Mediana*.

Ran, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying an open or publick Theft, and ſtill us'd in this Expreſſion, *He has taken all he could rap and ran.*

Rana, (*Lat.*) the Frog, a Living Creature; alſo the Frog of a Horſes Hoof.

Rana Piſcatrix, a Sea-fiſh call'd the Toad-fiſh, or Fiſhing-frog.

Rancour, conceal'd or ſecret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, or inveterate Hatred, which a Man keeps in his Breaſt till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

Rand, the Seam of a Shooe: *Rand of Beef*, a long fleſhy piece, cut out from between the Flank and Buttock.

Randal, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, from *Ranulph, i. e.* pure Help.

Random, Chance, Hazard; as *To leave all at Random.*

Random or **Random-ſhot**, (in *Gunnery*) is a Shot made, when the Muzzle of a Gun is rais'd above the Horizontal Line, and is not deſign'd to ſhoot Point-blank, or directly forward.

Ranforce King of a Gun, that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Range, Row or Rank, Ramble or Jaunt; alſo a Grate for a Kitchin-fire; alſo the Beam that runs between two Horſes in a Coach.

In *Gunnery*, **Range** ſignifies the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of the Piece: If the Bullet goes in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is call'd the *Right* or *Level Range*; but if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degrees, then the Ball will have the *higheſt* or *utmoſt Range*; and ſo proportionably all others between 00 Degr. and 45° are termed *Intermediate Ranges.*

To **Range**, to diſpoſe, put, ſet or place in its Rank or Order; to draw up in Battel-array; to ramble, rove, or ſtray about; alſo to ſift through a Sieve.

Ranger, a ſworn Officer of a Foreſt or Park, whoſe Buſineſs is to walk daily thro' his Charge, to drive the Beaſts out of the diſforeſted into the foreſted Lands, and to preſent all Treſpaſſes done in his Bailywick at the next Court held for the Foreſt.

Ranges, (in a Ship) two Pieces of Timber, one of which runs a-croſs upon the Fore-caſtle a little behind the Fore-maſt, and the other in the Beak-head before the Bolt-ſprit; their Uſe being to faſten the Sails and Ropes of thoſe Maſts.

Rangifer, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stag, ſo call'd from its lofty Horns reſembling the Branches of Trees. The Bloud of this Beaſt is counted an excellent Remedy againſt the Scurvy, and its Hoofs are good for the Cramp.

Rangle, (in *Falconry*) is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

Raninæ Venæ, (*Lat.*) the Frog-veins; certain Veins that appear under the Tongue. See *Ranulares.*

Rank, ſtinking, noiſom; alſo that ſhoots forth too many Branches or Leaves; over-fruitful.

Rank, Diſpoſal or Order of Perſons or Things; Place or Dignity: In Military Diſcipline, the ſtraight Line the Soldiers of a Battallion or Squadron make as they ſtand Side by Side.

To **Double the Ranks**, is to put two Ranks into one, ſo that the Files become the thinner, and the Ranks the cloſer fill'd.

To **Rankle**, to grow rank, to feſter.

To **Ranſack**, to plunder or rifle.

Ranſom, an Agreement for Redemption, a Sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Priſoner of War, or for the pardoning of ſome notorious Offender.

To **Ranſom**, to pay a Ranſom for, to redeem.

Rant, an extravagant Flight or Tranſport in Expreſſions, Poetry, *&c.*

To **Rant**, to rage, rave or ſwagger.

Ranters, certain Hereticks of the Family of Love.

Ranula, a Swelling under the Tongue, in that Part by which it is faſten'd to the Ligament. See *Batrachos* and *Hypogloſſis.*

Ranulares, thoſe Branches of the outward Jugular or Throat-Veins, which run to the Tongue, and are very apparent under it.

Ranunculus, a little or young Frog: Alſo a Plant whoſe Flower reſembles an Emony, and is of an extraordinary lively Colour; Crow-foot, or Golden-Knap: Alſo a Swelling, the ſame as *Ranula.*

Ranunculus Bulboſus, Devils Crow-foot, a Plant of ſingular uſe for aſſwaging and drying up hard Swellings. *Ranunculus repens*, creeping Crow-foot.

Rapa, the Rape-root, a Turnep.

Rapacious, ravenous, greedy, properly ſaid of Birds of Prey; but often apply'd to Uſurers and People gaping after Gain.

Rapacity or **Rapaciouſneſs**, Ravenouſneſs, Extortion, Greedineſs.

Rape, a wild Radiſh; alſo a Tool us'd by Farriers: Alſo the carrying away of a Virgin, with an intent to deflower or to Marry her againſt her own Conſent, or that of her Parents: Alſo the Act of Violence it ſelf committed upon the Body of a Woman.

Rape of the Foreſt, a Treſpaſs done in the Foreſt.

Rapes, are alſo certain Diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*, as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*: Theſe Rapes are ſix in Number, *viz.* of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſtings.*

Rape-Wine, a ſort of ſmall Wine.

Raphael, (*Heb.* the Phyſick of God) the Name of the Angel that appear'd to *Tobit.*

Raphanitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Flower-de-luce.

Raphanus, the Radiſh-root, which is good for the Stone, and to force Urine. *Raphanus Ruſticus*, Horſe-radiſh, a Root which provokes Appetite, expels Gravel, and is commended for Coughs, *&c.*

Raphe, a Term in *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Suture*; which See.

Rapid, (*Lat.*) ſwift, quick, that has a boiſterous or violent Motion.

Rapidity or **Rapidneſs**, Swiftneſs, Quickneſs.

Rapier,

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Rapier, (*Fr.*) a long Sword made only for thrusting.

Rapine, (*Lat.*) Robbery, Pillaging, a taking a thing by open Violence or Force, distinguish'd in that respect from Theft, which is the taking of Goods, *&c.* in private against the Owners Will.

Rapistrum, Wild Mustard, Carlock, a Weed.

Rapparees, certain *Irish* Robbers so call'd.

Rapt or **Rapt up**, (*Lat.*) ravished or transported; as *Rapt into an Ecstasy*, *Rapt up with Joy*.

Raptor, a Seizer or Taker away by Force, an Extortioner: In a Law-sense, a Ravisher of Women; such a one in former Times was punish'd with the Loss of his Eyes and Stones.

Raptu Hæredis, a Writ that lies for the taking away of an Heir holding in Socage, of which there are two sorts, one when the Heir is marry'd, and the other when he is not.

Rapture, a snatching or taking away; as *The Rapture of* St. Paul *to the third Heaven*. Also a Transport of Mind, caus'd by excessive Joy, Admiration, *&c.*

Poetical Rapture or **Fury**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

Raptured, ravished; as *To be raptured in Bliss*.

Rapum, (*Lat.*) Rape, a Turnep or Naphew. *Rapum Porcinum* or *Rapum Terræ*, Sow-bread or Swine-bread. *Rapum Sylvestre*, Rampions.

Rapunculus, wild Rape.

Rare, that happens but seldom, uncommon, extraordinary; excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got: In *Philosophy* and *Physick*, thin, not compact.

Rare Bodies, such Natural Bodies as have more Space, or take up more Room, in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

Rare-Lines or **Rattlings**, (in a Ship) those Lines with which are made the Steps Ladder-wise to get up the Shrowds and Puttocks, as also the Top-mast Shrowds in great Ships.

Rarefacientia, (*Lat.* in *Physick*) rarifying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Vapours and Humours, make the Pores of the Body larger.

Rarefaction, rarifying, a making or becoming thin. *Rarefaction of a Natural Body*, (in *Philos.* is when it takes up more Dimensions, or a larger Space than it did before.

To **Rarify**, to make or to grow thin.

Rarity, a rare Thing, a Thing that is extraordinary for Beauty or Workmanship, a Curiosity; also Rareness or Uncommonness: Among Philosophers, Thinness, opposed to *Density* or Thickness.

Rasant Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.* a Line drawn from the Point of the Bastion along the Face, and lengthen'd till it come to the Courtin, so as to shew how much of the Courtin will scour or clear the Face: It is also call'd the *second Flank*, and *the flanking* or *stringent Line*.

Rasberry or **Raspis-berry**, a Fruit, a kind of Wood-strawberry.

Rascal, a Rogue, a Villain, a sorry Rake, or paltry Fellow. *Rascal Deer*, a lean Deer.

Rascality, the base Rabble, the Riff-raff, Scum, or Dregs of the People.

Rascetta, the same as *Carpus*; which See.

Rasion, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) the shaving or scraping of Bones.

Rasis, a kind of hard Pitch which is beaten to Powder, and put into Medicines.

Raskel, (old Word) Trash, Trumpery.

Rasor or **Razor**, an Instrument us'd by Barbers to shave with; also a sort of Fish.

Rasp, a kind of File.

Raspatory, a Butler's Tool to chip Bread with; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

Raspis-berry. See *Rasberry*.

Rasure, shaving or scraping, a dash through Writing.

Rats-tails. See *Gravhet*.

Ratafia, (*Fr.*) a delicious Liquor made of Apricocks, Cherries, or other Fruit, with their Kernels bruis'd and steept in Brandy; adding Sugar, Spice, and some other Ingredients.

Ratally, according to a certain Rate, by equal Portions; as *Ratally distributed*.

Ratch or **Rash**, (in Clock-work) a sort of Wheel with twelve large Fangs, which running in the same Center with the Dial-wheel, serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

Ratchet, (in a Watch) are the small Teeth at the bottom of the Fusee or Barrel that stop it in winding up.

Rate, Price, Value, Porportion, Assessment or Tax, Rank or Order; also a Term in *Arithmetick*. See *Reason*

To **Rate**, to set a Rate or Value upon, to assess or tax, to reprove or chide.

Rate-tithe, a certain Duty paid by the Owner of Sheep or other Cattel, when kept in a Parish, for less time than a Year, which is *pro rata*, according to the Custom of the Place.

Ratteen or **Ratteen**, Woollen Stuff, a kind of strong Shalloon.

Rath or **Raths**, early ripe, as *Rathe Fruit*, *a rath Egg*, &c.

Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying or confirming. In a Law-sense, the establishing of a Clerk in a Prebend formerly given him by the Bishop, *&c.* where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King.

To **Ratify**, to confirm, establish, or allow, especially by a Publick Act.

Ratio, (*Lat.*) Reason, Consideration, Regard. In *Mathematicks*, the Rate, Reason, or Proportion that several Quantities or Numbers have one to another, with respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

Ratiocination, a rational Way of debating, arguing, or disputing; the Act of exercising the Faculty of reasoning; the Operation of Reason, or Reason reduc'd into Discourse.

Ratiocinative, belonging to Ratiocination.

Ration, a Share or Proportion of Provisions or Forage; the Allowance of Meat, Drink, or Forage for one Day, given to Sea-men and Soldiers for the Subsistence of them and their Horses.

Rationabili parte bonorum, a Writ that lies for a Wife against her Husband's Executors, that deny her the third Part of his Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed.

Rationabilibus divisis, a Writ for settling the Boundaries between two adjoyning Lordships or Manours, for one Lord against another, that has encroach'd upon his Waste.

Rational, endued with Reason, reasonable.

Rational Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Rational Number. See *Number*.

Rational Quantities, (in *Mathem.*) those Quantities between which there is any expressible Reason or Proportion; all such as are in any wise commensurable to a given Quantity. See *Irrational Quantities*.

Rational Way of erecting a Figure, (in *Astrol.*) a particular Method of distributing the Spaces of the twelve Houses, first invented by *Abenezra*, and so call'd by *Regiomontanus* for its Excellency above those of the Ancients: This Method now generally in Use among Astrologers, is perform'd by dividing the Equator into twelve equal Parts, by the great Circles drawn thro' several Sections of the Horizon and Meridian, after the same manner as *Ptolemy* and his Followers did the Zodiack.

Rationale,

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Rationale, (*Lat.*) the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, among the ancient *Jews*: Also a rational Account; as *Bishop* Sparrow's *Rationale on the Book of Common Prayer*.

Rationis Os, the Bone of the Fore-head, so call'd by some Anatomists.

Ratitus Quadrans, a *Roman* Coin that weigh'd four Ounces, and had the Figure of a Ship stamp'd on it.

Ratteen. See *Rateen*.

Rattle, a Child's Toy; also an Herb otherwise call'd Cocks-comb.

To **Rattle**, to make a Noise; to scold at, or quarrel with: Among Hunters, a Goat is said *To rattle*, that cries or makes a Noise thro' Desire of Copulation.

Rattle-snake, a huge Snake, common in *Virginia*, and other Parts of *America*, having a Rattle in its Tail made of Bones enclos'd in a dry Husk: The Bite of these Snakes is deadly, yet they never meddle with any thing unless provoked.

Rattlings, (among Sea-men) the Small Ropes that cross the Shrowds like Steps. See *Rare-lines*.

Rattoon, a kind of Fox in the West-*Indies*, which has this peculiar Property, that if any thing be offer'd that has lain in Water, she wipes and turns it about with her Fore-feet, before she puts it to her Mouth.

Ravage, (*Fr.*) Havock, Waste, Spoil, Ruin.

To **Ravage**, to make ravage, to ransack, spoil, or lay waste.

Rauca, (*Lat.*) a Worm that breeds in the Root of an Oak.

Raucedo, Raucity or Hoarseness.

Raucomen, a kind of Fruit like a Goose-berry, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

To **Rave**, to be light-headed, to have a roving or wand'ring Head, to talk idly, to dote.

To **Ravel** or **Ravel out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth, Silk or Stuff does that is not close wove.

Ravel-Bread. See *Panis vocatus Black-whitlof*.

Ravelin, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a small Work in Form of a Triangle, consisting only of two Faces which make a Saliant Angle, and commonly call'd a *Half-moon* by the Soldiers: It is generally rais'd before a Courtin to cover the opposite Flanks of the two next Bastions; and is also us'd for the Defence of a Bridge or Gate.

Ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

To **Ravin**, to devour or eat greedily.

To **Ravish**, to take or snatch away, to rob or take by Force, to wrest from, to commit a Rape upon a Virgin; also to charm or please exceedingly, to transport with Joy, Admiration, *&c.*

Ravishment, the ravishing or violent deflowering of a Virgin: In Common-Law, it is also us'd for the taking away either a Woman or an Heir in Ward; also Rapture, or Transport of Joy, *&c.*

Ravishment de Gard, a Writ that formerly lay, for the Guardian by Knights-Service, or in Socage, against one that took from him the Body of his Ward.

Ray, (*Fr.*) a Beam of the Sun, or any other Star; figuratively the Lustre or Brightness of any thing: Also a Fish otherwise call'd a Thornback.

In *Opricks*, **Ray** is a Line supposed to pass from the Eye toward the Object, or from the Object toward the Eye, and is termed a *Visual Ray*: These are of several sorts, *viz.* Common, Direct, Convergent, Divergent and Parallel.

Common Ray, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of the Concourse of the two Optical *Axes*, thro' the middle of the Right-line, which passes by the Center of the Apple of the Eye.

Direct Ray, is that which is convey'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye thro' one and the same *Medium*.

Convergent Rays, are those which issuing from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

Divergent Rays, are those which going from a Point of the Visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are remov'd from the Object.

Parallel Rays, are those that keep an equal Distance from the Visible Object to the Eye, which is suppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Principal Ray, (in *Perspective*) is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the Vertical Plane or Table.

Ray of Incidence or **Incident Ray**, (in *Catoptricks*) is a Right-line which falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-glass or piece of polished Metal.

Ray of Incidence or **Incident Ray**, (in *Dioptricks*) is a Ray of Light which passes in a Right-line, from a certain Point of the Visible Object in one *Medium*, until it meet with a second *Medium*.

Ray of Reflection, is the Right-line by which the Reflection is made; and *Ray of Refraction* or *broken Ray*, is a Right-line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Straightness, or is broken in passing through the second *Medium*, whether it be thicker or thinner. See *Reflection* and *Refraction*.

Rays Convergent and Divergent. See *Convergent* and *Divergent*.

To **Ray.** See To *Ree*.

Ray-Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured or died.

Razant Line of Defence. See *Rasant*.

To **Raze**, to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

Razers, the Tushes or Teeth of a Boar.

Razor. See *Rasor*.

Reach, the Distance as far as a Gun, Bow, *&c.* can carry, or as a Man can come at; whence it is figuratively taken for Capacity or Power: Among Mariners; a *Reach* is the Distance of any two Points of Land which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

Reaction, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) as *The Reaction* or *reciprocal Motion of one Part of the Matter against another*.

Read or **Rede**, (old Word) Counsel or Advice, as in the first of the singing Psalms:

The Man is blest that hath not bent.
To wicked Read his Ear.

To **Re-adjourn**, to adjourn again.

Re-admission, the Act of re-admitting.

To **Re-admit**, to admit or receive again.

Reakan, the Name of the Royal Banner or Standard of the *Danes*, during the time that *England* was subject to them, on which the Figure of a Raven was embroider'd.

Re-afforested, (Law-word) made Forest again; as The Forest of *Dean* formerly dis-afforested, was re-afforested by *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2.

Reaks; as *To play Reaks*, *i.e.* to domineer or hector, to shew mad Pranks.

Real, that is indeed, true.

Real Chattels. See *Chattels Real*.

Real Conjunction. See *Conjunction*.

Real Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Real, a *Spanish* Coin. See *Ryal*.

Realgal, (*Arab.*) a Word us'd by Chymists for red Arsenick.

Reality, real Existence, a being indeed; the Truth of a Matter: In a Law-sense, *Reality* or *Realty* is oppos'd to *Personalty*; which See.

Realm,

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Realm, Kingdom; as *The Realm of* England.

Ream, the Quantity of twenty Quires of Paper.

To **Re-animate**, (*Lat.*) to revive, to put in heart again.

Rear, (in the Art of War) the hindmoſt Part of an Army or Fleet.

Rear or **Rear-Guard**, the laſt of the three Lines of an Army, drawn up in Battalia; the firſt being the *Van* or *Van-Guard*, and the ſecond the *Main Body*: The Rear-Guard is otherwiſe termed the *Corps de Reſerve* or *Body of Reſerve*.

Rear-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who has his Flag in the Ship's Miſſen-top, with the Arms of his Country.

Rear Half-Files, the three hindmoſt Ranks, when a Battalion is drawn up ſix deep.

Rear-Rank, the laſt Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **Rear**, to raiſe or ſet up on end, to train or bring up a Child. To *Rear a Boar*, a Term us'd by Hunters for to diſlodge him.

To **Re-aſcend**, to aſcend or get up again.

Reaſon, that Faculty of the Soul whereby we diſcourſe and judge of Things; Argument, Proof, Cauſe, Matter, Account: Among Logicians, *Reaſon* is an Argument, either neceſſary or probable, or a proper Anſwer to the Queſtion, *Why is it ſo?*

In *Arithmetick*, the **Reaſon** or **Rate** betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, eſpecially the Quotient of the Antecedent divided by the Conſequent: So if it be demanded, What Reaſon or Rate 6 has to 2? the Anſwer is Triple Reaſon; for if the Antecedent 6 be divided by the Conſequent 2, the Quotient is 3.

In *Geometry*, **Reaſon** is the mutual Habit or Compariſon of two Magnitudes of the ſame kind one to another, in reſpect of their Quantity.

To **Reaſon**, to diſcourſe upon or about a thing, to diſpute or argue.

Reaſon-piece. See *Architrave*.

Reaſonable, agreeable to the Rules of Reaſon, juſt, right, conſcionable, convenient, competent, moderate.

Reaſonable Aid, (Law-Term) a Duty that the Lord of the Fee formerly claim'd of his Tenants holding by Knights-Service, or in Socage, in order to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

To **Re-aſſemble**, to ſummon or call together again; to aſſemble, meet, or get together again.

To **Re-aſſume**, to retake, to take upon one's ſelf again.

Re-attachment, (Law-Term) a ſecond Attachment of one that was formerly attached and diſmiſs'd the Court, without Day, as by the not coming of the Juſtices, or ſome ſuch Accident.

To **Re-baptize**, to baptize again.

To **Rebate**, to channel, or chamfer; to blunt, to check. Among Merchants, to abate or allow what the Intereſt of any Summ of Money comes to, for the time that it is paid before it becomes due: In *Heraldry*, to ſet a Mark of Diſhonour in an Eſcutcheon.

Rebatement, the Act of rebating, a Deduction or Diſcount upon the Payment of ready Money; the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms. See *Abatement*.

Rebecca, (*Heb.* fat and full) the Wife of *Iſaac*; whence it is taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; alſo a certain Muſical Inſtrument of three Strings.

Rebel, (*Lat.*) a Perſon that openly rebells againſt the Prince or State; one that is diſobedient to Parents or other Superiours: In a Law-ſenſe, it is us'd for one that wilfully breaks a Law, and ſometimes for a Villain diſobeying his Lord.

To **Rebell**, to riſe up in Arms, or revolt againſt one's Soveraign.

Rebellion, (*q. d.* a renewing the War) properly a ſecond Reſiſtance made by ſuch as being heretofore overcome by the *Romans*, had yielded themſelves to their Subjection: But it is now commonly taken for any tumultuous oppoſing, or riſing up in Arms, againſt the Authority of the Prince or Supreme Power in a Nation.

Rebellious, apt to rebell, diſobedient, undutiful.

Rebellious Aſſembly, (Law-Term) the gathering together of twelve or more Perſons, with a Deſign to change any Statutes or Laws of the Realm, to ruin the Incloſures of a Park or other Ground, to break down the Banks of a Fiſh-Pond, to deſtroy the Game in a Chace or Warren, to burn Stacks of Corn, *&c.*

Rebellum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Replication or Rejoynder, an Anſwer in a Court of Equity.

Rebesk or **Arabesk Work**, a ſort of fine Flouriſhes or branched Work in Carving, Painting, or Embroidery.

Rebinare Terram, (in old *Latin* Records) to give a ſecond Stirring or Ploughing to Land that lies fallow, in order to prepare it for ſowing Wheat, *&c.*

Rebiſola, a Chymical Word ſignifying a Medicine made of Urine, good againſt the Jaundice.

To **Rebound**, to bounce up again, as a Ball does from the Ground.

Rebuff, the Refuſal of a Suit by a Superiour to an Inferiour with Scorn; a rough Denial, a diſdainful or ſnappiſh Anſwer.

To **Rebuke**, to reprove or check, to chide.

Rebus, a kind of Symbol or Device repreſented in a Picture, with a Motto or ſhort Sentence alluding to one's Name, *&c.* Thus one *John Eaglesfield* had the Picture of an Eagle's Head with this Verſe:

Hoc aquilæ caput eſt, ſignumque figura Johannis.

In *Heraldry*, **Rebus's** are Coats of Arms that bear an Alluſion to the Sirname of the Perſon; as Three Caſtles for *Caſtleton*; three Coneys for *Conisby*; three Cups for *Butler*, *&c.* and ſuch Bearings are very ancient.

Rebutter, (Law-Term) is when the Donee, by Virtue of a Warranty made by the Donor, repels or thruſts out his Heir, becauſe tho' the Land was intailed to him, yet he is likewiſe Heir to the Warrantor: And if I allow my Tenant to hold Land without obliging him to make Good any Waſte, and afterwards I ſue him for Waſte made, he may debar me of this Action, by ſhewing my Grant; and this is alſo a Rebutter.

To **Recall**, to call back, or to call home.

To **Recant**, (*Lat.*) to unſay, to recall what one has ſaid or written before.

Recantation, a recanting, revoking, or unſaying.

To **Recapitulate**, to rehearſe briefly, or ſumm up the Heads of a former Diſcourſe.

Recapitulation, the Act of recapitulating.

Recaption, (Law-Term) a ſecond Diſtreſs, made on a Perſon formerly diſtrained, for the ſame Cauſe, and even during the Plea grounded on the former Diſtreſs: Alſo the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice diſtrained for one Thing.

To **Recede**, to go back; as *I am under ſuch Engagements that I cannot recede.*

Receipt, the Act of receiving; an Acquittance, or Diſcharge in Writing for Money received; alſo a Medicine preſcribed for the Cure of a Diſeaſe.

Receivable, that may be received.

To **Receive**, to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge

or

lodge or harbour, to admit or allow of, to embrace or follow, to bear or suffer.

Receiver, a Person that receives: It is sometimes taken in an ill Sense, for one that takes stoll'n Goods from Thieves and conceals them: Also the Name of a Chymical Vessel. See *Recipient*.

Receiver of Fines, an Officer who receives the Money of all such as compound with the King, upon an original Writ in *Chancery*.

Receiver General of the Dutchy of Lancaster, an Officer belonging to the Dutchy-Court, that gathers in all the Revenues and Fines of the Lands of the said Dutchy; with all Forfeitures, Assessments, *&c.*

Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, an Officer formerly belonging to that Court, which being now taken away by Act of Parliament, the Officer is also out of Doors.

Receiver of Rents, *&c.* an Officer of great Account, belonging to the King, or some other Person of Honour.

Recent, new, fresh, lately done or hapned.

Receptacle, a Place fit to receive or hold any thing, a Ware-house or Store-house, an Harbour or Shelter, a Nest or Lurking-hole.

Receptaculum Chyli, (in *Anat.*) a Cavity or hollow Part, into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themselves, which was first found out by *Pecquet*, A. D. 1651. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Reception, the Act of kindly receiving or entertaining any Person, or of accepting any thing; said also of the Solemnities of a Publick Audience or Admittance; as *The Reception of the Ambassadours was splendid and magnificent.*

In Astrology, **Reception** is a sort of accidental Dignity or Fortitude happening to two Planets, especially if agreeable in Nature, when they are received in each other's Houses, Exaltation, Triplicity.

Receptive, apt or fit to receive or hold.

Recess, a retreating, or withdrawing; also a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

Recession of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Astron.*) is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds; which happens by reason that the Earth's *Axis* after many Revolutions round the Sun, actually swerves from that Parallelism which it seems to keep with itself all the time of one yearly Revolution.

To Rechace, (among *Hunters*) to make homewards, to drive back towards the Place where the Game was first rouzed or started.

Recheat, a certain Lesson, which Huntsmen wind upon the Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game, to call them back from pursuing a Counter-scent.

Recidivation, a relapsing or falling back into Sickness again.

Recidivus Morbus, (*Lat.*) a Relapse, which happens when the Original Matter that was left in the first Distemper, begins to ferment and work again.

Recipe, a Physician's Bill, in which he directs the Apothecary what Medicine he should prepare or compound for the Patient: It is so call'd as beginning with the Word *Recipe*, *i. e.* Take so and so.

Recipient or **Receiver**, (among *Chymists*) a Vessel which in Dittillation is luted or made fast to the Beak or Nose of the Alembick, Retort, *&c.* to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Head by the Fire: That Glass out of which the Air is drawn by Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-pump, and within which any Living Creatures or other Bodies are shut up to make Experiments upon, is also usually call'd the *Receiver* by that noble Writer.

Reciprocal, mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides; as *Reciprocal Kindnesses*. In *Logick*, it is said of Terms that have the same Signification, and may be turned either way; as *A reasonable Creature is a Man, a Man is a reasonable Creature.*

Reciprocal Figures, (in *Geom.*) are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the *Ratio* in both Figures.

Reciprocal Proportion, is when in four Numbers the Fourth is lesser than the Second, by so much as the Third is greater than the First; and on the contrary: Thus 4 : 10 :: 8 : 5, are Reciprocal Proportionals.

To Reciprocate, a Term in *Grammar*; as Reciprocal Verbs reciprocate or reflect the Action upon the Agent.

Reciprocation, a reciprocating, interchanging, or returning like for like; as *A Reciprocation of Love.*

Rection, a cutting or paring off, a disannulling, undoing, or making void.

Recital, Relation, Account, Report.

Recitative Musick or **A Recitative**, a kind of Singing that comes near plain Pronunciation, after such a manner as Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

Recitative Style, a Style or Way of Writing fitted for that purpose.

To Recite, to relate or rehearse, to say by Heart or without Book.

To Reck, (old Word) to care.

To Reckon, to cast up or count, to esteem, to believe or think, to design.

To Reclaim, to recall or turn back from ill Courses, to take up and leave off one's Vices; to contradict or gainsay a thing.

In *Falconry*, a Partridge is said **To Reclaim**, when she calls back her young One's; and to *reclaim a Hawk*, is to tame or make it gentle.

Reclination of a Plane, (in *Mathem.*) is the Quantity of Degrees that any Plane on which a Dial is suppos'd to be drawn, lies or falls backwards, from the truly vertical or upright Plane.

Reclining, bending or leaning back; so the Plane of a Dial that leans from you, when you stand before it, is said *To be a Reclining Plane.* See *Dial-Plane*.

Recluse, a Monk or Nun that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House or Cloister.

Recognisance or **Recognizance**, (*Fr. i. e.* Acknowledgment) a Bond or Obligation acknowledged for a Debt or Duty in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, Master of the *Chancery*, or Justice of the Peace.

Recognisance of Assize, the Verdict of Twelve Men impannell'd upon an Assize or Jury, when a Man is attainted of Disseisin, with Robbery of any manner of Goods or Moveables; and the Jurymen so impannell'd are call'd, *Recognitors of the Assize.*

Recognisee, the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognisance.

Recognisor, one that enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

Recognition, Acknowledgment, Review or Examination.

Recognitione per vim & duritiem facta, a Writ to the Justices of the Common Bench, to send for a Record touching a Recognisance, which the Recognisor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force; that if it be so, it may be made void.

Recognitors. See *Recognisance of Assize.*

Recoil of a Canon, the Motion or Run it takes backward when fir'd.

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To **Recoil**, to give ground, to give back, as a Gun does.

To **Recoin Money**, to coin it a-new.

To **Recollect**, to reflect upon one's self, to call a thing to Mind, or think of it.

Recollection, the Act of recollecting, Reflection of the Mind; also the same with Recapitulation.

Recollects, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscan* Friers, that go bare-foot, and wear high Sandals.

To **Recommence**, to commence or begin again or a-new; as *To recommence a Law-suit.*

To **Recommend**, to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

Recommendable, that deserves to be recommended or esteemed, Praise-worthy.

Recommendation, the Act of recommending.

Recommendatory, that serves to recommend; as *A recommendatory Letter.*

Recompence, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage made or arising to one upon account of some Service done, or good Action performed.

To **Recompence**, to requite, to make amends.

Reconcilable, that may be reconciled.

To **Reconcile**, to make those Friends again that were at Variance, to make up Differences, to make agree what seems contrary.

Reconciliation or **Reconcilement**, a reconciling, a renewing of Friendship.

Recondite, secret, hidden; as *Recondite Mysteries.*

To **Reconduct**, to conduct or lead back again.

Record, Testimony, Evidence, Witness, a Publick Act enrolled: In a Law-sense, it is defined to be an authentick and uncontrollable Testimony in Writing, contain'd in Parchment-Rolls, and preserv'd in Courts of Record.

To **Record**, to register or enroll, also to begin to sing or tune Notes, as a Bird does.

Recordare facias or **Recordari facias**, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for removing a Cause from an Inferiour Court to the King's Bench or Common Pleas; so call'd because it enjoyns the Sheriff to make a Record of the Proceedings, and then to send up the Cause.

Recorder, a Person for the most part well skill'd in the Law, whom the Mayor or chief Magistrate of a City or Town Corporate, or of a Court of Record, associates to him for his better Direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

Recordo & Processu mittendis, a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cause, out of an Inferiour Court into the King's Court.

To **Recover**, (*Fr.*) to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand, to repair or retrieve.

Recoverable, that may be recovered.

Recovery, a regaining, or getting again, *&c.* Remedy, Help: In a Legal Sense, the obtaining any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law, which is of two sorts, *viz.* True and Feigned.

True Recovery, is an actual or real Recovery of any thing, or the Value of it by Judgment; as if a Man should sue for any Land or other Thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

Feigned Recovery, is a certain Form or Course set down by Law, for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements, the effect of it being to discontinue and destroy Estates-Tail, Remainders and Reversions, and to bar or cut off the Intails of them: It is also styl'd a *Common Recovery*, from its being a beaten and common Path to that end for which it is appointed.

To **Recount**, to relate.

To **Recoupe**, (*Fr.*) to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply to a peremptory Demand; Among Lawyers, it is taken for to defalk or discount; as *The Disseisor shall recoupe the Rent in the Dammages.*

Recourse, Refuge, Application, Address; as *To have Recourse to God, i. e.* to fly to him for Succour: Also Passage, Return; as *The Recourse of Bloud* or *Spirits.*

Recreant, (old Word) a faint-hearted, or cowardly Fellow.

To **Recreate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to create a-new) to refresh, to divert or delight, to make merry.

Recreation, a pleasing Divertisement after hard Labour, Refreshment, Pastime, Sport.

Recreative, that serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant, delightful, entertaining.

Recredentials, an Answer to the Credential Letters of an Ambassadour.

Recrement, any superfluous Matter in the Bloud, or in any part of the Body: In *Chymistry*, the Word is us'd when any Liquor is distilled over again several times.

Among Physicians and Anatomists, **Recrements** are also taken for such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for certain peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the *Lympha*, the Gall, the proper Ferments of the Stomach, Guts, *&c.* These are distinguish'd from *Excrements* which are thrust out of the Body, as being of no farther Use to it.

To **Recriminate**, to return an Accusation or Reproach.

Recrimination, the Act of recriminating, whereby the Party accused charges his Accuser with the same Fact.

Recrudescentia, a growing fresh, raw or sore again; a rankling or festering; Among Physicians, it is us'd when a Disease being about to end, begins to invade and grow worse again.

Recruit, (*Fr.*) new or fresh Supply: In the Art of War, *Recruits* are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on Foot; either to make the Troops and Companies more numerous than they were at first, or to fill up the Places of Men kill'd or deserted.

To **Recruit**, to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.

Rectangle, (in *Geom.*) a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicular upon another: Also a Right-lined Figure consisting of four Sides, and as many Right Angles; but it is most commonly taken for a Parallelogram, that has Right Angles but unequal Sides; especially the *Oblong* or Long Square.

In *Arithmetick*, **Rectangle** is the same with the *Fact* or *Product*; which See.

Rectangled or **Right-angled Triangle**, a Triangle that has one Right Angle.

Rectangular, A plain Figure is said *To be rectangular* or *Right-angled*, when one or more of its Angles are Right: 'Tis also apply'd to Solids in respect of their Situation; so that if their *Axis* be perpendicular to the *Horizon*, they are accounted *Rectangular* or *Right Cones, Cylinders, &c.*

Recta prisa Regis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the King's Right to a Prize or taking of one Butt or Pipe of Wine before the Mast, and another behind the Mast, as Custom for every Ship loaded with Wines.

Rectatio, a Claim of Right, or appeal to Law for Recovery of it.

Rectification, a rectifying, making right, or correcting: In *Chymistry*, it is either the drawing off the Dregs, or the refining of any Liquor by repeated Distillations.

Rectifier, a Person that rectifies: In *Navigation*, an Instrument consisting of two Circles either laid one upon, or let into the other, and so fasten'd in their

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their Centers that they repreſent two Compaſſes, one fixed, the other moveable, each of them divided into the 32 Points of the Compaſs, and 360 Degrees: Its Uſe is to find the Variation of the Compaſs, and to rectify the Ship's Courſe, having the Amplitude or Azimuth given.

To Rectify, to ſet to rights again, to redreſs, correct, mend, or better: Among Chymiſts, to diſtill any Spirit over again, in order to bring it to a more pure State, by ſeparating the Parts of a different Kind that might be drawn along with it.

To Rectify the Globe, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe, to the ſide of the Braſs Meridian, that is marked with Degrees; to raiſe the Pole above the Horizon, as much as the Latitude of the Place; to fit the Hour-Circle exactly to the Point of twelve at Noon; and (if there be Occaſion) to ſcrew the Quadrant of Altitude to the Zenith: All this is to be done before any Problem can be wrought on the Globe.

To Rectify a Nativity, (in *Aſtrol.*) is to bring the eſtimated and ſuppoſed Time of a Perſon's Birth, to the real and true one.

Rectifying of Curves (in *Mathem.*) is the finding a ſtrait Line equal to a curved or crooked one, or a Plane equal to a curved Surface.

Rectilineal Angle, (in *Geom.*) an Angle, that conſiſts of Right-Lines.

Rectilineal, or Right-lined Figures, ſuch as have their Extremities or Ends all Right-lines.

Recti-Minores, (in *Anat.*) two ſmall Muſcles of the Head, which appear both in ſight at once: They ariſe from the hinder part of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, and are let into the middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two ſhallow Depreſſures or ſinking Parts of the ſaid Bone.

Recti Interni Minores. See *Annuates Muſculi.*

Rectitude, Rightneſs, Straitneſs; as *The Rectitude of a Line*; alſo Uprightneſs, Juſtice, Honeſty.

Rectitudo, (*Lat.*) Rightneſs, Uprightneſs, Evenneſs: In old Law-Records, *Rectitudines* it taken for Rights or legal Dues, belonging either to God or Man.

Recto, the Name of a Writ of Right, not only to recover the Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, which a Man had, or ſome of his Anceſtors, but alſo the Property, whereof the Anceſtor was not ſeized or poſſeſſed, as of Fee, at his Death.

Recto de Advocatione Eccleſiæ, a Writ of Right lying where a Man has a Right of Advowſon, but the Parſon of the Church dying, a Stranger preſents his Clerk, and the former not having brought his Action of *Quare Impedit* or *Darrein Preſentment* within ſix Months, ſuffer'd the Stranger to uſurp upon him.

Recto de Cuſtodia Terræ et Hæredis, was a Writ that lay for one whoſe Tenant holding of him in Chivalry died under Age, againſt a Stranger that enter'd upon the Land, and took the Body of the Heir. 'Tis now become uſeleſs as to Lands holden *in Capite*, or by Knights-Service, but not where there is a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Anceſtor.

Recto de Dote, a Writ of Right of Dower which lies for a Woman that has receiv'd a part of her Dower, and deſigns to demand the Remainder in the ſame Town againſt the Heir or his Guardian, if he be a Ward.

Recto de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ that lies where the Husband having divers Lands and Tenements has ſettled no Dower on his Wife, and ſhe is forc'd to ſue for her Thirds againſt the Heir.

Recto quando Dominus remiſit, a Writ that lies for the Demandant or Tenant, where Lands or Tenements belonging to the Seigniory or Juriſdiction of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right; and the Lord holding no Court, or otherwiſe at the Requeſt of either of the Parties, has ſent his Writ to the King's Court to have the Cauſe try'd there for that time; ſaving to himſelf at other times the Right of his Seigniory.

Recto de rationbili parte, a Writ that lies between Privies of Blood, as Brothers or Siſters in *Gavelkind*, or other Coparceners, and for Land in Fee-Simple; ſo that when one Party enters upon all the Land and Deforces, or forceably keeps out the other, the Party ſo deforced ſhall have this Writ to recover part.

Recto ſur Diſclaimer, a Writ that lies where a Lord in the King's Court of Common Pleas avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaims or diſowns to hold of him: upon which Diſclaimer the Lord ſhall have this Writ, and if he prove that the Land is holden of him, he ſhall recover the ſaid Land for ever.

Rector, a Governor or Ruler; the chief of a Foreign Univerſity, or of a Convent of Jeſuits: Alſo the Principal or Head of a College in *England*: Alſo a Parſon that has the Charge of a Pariſh-Church, whoſe Office is to take care of the Pariſhioner's Souls, to preach, to adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, to viſit the Sick, *&c.*

Rectorial, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

Rectory, a Spiritual Living or Parſonage, with all its Rights, Tithes, Glebes, and other Profits.

Rectum or Commune Rectum, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Trial at Law, or in common Courſe of Law.

Rectum Inteſtinum, (in *Anat.*) the ſtrait Gut, which begins at the firſt *Vertebra* or a Turning-joynt of the *Os Sacrum*, and goes directly downward to the end of the Rump, or the utmoſt end of the Backbone.

Rectus Femoris, a Muſcle of the Leg ſo nam'd from its ſtrait Situation and Progreſs. It ariſes from a little Knob of the *Os Ilium*, and at the *Patella* or Knee-pan, is united with the Tendons of the *Vaſtus Externus* and *Internus*, and *Crureus*; with which it is inſerted to the upper part of the Bone call'd *Tibia*.

Rectus Internus Major, a Muſcle of the Head, which takes riſe from the fore-part of all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, except the firſt and ſecond; but has its Inſertion to the Fore-*Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*, near the Hole that ſends forth the oblongated Marrow.

Rectus Internus Minor, a Muſcle of the Head, which with its Partner appears on the fore-part of the firſt *Vertebra*, as the *Recti Minores* do on the back-part, and ſprings near its Tranſverſe Proceſſes; from whence aſcending directly, it is let into the Fore-*Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*, immediately under the former.

Rectus Lateralis, a ſhort thick fleſhy Muſcle of the Head, ariſing from the upper part of the end of the Tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, between the former and the *Obliquus Superior*; whence it aſcends directly, and is implanted to the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Proceſſus Mammillaris* and *Styloides*.

Rectus Major, a Muſcle of the Head, which taking riſe from the upper Part of the double Spines of the ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck, becomes broader in its Aſcent, and is inſerted to the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*.

Rectus Muſculus, is alſo one of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, ſo call'd from the Uprightneſs of its Poſition: Its Uſe in common with the other Muſcles of this Part, is to help drive out the Ordure and Urine, by preſſing the Belly.

Rectus Palpebræ Superioris, a Muſcle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

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Rectus in Curia, (*Lat.* Right in Court) a Law-Phrase, us'd when one ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any thing againſt him: Alſo when an Outlawry is reverſed, ſo that the outlawed Perſon, may again partake of the Benefit of the Law, he is ſaid *To be rectus in Curia.*

Recumbency, a relying or depending upon; as *He had a great Recumbency upon his Promiſe.*

† **Recuperation**, a Recovering.

Recuperator, (among the *Romans*) a Commiſſioner or Judge appointed by the *Prætor* to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate.

To **Recur**, to run back, or return.

Recurrent Nerves, certain Nerves which Dr. *Willis* takes to be a diſtinct Pair by it ſelf; but it is uſually reckon'd a Branch of the *Par Vagum* or eighth Pair ſpringing out of their Trunks, and ſo nam'd, becauſe firſt they deſcend, and then aſcend again to ſupply the Muſcles of the *Larynx*: Theſe Nerves are alſo call'd *Vocal* by ſome, becauſe they are ſpent upon the Organs or Inſtruments of Speech.

Recurrents, or **Recurrent Verſes**, ſuch Verſes as are read the ſame backward and forward; as
Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.

Recurſion, a running back.

Recuſancy, the State of Recuſants or Non-Conformiſts.

A **Recuſant**, a *Roman* Catholick ſo call'd from refuſing to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Reformed Church: But the Law comprehends under this Name all that ſeparate from the Eſtabliſh'd Church of *England* of whatever Sect or Opinion.

Red, a lively Colour repreſenting the Quality of Fire; which is expreſs'd in Heraldry by *Gules*, *Ruby* and *Mars*.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient Manuſcript Volume, that contains ſeveral Treatiſes on divers Subjects, and is in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer in the Office of Exchequer.

Red-Gums, certain red Spots, to which new-born Infants are ſubject.

Red-ſhank, a Bird that has red Legs and Feet.

Red-ſtart, another Bird ſo call'd from its red Tail: the Word *Stert* in *Saxon* ſignifying a Tail.

Red-ſtreak, a ſort of Apple, of which the beſt Cider is made.

Redan or **Redent**, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* an indented Work made in Form of the Teeth of a Saw with *Salient* and *Re-ent'ring* Angles that flank or defend one another. Theſe Works are uſually rais'd on the ſides of a Place that lie next a Marſh or River. See *Indented Line.*

Reddendum, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* to be yielded, to be paid, a Law-word us'd for the Clauſe in a Leaſe, *&c.* whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leſſor.

Redditarium, a Rental, a Book or Roll, in which the Rent and Services of a Mannour or other Eſtate are ſet down.

Redditarius, a Renter, a Tenant.

Reddition, a giving again or reſtoring; the Surrender or ſurrendring of a Place. In a Law-ſenſe, a Judicial Confeſſion and Acknowledgment, that the Land or thing in Queſtion belongs to the Demandant, or at leaſt not to the Perſon ſo ſurrendring.

Redditus, (*Lat.*) Revenue, Rent.

Redditus Aſſiſæ et Mobilis. See *Rents of Aſſize.*

Redditus Aſſiſus, a ſet or ſtanding Rent.

To **Redeem**, to buy off, to purchaſe again, to recover.

Redeemable, that may be redeemed.

Redeemer, Ranſomer, Deliverer, Saviour; as *Chriſt the Redeemer of Mankind.*

To **Redeliver**, to deliver or give up again.

To **Re-demand**, to demand, ask, or require again.

Redemption, a redeeming or ranſoming, a purchaſing the Freedom of another from Bondage.

† **Redevable**, (*Fr.*) indebted, obliged or beholding to.

Redintegrated, (*Lat.*) begun a-freſh, renewed, ſet on foot a new.

Redintegration, a making whole again, a renewing; as *A redintegration of Kindneſs.* In *Chymiſtry*, a reſtoring any Mixt Body, whoſe Form is deſtroyed, to its former Nature and Conſtitution, and ſo as that it may have the Properties it had before.

Redisſeiſin, (Law-Term) a Diſſeiſin made by one, who once before was adjudged to have diſſeiſed, or unlawfully put the ſame Perſon out of the Poſſeſſion of his Lands or Tenements; for which there lies a ſpecial Writ, call'd a Writ of *Redisſeiſin.*

Redituaries, (*Lat.*) a certain Order of Friers, being a Branch of the *Franciſcans.*

Redolent, yielding a ſweet Smell or Scent, perfumed.

† **Redonation**, a giving back, or reſtoring that which was taken away.

To **Redouble**, to double again, to encreaſe, to repeat; to come again with greater Force, to grow more violent.

Redoubt or **Redoute**, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* ſmall Fort of a ſquare Figure, that has no Defence but in the Front; its Uſe being to ſecure the Lines of Circumvallation, Contravallation and Approach: In marſhy Grounds, theſe Redoubts are often made of Maſon's Work, and are alſo ſet before the Counter-ſcarp to keep off the Enemy, and cover the Sallies of the Garriſon.

† **Redoubted**, much feared, dreadful.

To **Redound**, to abound over and above, or be ſuperfluous, to turn to, or light upon.

To **Redreſs**, to ſet to rights again, to reform Abuſes, to remove Grievances.

To **Redreſs a Stag**, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his Changes.

Redubbers, (Law Word) thoſe that buy Cloth which they know to be ſtollen, and change it into ſome other Form or Colour.

To **Reduce**, (*Lat.*) to bring back, to reſtore, to bring or turn into, to bring under one's Dominion, to ſubdue or bring to Subjection.

Reducible, that may be reduced.

Reducing Scale, a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd by Surveyors, to reduce any Map or Draught; being a thin broad Piece of Box, with ſeveral different Scales of equal Parts, to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods upon Sight.

Reduct, a Chymical Term ſignifying a Powder by which calcin'd Metals and Minerals are diſſolved and reduc'd again to their *Regulus* or pure Subſtance: Alſo a Term in *Fortification.* See *Reduit.*

Reductio ad Impoſſibile. See *Apagogical Demonſtrations.*

Reduction, a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick, *Reduction* is a particular way of reducing Money, Weights, Meaſures or the like into their leaſt or greater Parts, which are in common uſe, in order to find how many Pieces of one kind are equal in Value, to a given Number in another; and this Rule is either Deſcending or Aſcending.

Reduction Deſcending, performed by Multiplication, is when ſome Integers of a Number of a greater Denomination being given, it is requir'd to find how many Integers of a leſſer Denomination are equal in Value to that given Number of the greater: As when it is propos'd to find how many *Shillings* are contain'd in 30 *Pounds*, likewiſe how many *Pence* in 320 *Shillings*, or how many *Hours* in 365 Days, *&c.*

Redu-

Reduction Ascending, is when some Integers of a lesser Denomination being given, it is demanded to find how many Integers of a greater Denomination are equal in Value, to that given Number of the lesser: As when it is requir'd to find how many *Pence* are contain'd in 500 *Farthings*, how many *Shillings* in 348 *Pence*, or how many *Days* in 864 *Hours*, &c. and this is performed by Division.

In *Astronomy* **Reduction** is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination, and the Eccentrical Longitude, that is to say, the Difference of the two Arches of the Orbit, and the Ecliptick, comprehended between the Node, and the Circle of Inclination.

Reduction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the reducing them into a proper Disposition, in order to their Solution; by clearing them from all superfluous Quantities, and separating the known Quantities from the unknown, to the end that at length every respective Equation may remain in the fewest and simplest Terms; the known Quantity or Quantities possessing one part of it, and the unknown the other.

Reductive, that serves to reduce, as, *A reductive Salt*, made use of by Chymists.

Reduit, (*Fr.*) a By place, Nook or Corner in an Apartment. In *Fortification*, *Reduit* or *Redutt*, is an advantageous piece of Ground, intrenched and separated from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of Surprize.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) a being redundant, Excessiveness, Superfluity.

Redundant, overflowing, abounding, very plentiful; exceeding, superfluous.

Redundant Nouns, (in *Grammar*) are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual.

Reduplication, a redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when one part of a Verse or Sentence ends in the same Word, with which the following begins; as, *The World counts nothing so despicable as Poverty; Poverty a lingering sort of Death.*

Reduplicative, that serves to express, a Redoubling or Repitition.

Reduplicate Pronouns, (in *Grammar*) are such as *I my self*, *Thou thy self*, *He himself*, &c.

Reduplicative Propositions, (in *Logick*) are those in which the Subject is repeated, Thus *Men as Men* are rational, *Kings as Kings* are subject to none but God.

Reduvia, (*Lat.*) the Looseness and Cleft of the Skin, about the root of the Nails; also the Slough or a cast Skin of a Serpent.

Reduvius, the Sheep's Teek, an Insect, which lives a whole Year in a shorn Fleece, and lays Eggs of a red Colour.

Ree, a *Portuguese* Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in *English* Money.

To Ree, or **Ray**, (Country-Word) to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy or lighter part may gather to one Place.

Reed, the long Grass that grows in Fens or watery Places; among Husbandmen, it is Straw bound up for thatching, and by some call'd *Helm*: Also a *Jewish* Measure of three Yards and three Inches.

To Re-edify, to rebuild, or build up again.

Reef, (Sea-Term) When there is a great Gale of Wind, the Mariners commonly roll up part of the Sail below, to the end that it may become the narrower, and not draw so much Wind: And this tucking up the Sail they call a *Reef*, or *Reefing the Sail*; and when it is done, the Sail is said *To be reefed.*

Reefed Top-mast, is when a Top-mast being sprung, *i. e.* crackt or almost broken in the Cap, they cut off the lower piece that was near broken off, and set the other part, now much shorter, in the Step again.

Reek, Steam, or Vapour: In Country-Affairs, a Mow, or Heap of Corn, Hay, *&c.* laid up for its Preservation.

Reek-Stavel, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which such a Mow is railed.

To Reek, to cast a Steam or Smoak.

To Re-enforce. See to *Re-inforce*.

To Re-enter, to enter upon, or take Possession of again.

Re-entring Angle, a Term in Fortification. See *Angle*.

Re-entry (in Common Law) the resuming, or taking Possession again of what one had lately foregone.

To Re establish, to establish, or settle again, to retire to its former State or Condition; to repair.

Re-establishment, a re-establishing, or repairing, Restauration, Recovery

Reeve or **Reve**, (*Sax.*) the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannor.

To Reeve, a Sea-Term; signifying to put in, or pull thro'; as *A Rope reeved thro' a Block or Pulley.*

Re-examination, (*Lat.*) a second Examination.

To Re-examine, to examine again, or anew.

Re extent, (Law Term, a second Extent on Lands, or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the former was partially performed. See *Extent.*

Refection, a refreshing, a Repast, or Meal.

Refectives, Medicines that refresh and renew Strength.

Refectory, or **Refectuary**, a Room in a Monastery, where the Friers, or Nuns eat together.

To Refel, to disprove by Arguments, to confute or prove false.

To Refer, to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book, to leave to one's Judgement, or Determination; to put a Business into the Hands of another, in order to be considered, or managed.

Referree, a Person to whom a Business is referred in Law.

Reference, a certain Mark in a Book, referring the Reader to another Place: Also the making up of a Difference by Referrees, or Arbitrators.

Referendary, (among the *Romans*) an Officer that made Report of Petitions, or Requests, presented to the Emperor, and of his Answers or Pleasure therein: The like Officer belong'd to the Court of our ancient *Saxon* Kings, and is now under the Master of Requests at the *German* Emperor's and Pope's Courts; as also at the Courts and Parliaments of *France*.

Referrible, that may be referred to.

To Refine, to make finer, to purge and purify, especially Metals by melting, or Liquors by drawing them off from the the Lees.

To Refine upon, to grow nice, to handle nicely, to make Critical Remarks.

To Refit a Ship, to fit it out again, to make it fit for farther Service.

To Reflect, to beat, or send back Light or Heat; to return, or redound.

To Reflect upon a Person, to be sharp upon him, or to abuse him. *To Reflect upon a thing*, to make a Remark upon it, to think of it seriously.

Reflected Ray or **Ray of Reflection**, is that by which the Reflection is made upon the surface of a reflecting Body.

Reflected Vision. See *Vision*.

Reflection, or **Reflexion**, a beating, or returning back; Consideration, Meditation; also Censure, Reproach or Abuse.

In *Metaphysicks*, (according to Mr. *Lock*'s Definition) **Reflection**, is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the manner of them,

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them, by reason whereof there come to be *Ideas* of those Operations in the Understanding.

In Natural *Philosophy*, **Reflection**, is the regress, or return that happens to a moving Body, occasion'd by the meeting of a nother Body, which it cannot penetrate, or pierce. Thus the material Days of Light are variously reflected from such Bodies as they cannot pass thro'.

Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is when a Day of Light falling on a hard or polished Body, is reflected or turned back into the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence: So the Beams of the Sun falling upon a Looking-glass are reflected back. See *Angle of Reflection*.

Reflection of the Moon, (according to *Bullialdus*) is her third inequality of Motion, which *Tycho Brahe*, calls by the Name of her *Variation*.

Reflecting, or **Reflexive Dials**, are made by a little piece of Looking glass Plate, duly placed, so as to reflect the Sun's Rays on the top of a Ceiling, *&c.* where the Dial is drawn.

Reflecting Telescope. See *Telescope*.

Reflexive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat, or return back.

Reflexivity, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects, as *The Reflexivity of the Clouds*.

To **Reflow**, to flow, or run back.

Reflux of the Sea, the flowing back, or ebbing of the Water off from Shore; as its flowing, or coming on upon it is called the *Flux of the Sea*. See *Tide*.

† **Reforcillation**, a comforting, reviving, or cherishing.

Reform, Reforming, Reformation; also a disbanding some part of an Army.

To **Reform**, to put in the old, or in a better Form, to mend, to restore the ancient Discipline in the Church or State, or in a private Family: Also to take up or return from ill Courses, to an orderly Way of Living.

In Military Affairs, to **Reform**, is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said **To reform**, when she prunes or picks her Feathers. See *To Prune*.

Reformado, or **Reformed Officer**, an Officer whose Company or Troop is disbanded, and yet he continu'd, in whole or half Pay; still being in the way of Preferment, and keeping his Right of Seniority: Also a Gentleman, who serves as a Volunteer in a Man of War, in order to learn Experience, and succeed the Principal Officers.

Reformation, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors, or Abuses; also the Time when the Reformed, or Protestant Religion was first established.

Reformer, a Person that reforms.

Reformists, Monks, whose Discipline, or Rules, have been reformed.

Refractary, or **Refractory**, Obstinate, Unruly Headstrong, Wilful.

Refracted, broken back again, as *A refracted Beam*: Thus a Ray of *Light*, passing out of the Air into the Water, is said *To be refracted*. See *Refraction*.

Refracted Angle, (in *Opticks*) is the Angle contained between the Refracted Ray, and the Perpendicular.

Refracted Dial, a kind of Dial drawn in a concave, or hollow Bowl, so that the Hour Lines may shew the true Hour, when the Bowl is fill'd with Water, or some other Liquor.

Refracted Vision. See *Vision*.

Refraction, (in *Philos.*) is the bowing, and bending, or change of Determination in the Body moved; which happens to it, whilst it enters or pierces thro' any *Medium*.

In *Dioptricks*, **Refraction**, is the variation of a Ray of Light, from that Right line in which its Motion would have continu'd, occasion'd from the resistances made by the thickness of the *Medium* thro' which it passes, so as to hinder its strait Course, and turn it aside.

Refraction from the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thicker *Medium* into a thinner, as from Glass into Air; in breaking, departs farther from that Perpendicular.

Refraction to the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thinner or more transparent *Medium*, upon a thicker or less transparent, as from Air upon Water; in breaking, comes nearer the Perpendicular, drawn from the Point of Incidence, at Right Angles on the Surface of the Water, in which the Refraction is made.

Astronomical Refraction, is a Refraction caus'd by the Atmosphere, or Body of the Air; so that a Star seems risen higher above the Horizon, than really it is.

Horizontal Refraction, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet somewhat below it.

Angle of Refraction. See *Angle*.

To **Refrain**, to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

Refrane, a *Spanish* Proverb.

Refrangibility, (in *Philos.*) the Quality of that which is refrangible.

Refrangible, capable of being refracted.

Refrenation, properly a bridling, a checking, curbing, or holding in: The Word is us'd among *Astrologers*, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrogade; by which means it is, as it were, pull'd back, and weaken'd.

To **Refresh**, (*Fr.*) to recruit one's self, to renew, or revive.

Refreshment, that which serves to refresh, as Provisions, Victuals, *&c.*

Refret, the Burden of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigerant. See *Refrigeratory*.

To **Refrigerate**, (in the Art of *Physick*) is to cool; as *To refrigerate the Bowels*.

Refrigeration, a refrigerating, refreshing, or cooling.

Refrigerative, that serves to refrigerate, or that is of a cooling Quality.

A **Refrigerative**, cooling Medicine, a Cooler.

Refrigeratory, or **Refrigerant**, (among *Chymists*) that part of an Alembick, or Distilling Vessel, which is plac'd about the Head of the Still, and fill'd with Water to cool it, that the spirituous Vapours may the more easily thicken into Drops, and descend thro' the Neck of the Vessel.

Refuge, a Place of Safety to fly to, a Shelter.

Refugee, a *French* Protestant, fled from the late Persecution in *France*.

Refulgency, Brightness, as of precious Stones.

Refulgent, shining, bright, glittering.

Refullus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) high Water; the return of a Stream when it is damm'd or stopt for the use of a Mill.

To **Refund**, to pay, or give back Money that was wrongfully paid; to pay back the Costs, or Charges of a Law Suit.

Refusal, a refusing, a Denial.

Refuse, that drossy Stuff which comes away from Oar or Metal, in the melting or trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing, after the best has been culled out.

To **Refuse**, to deny the granting of a Suit, or the acceptance of a thing offer'd in Payment, not by way of Present; to deny the doing of any thing.

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Refutantia, (in old *Latin* Records) an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim.

Refutatio Feodi, (in Civil Law) the loss of a Feudal Tenure, by forfeiture; which is of two kinds; either by not performing the Service required, or by committing some villainous Act against the Lord or Soveraign.

Refutation, a refuting, a contrary Argument which destroys what the other alledg'd.

To **Refute**, to confute, to disprove; to convince, or confound by Reason.

To **Regain**, to gain a second time, to get again, to recover what one has lost.

Regal, belonging to a King, or Queen; Royal, Kingly, Princely.

Regal Fishes, such Fishes as belong to the King by his Prerogative, *viz.* Whales and Sturgeons, to which some add Porpoises.

Regal or **Regalio**, a noble Treat, or sumptuous Entertainment.

To **Regal** or **Regale**, to treat Royally, to entertain with Princely Fare.

Regale, the *French* King's Prerogative to dispose of Benefices during the Vacancy of a Bishop's See. Among Chymists, *Regale* is taken for a kind of Cement with which Gold is purify'd.

Regale Episcoporum, (in old *Records*) the Temporal Rights and Legal Privileges of Bishops.

Regalia, the Rights of a King or Queen; or the Ensigns of the Royal Dignity. See *Royalty*.

Regard, (*Fr.*) Consideration, Respect, Account.

Regard of the Forest, the overseeing and viewing of the Forest; also the Compass of it, *i. e.* all that Ground which is a part or Parcel of it.

To **Regard**, to look upon with Concern, to heed or consider, to have respect to.

Regardant, (in *Heraldry*) a Lion or other Beast of Prey represented looking back behind him.

Regarder of the Forest, an Officer of the King's Forest, who is sworn to make the Regard of it, as also to view and enquire of all Offences or Defaults committed by the Foresters and all other Officers, concerning the Execution of their respective Offices.

Regel or **Rigel**, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude of Light in *Orion*'s left Foot.

Regency, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Kingdom by one or more Subjects, during the King's or Queen's Minority or Absence.

Regenerate, (a Term in *Divinity*) born a second time, new-born: Thus we are said to be regenerate by Baptism, and to become the Children of God thro' Jesus Christ our Lord.

To **Regenerate**, to beget again, to cause to be born again.

Regeneration, a being born again, a new and Spiritual Birth.

Regicide, a King-killer, or the Murder of a King.

Regifugium, a Feast celebrated every Year by the ancient *Romans Feb.* 24, in remembrance of the driving out of *Tarquin* the Proud, and the Overthrow of Kingly Government.

Regimen or **Regiment**, Government, Rule: In *Grammar*, the Cases of a Noun govern'd by a Verb: Among Physicians, the Method to be observ'd by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, Bodily Exercise, *&c.*

Regiment, (in Military Affairs) a Body of several Troops of Horse or Companies of Foot, commanded by a Colonel, which commonly consists of seven or eight Troops of Horse or Ten Companies of Foot, tho' sometimes more, sometimes fewer: So that the Number is as uncertain, as that of the Men in a particular Troop or Company.

Regiments of Guards. See *Guards*.

Regina Prati, (*Lat. i. e.* Queen of the Meadow) an Herb commonly call'd Meadow-sweet.

Regio Assensu, a Writ by which the King or Queen gives the Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

Region, a Country, Coast or Quarter. In *Geography*, a large extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation, and enclosed within certain Limits or Bounds: It is also taken for our Hemisphere, or the space within the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, or of the Air, *&c.*

Elementary Region, (acording to *Aristotle*) is a Sphere bounded by the Moon's Orb, comprehending the Earth's Atmosphere.

Etyereal or **Celestial Region**, (in *Cosmogr.*) is that vast Extent of the Universe, which contains the Heavens with all their Host; as The Sun, Moon and Stars, *&c.*

Planetary Region, that part of the Heaven, where the Neighbouring Planets move.

Regions, are also certain particular Divisions of the Air, which are reckon'd to be three in Number, *viz.* the Upper, Middle and Lower.

The **Upper Region of the Air**, is that Part of it, which is above the tops of the highest Mountains on Earth: It is more pure, thin and Light, than the lower ones, as also free from Meteors and Exhalations.

The **Middle Region**, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains down to the lower Air, in which we breath.

The **Lowest Region**, is that Part of the Air which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams, or is supposed to reach as far as they are reflected or beat back again.

Some Anatomists divide the *Cavities* or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body into several Regions or Parts, which they distinguish into *Publick* and *Private*; but their Method is not much receiv'd: However the *Abdomen*, or lower Belly, is usually distinguish'd into three Regions, *viz.* the Uppermost, Middle, and Lower.

Register, a Memorial, a Book of publick Acts or Records; particularly one of our most ancient Law-Books, containing most of the Forms of the Writs us'd at Common Law; also an Officer that keeps Registers.

In the Art of Printing, **Register** is a Rule for the equal Distribution of the Lines and Pages. Among Chymists, *Registers* are Holes left in the sides of a Furnace, with Stopples to them, to let in or keep out the Air accordingly as the Fire is requir'd to be greater or less.

Register of a Parish-Church, a Book wherein Baptisms, Marriages and Burials are orderly register'd in every Parish; which laudable Custom was first establish'd by *Tho. Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, and Vicar General to King *Henry* VIII. A. D. 1538.

To **Register**, to enter in a Register, to record.

Registry, properly a place where any thing is laid up; the Office, Books and Rolls of a Register, especially those in which the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

Regius Morbus, (*i. e.* the Royal Disease) the Jaundice so call'd by the *Latins*, because it is easily cur'd in Kings Courts with the Pastimes and Divertisements there, which cheer the Mind.

Regius Professor, (*i. e.* the King's or Queen's Professour) a Title given in the University-Statutes to every Reader of these five Lectures, *viz.* of *Divinity*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Law* and *Physick*, which were founded by King *Henry* VIII. in each University.

To **Regorge**, to bring or cast up, to vomit.

Regrate, (old Word) Courtesie, Esteem.

Regrater or **Regrator**, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail, but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair.

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or within five Miles of it: Alſo one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckſter.

Regrateria, (in old *Records*) Regatery or ſelling out by Retail.

Regreſs, returning or coming back; as *To have free Egreſs and Regreſs.*

Regret, (*Fr.*) Grief, Sorrow, Concern for the loſs or miſſing of a thing; Reluctancy, or Unwillingneſs to do a thing.

To **Regret**, to lament, bewail, or grieve for.

Regula, (*Lat.*) a Rule, a Pattern: In our old Records, it is often us'd for the Book of Rules, Statutes or Orders of a Monaſtery or religious Houſe, and ſometimes for the Martyrology or Obituary.

Regula Rei & Cenſus. See *Coſſe* or *Coſſick.*

Regular, that is according to a certain Rule, orderly, exact or punctual.

Regulars or **Regular Clergy**, ſuch as live under ſome certain Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monaſtick Life; as Abbots, Monks, Regular Canons, *&c.* in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from the *Secular*, that have ordinary Converſation with the People of the World, and take upon them the Cure of Souls, but are not ſubject to any Rule of Religious Orders; as Biſhops, Pariſh-Prieſts, *&c.*

Regular Attack. See *Attack.*

Regular Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Regular Bodies, a Term in Geometry. See *Body.*

Regular Curves. See *Curves.*

Regular Decagon. See *Decagon.*

Regular Figures, ſuch Figures as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another: Whence all Regular many-ſided Planes are *Regular Polygons.*

Regular Fortification. See *Fortification.*

Regularity, agreeableneſs to the Rules; Exactneſs, ſtrict Order.

To **Regulate**, to govern, order, direct or guide; to frame or ſquare, to determine or decide; to maintain good Diſcipline in an Army or Family.

Regulation, the Act of regulating.

Regulator, a Perſon that regulates or directs: In *Mechanicks*, a ſmall Spring belonging to the Ballance of new Pocket-Watches.

Regulus, (*Lat.*) a petty King, Prince, or Duke, alſo the Baſiliſk or Cockatrice, a Serpent; alſo a little Bird call'd a Wren. Alſo the Name of a fixed Star, the ſame as *Baſiliciſcus*; which See.

Regulus or **Regule**, (among Chymiſts) is the moſt fixed and hardeſt Matter of a Metal or Mineral, found after Tryal, at the bottom of the Crucible, and clear'd from the *Faeces* or Dregs; ſo termed, as being the Royal or noble part of the Mixt Body; as *Regulus of Gold*, *Antimony*, *Arſenick*, &c.

Rehabilitation, a re-enabling or reſtoring to a former Ability; as the Pope's Bull for re-enabling a Clergy-man to exerciſe his Function, who was formerly diſabled.

Rehearſal, Relation, Report; alſo private practiſing; as *The Rehearſal of a Play.*

To **Rehearſe**, to relate or tell, to repeat, to practiſe in private in order to publick Performance.

Rehoboam, (*Heb.* the Breach of the People) King *Solomon*'s Son and Succeſſour.

To **Reject**, (*Lat.*) to caſt off, to refuſe; to ſlight, or deſpiſe.

Rejectable, that may be rejected.

Rejection, a rejecting or caſting off.

To **Reign**, to rule as a King or Soveraign Prince, to have the Sway, to be in vogue.

To **Re-imbark**, to go a ſecond time on Shipboard, to take Shipping again. To *Re-imbark in new Troubles*, to engage one's ſelf again in freſh Diſorders.

To **Re-imburſe**, to repay or pay back again.

Re-imburſement, the Act of repaying, *&c.*

Re-impreſſion, a ſecond Impreſſion or Edition of a Book.

Reinard, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in burleſk Poetry for a Fox; morally taken for a Man of Slights and Cunning to ſurprize or inſnare others.

To **Re-infect**, to infect or corrupt again.

Re infecta, (*Lat. i. e.* without doing any thing) as *The Ambaſſadors return'd* re infecta, *i. e.* without Succeſs, or ſpeeding in their Affairs.

To **Re-inforce**, to add new Force or Strength, to ſtrengthen again, to recruit.

Re-inforced King, (in *Gunnery*) the next King above the Touch-hole.

Re-inforcement, a re-inforcing; Recruit, Supply.

To **Re-ingratiate one's ſelf with one**, to get into his Favour again.

Reins or **Kidneys**, certain Bowels of a fleſhy Subſtance, whoſe Office is to ſtrain the Urine into the *Pelves* or Beaſons in the middle of their Body, and to cauſe it to run thro' the Veſſels call'd Ureters into the Bladder.

Reins, are alſo two long Slips of Leather faſten'd on each ſide of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider holds in his Hand, to keep a Horſe in ſubjection.

To **Re-inſtate**, to reſtore to the former State, or Condition; to re-eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To **Rejoyce**, to fill with Joy, to Delight; to be merry or glad.

To **Rejoyn**, to joyn again, or to get together again; to reply, or make a ſecond Anſwer.

Rejoynder, a Law-word, eſpecially us'd in Chancery, for a ſecond Anſwer made by the Defendant; or an Exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplicatio.*

Reiſters, a Name given to the *German* Horſe, that came into *France*, during the Regency of Queen *Catherine de Medicis.*

Reit, (old Word) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

To **Re-iterate**, (*Lat.*) to repeat, to do or ſay the ſame thing over again.

Re-iteration, the Act of re-iterating.

Reke, (old Word) to care for; as *I reke not ſuch a thing.*

Relais, a *French* Term in Fortification, the ſame as *Berme* and *Foreland*; which See.

Relapſe, a falling or ſliding back again; but it is moſt commonly taken for a falling back into any Diſeaſe or Sickneſs: Or elſe in a Theological Senſe, for a falling back into the ſame Hereſie which one has before abjur'd.

To **Relapſe**, to fall ſick again; to commit the ſame Fault.

To **Relate**, to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or anſwerable. In a Law-ſenſe, Bills of Parliament, to which the King Aſſents on the laſt Day of the Seſſion, are ſaid to *relate and be of force* from the firſt Day of the beginning of the Parliament. See *Relation.*

Relation, Rehearſal, an Account of ſome Adventure, Hiſtory, *&c.* alſo Reſpect, Regard, Agreeableneſs; alſo Kindred or being of Kin, a Kinſman or Kinſwoman; as *ſuch a one is my Relation.* In *Logick*, it is one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Subſtance.

In Common Law, **Relation** is when two Times, or other things are conſider'd, as if they were all one; ſo that the following thing, is ſaid *To take effect by Relation* at the time preceding: Thus if A give a Writing to B to be deliver'd to C, as the Deed of A, when C has paid a Summ of Money, as ſoon as the Money is paid, and the Writing deliver'd, this ſhall be taken as the Deed of A, at the time when it was firſt deliver'd.

Relation Inharmonical, (in Muſical Compoſition) a harſh reflection of Flat againſt Sharp in a croſs Form; *viz.* when ſome harſh and diſpleaſing

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ſing Diſcord is produc'd in comparing the preſent Note of another Part.

Relative, having Relation, or Nearneſs to ſome other thing.

Relative Gravity, the ſame as *Specifick*; which ſee.

Relative Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) thoſe that include ſome Relation and Compariſon; thus, *Where the Treaſure is, there is the Heart*; *As much as thou haſt, ſo much art thou worth.*

Relative Space. See *Space*.

Relative Terms, are when there is a kind of Oppoſition, yet ſuch, as that the one cannot be without the other; as *Father and Son*, *Husband and Wife*, *Maſter and Servant*.

A Relative, (in *Grammar*) is a Word (commonly a Pronoun) that in Concord, or Agreement anſwers to ſome foregoing Word generally a Noun Subſtantive, which is therefore call'd an *Antecedent*; as, *Gemma quam mihi dediſti*, the Jewel which thou gaveſt to me.

To **Relax**, to looſen, or ſlacken; to yield, or give way; to grow remiſs, or ſlack.

Relaxantia, looſening Medicines, the ſame as *Chalaſtica*.

Relaxation, looſening, ſlackening, a giving one's ſelf ſome Reſt from Labour, Reſpit, Breathing-time: In a Law-ſenſe, a Releaſe or Diſcharge, an Abatement, or releaſing of Canonical Puniſhments. In *Anatomy*, a dilatation, or widening of the Parts, or Veſſels of the Body.

Relay, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where the Dogs are put in readineſs, to be caſt off when the Game comes that Way; alſo the Cry, or Kennel of Relay Hounds.

Relays, is alſo ſometimes taken for freſh Horſes, or the Stage where they are kept.

Releaſe, a Diſcharge, a ſetting at Liberty a general Acquittance. In Common-Law, an Inſtrument, or Deed, by which Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, *&c.* are ſometimes extinguiſhed, ſometimes transferred, ſometimes inlarged, and ſometimes abridged; and it is either in Fact, or in Law.

Releaſe in Fact, is that which the very Words expreſly declare. *Releaſe in Law*, is that which does acquit, by way of Conſequence or Intendment of Law.

To **Releaſe**, to ſet at Liberty, to let go, to free from.

Releaſement, a releaſing, or diſcharging; as *Orders are come for the releaſement of Ships*.

Relegation, a ſending away, and confining to ſome far Country; a Baniſhment for a time only.

To **Relent**, to abate, as the Extremity of Heat or Cold does; to ſweat or give like Marble, or other Stone; to yield or give way, to be ſorry for, to grow pitiful or compaſſionate.

† **Relevation**, a raiſing, or lifting up again.

Relicks, or **Reliques**, certain Remains of the Bodies, or Cloaths of Saints, preſerved by *Roman* Catholicks with great Veneration, but forbidden to be us'd, or brought into *England*, by ſeveral Statutes.

Relict, a Law word for a Widow.

Relicta Verificatione, (Law-Phraſe) as when a Defendant having pleaded, and the Iſſue being enter'd of Record, afterwards the Defendant *relicta Verificatione*, *i. e.* relinquiſhing his Proof, or Plea, acknowledges the Action, and thereupon Judgment is enter'd for the Plaintiff.

Relief, charitable Aſſiſtance, afforded to one in Want, or Diſtreſs; Comfort, Succour, Supply, Redreſs at Law: Alſo a certain Fine, or Sum of Money, that in old Time the Tenant holding by Knight ſervice, Grand-ſergeanty, or otherwiſe, and being at full Age at his Anceſtor's Death, was oblig'd to pay to his Lord upon his Entrance.

Relief, is alſo a Term in Carving, *&c.* See *Relievo*.

Relief of a Hart, (among Hunters) the Place where the Hare goes to feed in the Evening.

To **Relieve**, to ſupply the Wants and Neceſſities of another; to aid or aſſiſt, to ſuccour.

To **Relieve the Guard** or **Trenches**, (in Military Affairs) is to bring forth Men upon the Guard, or into the Trenches and ſend thoſe to reſt that have been doing Duty there before.

Relievo or **Relief**, (*Ital.*) imboſſed Work, in *Maſonry*, Carving, Caſting, *&c.* which is of two ſorts, *viz.* Alto & Baſſo.

Alto Relievo, or **High Relief**, is when the Figures are made at length, according to the Life; or when the Images, or Repreſentations are cut, ſtamped, or otherwiſe wrought after ſuch a manner, that a conſiderable part of the Body is rais'd above the Plain on which they are formed.

Baſſo Relievo, **Baſs** or **low Relief**, is when only half a Body is repreſented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little raiſed: Thus when a Coin, or Medal has its Figure low, thin, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from the Plain, we ſay, *Its Relief is low, and weak*: but when 'tis much raiſed, it is ſaid *To be bold, and its Relief ſtrong*.

Religion, the Worſhip of a Deity, Piety, Godlineſs, Devotion; alſo the Sacredneſs of an Oath.

Religioniſt, one that profeſſes a Religion.

Religious, belonging to Religion, or to a Regular Order; Devout, Pious, Godly; alſo exact, ſtrict, or punctual in doing one's Duty, keeping Promiſes, *&c.*

Religious Houſes, are Houſes ſet a-part for Pious Uſes; as Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, and all other Places where Charity is extended to the relief of the Poor, and Orphans, or for the Exerciſe of Religion.

The **Religious**, or **Religious Perſons**, ſuch as enter into a Monaſtery, or Nunnery, to live there after a devout and regular Manner.

To **Relinquiſh**, to forſake, to yield up, or part with.

Reliquary, a Shrine, or Caſket, in which the Relicks of deceaſed Saints are kept.

Reliquator, one that is in Arrears, or behind hand in his Accounts, or in making Payments.

Reliques. See *Relicks*.

Reliquiæ, (*Lat.*) Relicks, Remains or Remainders: Alſo the Aſhes and Bones of the Dead, that remain'd after the burning of their Bodies, and which the ancient *Romans* kept very religiouſly in Urns, or Earthen Pots, and afterwards laid them up in Tombs.

To **Reliſh**, to give a Reliſh or Taſte, to have a good Savour; to approve or like, to be agreeable.

Reliſhable, that reliſhes, or taſtes well, that may be approved of.

Relloleum, a Word apply'd by ſome Chymiſts, to ſignify a certain peculiar Virtue; as in the Herb St. *John's Wort*, the firſt Vertue is Heat, and ſerves to heal; the other being accidental, and occult, or hidden, is a Preſervative againſt Worms and Corruption.

Reluctancy, (properly a wreſtling, ſtruggling, or ſtriving againſt) Averſeneſs, Unwillingneſs.

To **Rely**, to truſt, or intruſt, to depend upon.

To **Remain**, to be left, to ſtay or be behind, to be over and above.

The **Remains**, all that is left of a Perſon or Thing.

Remainder, that which remains, or is left: In a Law-ſenſe, an Eſtate limited in Lands, Tenements, or Rents, to be enjoy'd after the Expiration of another particular Eſtate. The Difference between a Remainder and a Reverſion is, that by the latter,

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after the appointed Term, the Estate returns to the Donor, or his Heirs, as the proper Fountain; whereas by a Remainder, it goes to some third Person, or a Stranger. In *Mathematicks*, *Remainder* is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Quantity or Number from a greater.

To **Remancipate**, to sell, or return a Commodity to him that first sold it.

To **Remand**, to send for home, or to send back again.

Remanents, or **Remanet**, certain Words us'd in Doomsday-Record for appertaining or belonging to; as *De hominibus qui huic manerio remanſ ſunt*, i. e. Of the Men, or Tenants belonging to the Mannour.

Remark, (*Fr.*) Note, Observation, taking notice of; Note, or Worth.

Remarkable, worthy Remark, observable, notable.

Remediless, (*Lat.*) that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

Remedy, Physick, Medicine; Cure, Help, Ease, Comfort; means for the redress of Disorders, or Mischiefs, shift in Misfortunes.

Remeligo. See *Remora*.

To **Remember**, to have in one's Memory; to call to Mind; to mind, or be mindful of.

Remembrance, Remembring, Memory, as when the Idea of something formerly known, presents it self again to the Mind, without the Operation of the like Object on the outward *Sensory*, or Instrument of Sense.

Remembrancer, one that puts in Mind.

Remembrancers of the Exchequer, are three Officers or Clerks there, *viz.* I. The King's Remembrancer, who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken before the Barons, for any of the King's Debts: He also takes all Bonds on the same account, or for Appearance, or for the observing of Orders, and makes out Process for the breach of them.

II. The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, whose Charge is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court, in remembrance of such Things as are to be called on and dealt in for the King's Benefit: He also makes Process against all Sheriffs, Escheators, Receivers, and Bailiffs, for their Accounts, &c.

III. The Remembrancer of the *First Fruits*, who takes all Compositions and Bonds, for First Fruits, and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay the same.

Reminiscence, the Faculty, or Power of remembring, whereby such Ideas, or Notions, as were once perceived, or imprinted on the Mind, but afterwards forgotten, are call'd again and brought fresh to its Remembrance.

Remiss, negligent, slack, careless.

Remissible, that is to be remitted; pardoned, or forgiven, pardonable.

Remission, Pardon, Forgiveness. Among Physical Writers, the Abatement of the Efficacy, or Power of any Quality; and it is usually oppos'd to *Intenſion*; which see.

To **Remit**, to send back, to return, to make a return of Money, &c. to forgive an Offence, or Debt; to yield, to abate, or grow less.

Remittment or **Remittance**, a return of Money, &c.

Remitter, (Law-Term) a restitution of one that has two Titles to Lands, or Tenements, and is possess'd of them by the latter; which proving defective, he is restor'd to the former, and more ancient Title: so that he may continue in quiet Possession.

Remnant, that which remains, or is left of any thing.

Remonstrance, a Complaint backed with Reasons, an expostulary Declaration, more especially made to a Prince or Superiour, shewing the Inconveniences, or ill Consequences of a thing enjoyn'd, or propos'd to be done, &c. Also a Cloath, on which the Host, or Sacrament, is expos'd on a Popish Altar.

Remonstrant, one that makes a Remonstrance.

Remonstrants, a Sect of *Arminians* in *Holland*, so call'd from their Remonstrances in the Synod of *Dort*, &c.

To **Remonstrate**, to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear, to lay before.

Remora or **Remeligo**, the Ship-hinder, a little Fish call'd a Sea-Lamprey, or Suck-stone, which was anciently thought to stick to the Keel of a Ship, and stop its Course: Whence *Remora* is taken for any Delay, Stop, Let, or Hinderance; also a Surgeon's Instrument to set a broken Bone.

Remora aratri, the Herb Rest-harrow, or Cammock.

Remorse, (*q. d.* a biting, or gnawing again) check; or Sting of Conscience; Trouble of Mind, for the committing of evil Actions.

Remote, far distant.

Removable, that may be removed.

Removal, removing, change of Place or Abode.

To **Remove**, to set or take away, to carry from one Place to another, to shift Lodgings.

To **Remount**, (*Fr.*) to mount again, to set or to get up again.

To **Remount the Cavalry**, (in Military Affairs) to furnish the Troops with new Horses, for those that have been kill'd or disabled.

Remulus, (*Lat.*) a little Car: It is taken by some Anatomical Writers, for the narrow part of the Ribs, which joyns the *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynts of the Back-bone.

To **Remunerate**, to recompence, reward, or requite.

Remuneration, the Act of Remunerating or Rewarding.

Renal Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery, which is said by some, to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys, bringing to them the serous part of the Arterial Blood.

Renal Glandules, two flat and soft Glands, or Kernels, of the thickness of a Nut, above the Reins on each Side: They are otherwise call'd *Renes Succenturiati*, and *Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ*, because they contain a blackish Liquor, which, as some think, serves, as it were Leaven for the Blood, to set it a working.

Renalis. See *Adipoſa Vena*.

Renard. See *Reinard*.

Rencounter, (*Fr.*) an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure, a chance Fight, or Scuffle.

To **Rencounter**, to meet, or meet with.

Rends, (in a Ship) are the same as the Seams between her Planks.

To **Rend**, to tear or pull in pieces; to divide by Factions, or Heresies.

To **Render**, to return, to give, to yield, or give up; to turn, or translate out of one Language into another: Also a Law-word, us'd in the levying of a Fine, which is either *Single*, whereby nothing is granted, or render'd back again by the Cognisor to the Cognisee; or *Double*, which contains a Grant, or Render back again, of some Rent, Common, or other thing out of the Land it self to the Cognisor.

In a *Mannour*, some things are said *To lie in Render*; *i. e.* such as must be deliver'd and answer'd by the Tenants, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, and other Services; which are oppos'd to things which *lye in Prender*, *i. e.* that must be taken by the Lord, or his Officer, when they happen, as Escheats, Waifs, &c. See *Prender*.

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Renedevous or **Rendez-vous**, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* render your selves, a Place appointed for the drawing up of a Company of Soldiers; also any Meeting-place, or an Appointment to meet.

Renegade, or **Renegado** (*Ital.*) one that has deny'd or renounced the Faith, or that has revolted from the Christian Religion; a Christian turned *Turk*.

Renes, (*Lat.*) the Reins or Kidneys, which are chiefly made up of little Channels or Conduits, arising from the Glandules or Kernels that lie about the ends of the Arteries. See *Reins*.

Renes Succenturiati, a pair of Glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Kidneys, whose true Use is as yet unknown: They are otherwise nam'd *Glandulæ Renales*, as also *Capsulæ Atrabiliariæ* by *Bartholinus*, and *Glandulæ ad Plexum nerveum sitæ*, by Dr. *Wharton*.

To **Renew**, to begin a new or a fresh.

Renewal, the Act of Renewing.

Renimed, or **Running-Mead**, a famous Meadow in the County of *Surrey*, where the Barons of *England* assembled in great Numbers to claim their Liberties of King *John*, A. D. 1215.

Renitency, (*Lat.*) a resisting, or striving against: In a Philosophical Sense, it is taken for that Resistance which there is in solid Bodies, when they press upon, or are driven one against another; or the Resistance that any heavy Body makes, by reason of its Weight, to a Man's Arm or Hand, when he is about to lift it up.

Rennet, a kind of Pippin, an Apple so call'd from *Rennes* a Town of *Normandy* in *France*.

Rennet, or **Runnet**, the Maw of a Calf, commonly us'd to turn Milk for Cheese Curds.

Renobation, (*Lat.*) a making new or fresh, a Renewal; the restoring of a Thing to the Condition in which it was before.

To **Renounce**, to forsake, to quit claim, to give over; to deny absolutely, or disown, to revoke at Cards.

Renown, Fame, great Reputation or Note.

Rent, (in Common Law,) signifies a Summ of Money, or other Consideration issuing Yearly out of Lands or Tenements, of which there are three Sorts, *viz.* Rent-charge, Rent-seck, and Rent-service.

Rent-charge, is where a Man makes over his Estate to another by Deed indented in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; yet reserves to himself by the same Indenture, a Summ of Money to be paid him Yearly, with a Clause of Distress for Non-payment.

Rent-seck, (*i. e.* a dry Rent) is that which a Man making over his Estate by Deed indented, reserves Yearly to be paid him, without any Clause of Distress contained in the Indenture.

Rent-Service, is where a Man holds Lands, *&c.* of his Lord by Fealty, and a certain Rent, or by Fealty, Service and Rent; or that which a Man making Lease to another for Term of Years, reserves to be paid him Yearly upon that Account.

Rents of Assize, fixed or determined Rents anciently paid by Tenants in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions, and so call'd, because they were assized, or made certain. These were call'd *Redditus Assisæ de Assisa*, or *Redditus Assisus*, and so distinguish'd from *Redditus mobilis*, or variable Rent, that did rise and fall like the Corn-rent now reserv'd to Colleges.

Rents Resolute, such Rents or Tenths as were payable to the Crown, from the Lands of Abbies, and religious Houses, and which after their Dissolution, were still reserved to the Crown.

Fee-farm Rent, and **Quit-rent**. See *Fee-farm* and *Quit*.

Renter-Warren, an Officer that receives the Rents and Profit belonging to a peculiar Company or Corporation.

To **Renter**, to sew Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw.

Renunciation, a renouncing or disclaiming of a Thing: Also a Term in the Canon-Law. See *Resignation*.

Renunculus, (*Lat.*) a little Kidney; also the Flower commonly called Crow-foot.

To **Reobtain**, to obtain or get again.

Repair, repairing or mending, refitting; among Hunters, *Repairs* are the Haunts, or Places that the Hare repairs, or runs to.

To **Repair**, to mend a Building, to refit a Ship, to beautify a Sword hilt, to make up, restore or recover; to give Satisfaction, or make Amends for; also to go, or betake one's self to.

Repairer, a Restorer, a Maker new of a Thing, particularly an Artificer, that chases Figures in, and beautifies Sword hilts, Buckles, Plate, *&c.*

Reparation, the Act of repairing, a mending, or making up again of Things fallen to decay; a making good of Damages, Satisfaction or Amends for Injuries, *&c.*

Reparatione faciendâ, a Writ that lies in divers Cases, particularly, where three Persons are Tenants in Common, or Joint Tenants of a Mill or House which is fallen to Decay, and one is willing to repair it, but the other two will not consent: In this Case, the Party willing shall have this Writ against the other two.

Repartee, (*Fr.*) a quick and witty Reply, a smart and ready Answer.

Repartition, (*Lat.*) a dividing or sharing again; the regulating or adjusting of a Tax laid upon several Persons, so that none be over-burden'd.

To **Repass**, to pass over again.

Repast, Food taken at certain Hours of the Day, especially Dinner and Supper; a Meal.

Repastum, (in old *Latin* Records) one Meal's Meat given to Servile Tenants, when they were at work for their Lord.

To **Repeal**, to revoke, disannul, or make void a Statute or Law.

Repeck or **Peck et Repeck**, a Term us'd in the Game at Cards call'd *Picket*, when the Player has a Fifteenth fourteen by Kings, *&c.* and the Ruff, before he plays a Card.

To **Repel**, (*Lat.*) to beat, force, or drive back.

Repellentia, repellent Medicines, such as allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To **Repeople**, to People, or Stock with People again.

Repercussion, a striking or breaking back; Reflection.

Repercussive, that serves to drive or beat back; as *A repercussive Medicine*, *i. e.* a Medicine that drives back any Humour or Flux by its cold and binding Quality.

Repertory, a Book in which things are methodically set down, for the ready finding of the same.

Repitition, a repeating, a saying the same thing over again; a Rehearsal: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Orator thinking his first Expression not sufficiently understood, and being impatient to make his Hearers sensible of his Meaning, repeats or explains the Matter another Way.

Repetundarum Crimen or **De Repetundis**, a Crime sometimes committed by the Magistrates among the ancient *Romans*, when they took Bribes, or exacted any thing contrary to Law from their Allies, or Subjects, or from the Citizens of *Rome*; Extortion, Bribery.

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To Reping, to grieve, or grudge at.

To Replant, to plant, or set again.

Repleader, (*Fr.*) Law-Term, to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

Replegiare, (*Lat.*) to redeem a thing taken or detain'd by another by putting in Legal sureties.

Replegiare de Averiis, a Writ brought by one, whose Cattel are distrained, or put in the Pound on any account, by another, upon Surety given to the Sheriff, to prosecute or answer the Action in Law.

To Replenish, a Term in Divinity, signifying to fill; as *Replenish them with the Grace of thy Holy Spirit.*

Replete, full; as A Forest replete with wild Beasts.

Repletion, a being stuffed or filled up, said of the Body over-charged with Humours, or of the Stomach over-loaded with Meat; a Surfeit.

Replevin or Replevy, the bringing of a Writ call'd *Replegiari facias*, by one that has his Cattel or other Goods distrained, and putting in Surety to the Sheriff, that upon Delivery of the thing distrained, he will pursue the Action against the Distrainer. *Replevy* is also us'd for the bailing of a Man.

To Replevish, to let one to Mainprize, or Bail upon Surety.

To Replevy, to recover by a Replevin; as *To replevy a Distress*, i. e. to recover Goods distrained.

Replication, a making a Reply, a second answering, an Answer to an Objection, Discourse, or Treatise. In a Law-sense, an Exception of the second Degree made by the Plaintiff upon the Defendant's first Answer. It is also that which the Plaintiff replies to the Defendant's Answer in *Chancery*.

To Reply, to answer; to make a Reply, Answer, or Reparte.

Reponces, (*Fr.*) a sort of small wild Radishes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are eaten in Salads.

Repoit, Talk, Tale, Story; Relation, Account, or Information; Reputation, Name; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged. In a Law-sense, a Relation of Cases argued, debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice, with the Causes and Reasons of the same delivered by the Judges.

Also when the Chancery, or other Court refers the stating of some Case, or comparing an Account, to a Master in Chancery, or other Referree, such a Certificate is call'd a *Report*.

To Repose, Rest, a ceasing from Motion or Labour; Sleep, Quiet, Peace, Quietness of Mind.

To Repose, to put, or lay upon, to commit, or leave a thing to one's Care.

To Repose or Repose one's self, to rest, or take one's Rest; to sleep, or slumber.

Reposition, a settling again: In *Surgery*, the reducing or setting of a Member put out of Joynt.

Reposition of the Forest, an Act whereby certain Forest-Grounds made Purlieu, upon a second View were laid to the Forest again.

Repository, a Place where things are laid up and kept; especially a Building, or Room set a-part for keeping a Collection of natural and artificial Rarities; as The Repository in *Gresham* Colledge, *&c.*

Repossesso, put in possession again.

To Reprehend, to reprove or rebuke, to blame, to find fault with.

Reprehensible, that may be reprehended, reprovable.

Reprehension, a reprehending, controlling, or blaming; Reproof.

To Represent, to make appear, to shew, or lay before; to be in the room of one, or supply his Place, to figurate, or be like to; as in Painting, carved Work, *&c.* to describe, or express.

Representation, the Act of representing, a Picture, Figure, Description, *&c.*

Representative, that serves to represent.

A Representative, one who represents another's Person; thus the Members of the House of Commons in Parliament, are the Representatives of the People of *England*.

Representment, a representing, Representation.

To Repress, to restrain, to keep back, or under, to curb or quell, to stop or stay.

Reprieve, to take back, suspend, or respit a Malefactor from the Execution and proceeding of the Law for some time.

Reprimand, Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

To Reprimand, to reprove sharply, and with Authority; to rebuke, check, or chide.

To Reprint, to print again.

Reprisal, or Reprisals, (*Fr.*) a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for a Loss sustained upon another's Account. See *Law of Mark*.

Reprisalia, a Term us'd by the Civilians in the same sense. See *Clarigatio*.

Reprise, a retaking; also the Repitition, Burden, or Burden of a Ballad, or Song.

In a Law-sense Reprises are certain Allowances and Duties paid Yearly out of a Mannour, and Lands; as Rent-charges, Pensions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bailiffs, *&c.* Therefore in mentioning the clear Yearly Value of a Mannour, we say, *It is so much per Annum ultra reprisas*, i. e. besides all Reprizes.

Reproach, upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame, Injury, Offence.

To Reproach, to upbraid, or twit, to tax, charge, or lay to one's Charge, to hit in the Teeth, to cast, throw, or fling in one's Dish.

Reproachable, that deserves Reproach; as *A reproachable Action.*

Reproachful, shameful, dishonest, outragious, injurious, abusive.

Reprobate, (*Lat.*) one whom, as some believe, God has predestinated to Damnation; a very wicked, or lewd Person.

To Reprobate, to reject, or cast off utterly.

Reprobation, a reprobating, or casting out of Favour; the Eternal Decree, by which God is said to reject some Persons.

Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

Reprovable, worthy to be reproved.

To Reprove, to take up, to check, blame, or chide.

Repsilver, (*Sax.*) Money anciently paid by Servile Tenants, to be freed from the customary Duty of Reaping for their Lord.

Reptile, a creeping thing, any Creature that crawls upon its Belly, or that rests upon one Part of its Body, while it advances the other forward; as an Adder, Snake, Earth Worm, *&c.*

Republican, a Common-wealth's Man, a great Admirer of, or Stickler for Government, after the manner of a Common-wealth.

Republick, a Common-wealth, a free State, a sort of Government in which many bear Rule.

To Repudiate, to divorce, or put away one's Wife.

Repudiation, the Act of repudiating, or divorcing.

To Repugn, to be contrary or against, to clash with.

Repugnancy, a being contrary, Contrariety, Contradiction, Averseness.

Repugnant, that clashes with, contrary; as *This is clearly repugnant to the Word of God.*

Repullulation, a budding forth, a springing up again.

Repulse, Denial, Refusal; as *To meet with, or suffer a Repulse.*

To **Repulse**, to thrust, or turn away; to reject, to deny.

Reputable, that is of good Repute.

Reputation or **Re**[illegible], Fame, Report; Credit, Esteem.

To **Repute**, to think, count, or look upon.

Request, (*Fr.*) Supplication, Petition.

The Court of Requests, a Court of the same Nature with the Chancery, formerly appointed for the redressing of Wrongs by Equity, but now quite laid aside. See *Court*.

To **Be in Request**, to be in vogue, to be much sought after, or highly esteem'd.

To **Request**, to entreat, pray, or humbly desire.

Requiem, as To *sing a requiem*, *i. e.* to sing a Mass for the Souls of deceased Persons, so call'd from these *Latin* Words contained therein, *Requiem æternam dona eis Domine*, Lord give them everlasting Rest, *&c.*

To **Require**, to ask, or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

Requisite, necessary, convenient.

Requital, Reward, Acknowledgement.

To **Requite**, to reward, or make amends for.

Rere-County, a Word us'd in the Statute of *Westminster*, and signifying some publick Place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the King's Money, after his County Court is done.

Res, (*Lat.*) Thing, Matter, Affair, Business.

Res Naturales, natural Things, which according to some Physical Writers, are three in Number, *viz.* Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects.

Res non Naturales, Things not natural, which are six *viz.* Air, Meat, and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Motion and Rest, Things that are let out of and retained in the Body, and the Affections, or Passions of the Mind: These are so termed because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases.

Res præter Naturam, Things beside Nature, which are Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

Resalutation, a saluting again.

Rescet, (in Common Law) a receiving or admitting of a third Person to plead his Right, in a Cause already begun between two others: It is also apply'd to an Admittance of Plea, tho' the Controversy be only between Two.

Rescrit of Homage, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his admission to the Land.

To **Rescind**, (*Lat.*) to cut off, or cancel; to disannul, repeal, or make void.

Rescission, or **Recision** a cutting off, disannulling, abolishing.

Rescissory, that serves to rescind; as *A rescissory Act*, *i. e.* an Act that makes void a former Act or Law.

Rescous, a Law word for Rescue, a Resistance against lawful Authority, as by violently taking away, or procuring the Escape of one that is arrested, which is call'd a *Rescous in Fact*: So if a Man distraining Cattel for Damage done in his Ground drives them in the High Way towards the Pound, but they get into the Owner's House, where he withholds them, and refuses to deliver them upon Demand; this Detainer is a *Rescous in Law*.

Rescussor, he that commits a Rescous.

Rescussu, or **Breve de Rescussu**, a Writ that lies for such a Fact.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to the Court of *Rome*, who sets a value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

Rescript, a Writing which is in answer to a Letter, Petition, Writ, *&c.*

Rescue, (*Fr.*) Help, Deliverance.

To **Rescue**, to save or deliver, to set at Liberty, to free from an Oppressor.

Research, strict Inquiry, diligent seeking after.

Resemblance, Likeness, Agreeableness.

To **Resemble**, to favour, or be like.

To **Resent**, to be sensible of, or to stomach an Affront.

Resentment, a sensible Apprehension, or revengeful Remembrance of an Injury.

Reservation, (*Lat.*) a reserving, or keeping in Store, a Restriction, or Reserve. In Romances, it is us'd for Reservedness, *i. e.* that Distance and State which Ladies observe towards those that court them. In Common Law, it is taken for that Rent or Service which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

Reserve, something kept to be us'd, as there shall be occasion; also Exception, or Limitation.

Reserve, or **Body of Reserve**, (in the Art of War) the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battel. See *Rear*.

To **Reserve**, to keep in store, to lay up, to save: In a Law-sense, to keep, or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself for his Maintenance. Sometimes it is taken for to except, as when a Man lets a House, and reserves to himself one Room, that Room is excepted out of the Demise.

Reserved, laid up, kept; also close, wary, shy.

Reset, the receiving, entertaining, or harbouring of a proscribed, or outlawed Person.

Resetter, he that so receives such a Person.

Resettled, settled again, re-established.

Residance, a Law word for Residence; a Man's Continuance, or abode in one Place.

Resiant, a Person that resides, or dwells in a certain Place.

To **Reside**, (*Lat.*) to stay, continue, or abide; also to lie, to be lodged or placed in; as *The Supreme Power resides in the King.*

Residence, continual dwelling, Stay, or sojourning in a Place; more especially taken in the Canon and Common, Law for the Continuance, or Abode of a Parson, or Vicar upon his Benefice: Also the Place where one usually resides, Abode, or Dwelling Place; also the Office, or Employ of a Resident.

Resident, residing, dwelling.

A **Resident**, a Minister that is sent to continue for some time in the Court of a Foreign Prince, or State, for the dispatch of publick Business.

Residentiary, belonging to a Resident.

A **Residentiary**, a Parson that is resident; as *He was a constant Residentiary in his Benefice.* See *Stagionarius*.

Residual, a Term us'd by Mathematicians for Residue, or Remainder.

Residual Figure, (in *Geom.*) the remaining Figure after Subtraction of a Lesser from a Greater.

Residual Root, (in *Algebra*) a Root composed of two Parts or Members only joyn'd together by the Sign —: Thus $a - b$, or $6 - 4$ is a Residual Root; and so call'd because its true Value is no more than the Residue, or Difference between the Parts *a* and *b*.

Residue, that which is left remaining of a Summ of Money, or of an Estate; the rest, the Remainder.

To **Resign**, to surrender, to yield or give up, to make over.

Resignation, a voluntary resigning, or giving up: In a *Theological* Sense an entire Submission to the Will of God: In Common Law, the giving up of a Be-

a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, which by the Canonists is also termed *Resignatio*.

Resignee, the Party to whom a thing is resigned.

Resigner, the Person that resigns.

Resignment, the Act of resigning, or giving up.

Resilience, or **Resilition**, the State or Quality of that which is resilient.

Resilient, leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling.

Resina, (*Lat.*) Rosin: Among Physicians and Herbalists, it is taken for a Fat and Oily Liquor, issuing either of its own Accord, or else let out by cutting, from any Tree or Plant.

Resina Auri, (among Chymists) is a *Crocus*, or Extract drawn from Gold.

Resina Terræ, Sulphur, or Brimstone; *Resina Terræ Fixabilis*, Sulphur sublimed and reduc'd to a Liquor, Balsam, or Oil.

Resine, or **Rosin**, is also an artificial Rosin Chymically prepar'd and drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with resinous Particles; as *Resine of Jalap, Benjamin, Scammony, Turbith*, &c.

Resinous, or **Resinaceous**, rosiny, that yields Rosin, or partakes of its Nature.

Resipiscence, (*q. d.* & being wise again) a changing one's Mind from doing amiss; the reflection that a Man makes upon his bad Conduct, which obliges him to Reformation; Repentance, amendment of Life.

To **Resist**, to withstand, oppose, or be against.

Resistance, the Act of resisting or withstanding, or of defending one's self against any Force that is offer'd: In a Philosophical Sense, it is taken for the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

Resistance of the Medium, is the Opposition against, or hind'rance of the Motion of any Natural Body, moving in a Fluid, as in the Air, Sky, Water, &c.

Resolvable, that may be resolved.

Resolve, Intention, Design, Purpose; also Deliberation, Debate, Decision; as *The Resolves of the House of Commons*.

To **Resolve**, (properly to loose, or untie) to determine, solve, or clear a hard Question, Difficulty, &c. to soften, or melt; to reduce or turn into, to be reduced, or changed; to design, or purpose.

Resolvedness, firm Disposition.

Resolvend, a Term in the Extraction of the Square, and Cube Roots, &c signifying that Number which arises from encreasing the Remainder after Subtraction, by drawing down the next Square or Cube, &c. and placing it after the said Remainder.

Resolvents, Medicines that serve to dissolve and disperse. In *Chymistry*, certain Liquors that are us'd for the dissolving of Metals, or Minerals; as *Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Nitre*, &c.

Resolute, fully resolved, stout, bold.

Resolution, Resolve, Mind, full Purpose or Intention; Resoluteness, Courage, Stoutness, Determination, or Decision; the solving, or clearing of a Matter; the reducing of a Substance to its first Principles. In *Chymistry*, it is a violent separating of the Parts of Mixt Bodies, by means of a *Resolvent*, or dissolving Ingredient.

In *Mathematicks*, **Resolution**, is a Method of Invention, by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, or its possibility or impossibility, is discover'd in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis*, or *Composition*: It is also call'd *Analysis* and the *Analytical Method*. See *Algebra* and *Analysis*.

Resolutive, that is of a dissolving Quality.

† **Resonant**, sounding, or ringing again with an Echo resounding.

Resort, a meeting together of People, a Refuge; as *an Oath is the last Resort of Truth*.

To **Resort**, to repair, or betake one's self to.

Resort or **Reset**, (*Fr.*) Jurisdiction, extent, or Limit, or extent of a Jurisdiction; the Authority of a Court of Justice: The Word is properly used in a Writ of Tail, or Cousenage, as *Descent* is in a Writ of Right.

To **Resound**, to ring, or echo again.

Respect, Esteem, Honour, Reverence; Consideration, Regard, Relation.

To **Respect**, to shew Respect, to honour, to consider or regard, to concern.

Respectful, full of Respect, submissive, humble.

Respective, mutual, particular; relative, or having Relation.

Respectu Computi Exchequer Writ, a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account, upon just Occasion directed to the Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer.

Respiration, the Act of Breathing, the taking in and letting out of Air thro' the Wind-pipe, in order to fan, and purify the Blood in the Lungs, and to preserve Life.

To **Respire**, to take, or fetch Breath, to breathe.

Respit or **Respite**, Breathing-time, Delay, Forbearance, continuance of Time.

Respite of Homage, the forbearing of Homage for a time; upon which account, such as held by Knight-Service in *Capite*, us'd to pay a small Sum of Money into the Exchequer, every fifth Term.

To **Respite**, to give some Respite, to put off.

Resplendency, great Lustre or Brightness.

Resplendent, shining, glistering or glittering, bright.

Respondent Superior, (*i. e.* let the Superiour Magistrate answer or account for the Matter) a Form of Speech us'd in Law, as where the Sheriffs of *London* are removeable for Insufficiency, 'tis said *respondeat Superior, i. e.* the Mayor and Commonalty of that Honourable City: And upon the insufficiency of the Bailiff of a Franchise or Liberty, *Respondeat Dominus Libertatis, i. e.* the Lord of the same Liberty.

Respondent, a Student in an University, who answers the *Opponent*, or Adversary in a Disputation: In the Civil Law, he that makes Answer to such Interrogatories, or Questions, as are demanded of him.

Responsal, or **Respond**, an Answer made by the Parish-Clerk and People, during the time of Divine Service.

Responsalis, (Law-Term) one that gives an Answer, or appears for another in Court at a Day appointed: In the Canon-Law, an Attorney, or other Person, that excuses or declares the cause of the Parties Absence.

Responsible, able to answer for a Matter, or to pay Money: answerable, accountable.

Responsions, a Word us'd among the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, for certain Accounts made to them, by such as held their Lands, or Stocks.

Responsory Song, an Anthem, in which the Quiristers sing by turns, as it were one answering another.

Rest, Quiet, Peace; also a Term in Musick, See *Pause*.

Rest-harrow or **Cammock**, a sort of Herb.

Restagnation, (*Lat.*) an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Pish.

Restauration, a restoring or Re-establishing, Re-establishment.

Restinction properly a quenching, or putting out; a stinting: Among Chymists, it is taken for the quenching of any Metal, or Mineral, in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to greater Perfection.

Resti-

Restipulatio, (in the *Roman* Law) a putting in a Pledge to answer an Action; an ent'ring into Covenant, upon Articles or Terms, a mutual Engagement between Parties; a Counter bond.

Restitution, a restoring, returning, or giving back again, a refunding, or making good. In *Philosophy*, the returning of Elastick, or Springing Bodies, to their natural State, is call'd *The Motion of Restitution.*

In Common Law, Restitution, is taken for the setting one in Possession of Lands or Tenements that has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

Restitutione extracti ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, which he had taken for his Sanctuary, being suspected of Felony.

Restitutione Temporalium, a Writ that lies where a Man being chosen, and confirmed Bishop of any Diocess, has the King's Royal Assent thereto, for the Recovery of the Temporalities, or Barony of the said Bishoprick.

Restive or Resty, drawing back instead of going forward, as some Horses do; stubborn, headstrong, froward.

Restorative, that is of a restoring, or strengthening Quality.

A Restorative, a Medicine proper to restore Strength.

To Restore, to give up again, to re-establish, or settle again; to set again in its first State, or Condition.

To Restrain, to keep in, to bridle or curb; to limit, confine, or stint.

Restraint, is when any Action is hinder'd or stopped, contrary to the Inclination, or Choice of the Mind.

Restrict Line, (in *Palmestry*) is that which distinguishes, and separates the Hand from the Arm, either by a single or double crossing. This Line determines the Subject of the Art, and is otherwise call'd the *Discriminal Line*, as also the *Dragon's Tail.*

Restriction, a restraining or holding back, a curbing within narrower Bounds; Limitation, Stint.

Restrictive or Restringent, that is of a binding Quality.

To Restringe, to bind hard, to make costive; as *Quinces restringe those Parts which they are apply'd to.*

Resty. See *Restive.*

Resul Allah, a Title which the *Turks* give to *Mahomet* their false Prophet, signifying the Messenger of God.

Result, Conclusion, upshot or issue of a Business; Effect, or Fruits.

To Result, to follow, to accrue, or arise from.

To Resume, to take up again; in speaking of a Business, Argument, or Discourse.

Resummons, a second Summons for a Man to answer an Action, where the first Summons is defeated, by the Death of the Party, or some other Cause of the like Nature.

Resumption, a resuming, or taking back again. In a Law-sense, the taking again into the King's Hands such Lands or Tenements, as before upon Surprize, or other Errour, He had deliver'd to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patent to any Man.

Resumption of Grants, a recalling by Act of Parliament of such Grants of Lands, *&c.* as were made to private Persons in former Reigns, in order to apply them to the Publick Use.

Resumptive, Medicines that serve to restore decayed Nature.

Resurrection, a rising up again to Life.

Resuscitation, a raising up again, properly from Sleep, or Death; a Reviving.

To Resuscitate, to revive, or renew; as *To resuscitate one's Anger, To resuscitate a Dispute*, &c.

To Retail, or Sell by Retail, to buy by the Great and sell again by Parcels.

To Retain, to keep, or hold back a thing once deliver'd and afterwards demanded again; to preserve such good or bad Qualities as one had formerly; to keep in Mind, or to remember.

Retainable, that may be retained.

Retainer, a Servant that does not belong to the Houshold, but only wears a particular Livery, or Badge, given by his Master, and attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

Retaining-Fee, the first Fee given to a Serjeant or Counsellor at Law, to engage or keep him from pleading or acting for the adverse Party.

To Retaliate, to do like for like; to return; as *To retaliate a Kindness, or Injury.*

Retaliation, the Art of Retaliating.

To Retard, to delay, to hinder or stop, to keep or put off.

Retare, (in old *Latin* Records) to implead, or prosecute at Law.

Retatio the retting, or ritting of Flax or Hemp, *i. e.* exposing it to the Sun, or soaking it in Water, till it be ripen'd, and made fit to run.

Retchless, slothful, lazy, careless.

Rete, (*Lat.*) a Net, a Snare, or Trap. In *Anatomy*, the same as *Omentum*, or the Caul.

Rete Mirabile, a fine *Plexus*, or weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain, especially of brute Beasts; so call'd by reason of its admirable Structure.

Rete-Penny, (in ancient Deeds) a Rate Penny, or customary due of one Penny for every Person, paid to the Parish-Priest.

Retenementum, (*Lat.* Law-word) Restraint, Detainment, With-holding: A full and absolute Conveyance was anciently made in this Phrase, *Sine ullo retenemento, i. e.* without any Restraint or Limitation.

Retention, the Act of retaining, or holding back; also a Faculty of the Mind, whereby it makes a farther Progress in Knowledge.

Retention of Urine, the stay of Urine in the Bladder, caus'd by some stoppage of the Passages.

Retentive, that serves to retain, or hold in; as *The retentive Faculty, i. e.* the retaining Power of Nature, which keeps the Nourishment, or Food within the Body of a Living-Creature, so long as it is convenient.

Retiarii, (among the *Romans*) a sort of Sword-Players, who fought with a Trident, or threefork-ed Instrument in one Hand, and a Net in the other in which they endeavour'd to entangle their Adversary.

Reticence, a Rhetorical Figure, when something is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or passing over in Silence.

Reticularis Plexus, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the folding of the Carotidal Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. See *Choroides.*

Reticulum, a little Net; also the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also a Caul of Net-work for a Woman's Head. Also one of the Stomachs of Animals that chew the Cud. See *Abomasum.*

Retiformis Plexus. See *Plexus Choroides.*

Retiformis Tunica, or Retina, one of the Tunicles, or Coats of the Eye, which resembles the Figure of a Net, and is the principal Instrument of Sight.

Retinen-

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Retinentia, (in old *Records*) Retinue, or Persons that are Retainers to a Prince, or Nobleman.

Retirade, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces that make a Re-ent'ring Angle, and usually rais'd in the Body of a Work that is design'd to be disputed Foot by Foot, after the first Defences are broke down.

Retiration, (a Term in *Printing*) the out-side of a Sheet, as it lies on the Press.

To **Retire**, to withdraw, depart, or go away; to be gone.

Retired, withdrawn, departed; also solitary, or lonely.

Retired Flank. See *Flank retired.*

Retirement, retiring from Company, or Worldly Conversation, Privacy, private Life.

Retort, a Chymical Vessel of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak, or Nose retorted, or wreathed backwards: It is made of Glass or Earth, and sometimes of Iron, and us'd for the distilling of Oils, Volatile Salts and Acid Spirits.

To **Retort**, to turn, or throw back, to return; as *I retorted the Argument upon himself.*

Retorted, returned; also bended, bowing in and out, wreathed back.

To **Retract**, to recant, or unsay.

Retractation, a retracting, a revoking of one's Opinion, *&c.* Also a *Rhetorical* Figure otherwise call'd *Ploce* in *Greek.*

Retractores Narum Nasi et Elevatores Labii Superioris, certain Muscles that arise from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and are let into the *Ala Nasi* and the upper Lip; their Use being to lift up the Nose and upper Lip; as their Name imports

Retractus Aquæ, (in old *Records*) the Retreat of the Tide; ebb, or low Water.

Retrahens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Ear, which some calls *Triceps Auris*, because it has sometimes three Beginnings: It takes Rise from the upper and fore-part of *Apophysis Mastoides*, and is inserted to the middle of the *Concha Auriculæ.*

Retraite, (*Fr.*) retiring, Retreat, Shelter: Also a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berme* and *Fore land.*

Retraxit, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* he has withdrawn, a Law-Term us'd when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes in Person into the Court, and says, *He will proceed no further*; which is a Bar of all other Actions of the like Nature.

Retreat, a retiring, or going away; a Retiring-place: In *Architecture*, a diminishing, or making small: Also a beat of Drum so call'd. See *Tat-too.*

To **Retreat**, to make one's Retreat, to retire from a Place.

To **Retrench**, (*Fr.*) to cut off, or abridge; to diminish, or lessen; also to cast up a Work call'd a Retrenchment.

Retrenchment, a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, especially of superfluous Expences: In *Fortification*, any kind of Defence, consisting of a Ditch and Breast-work secur'd with *Gabions*, or Bavins loaded with Earth; most properly that which is behind another, as when Men are beaten from one Post, and throw up another Retrenchment.

Particular Retrenchment, that which is made in Bastions after some part of them is won, the Enemy being so far advanc'd, that he is no longer to be resisted, or beaten from the first Post.

Retribution, (*Lat.*) a giving back, a making Recompence, or Requital.

To **Retrieve**, (*Fr.*) from *retrouver* to find again, to recover, get again, or repair; as *To retrieve one's Honour:* It is properly a Term in *Hawking*; for when Partridges have been once sprung, the springing or finding them again is call'd *Retrieving.*

Retroactive, (*Lat.*) in *Philos.* driving back; as *A retroactive Motion.*

Retrocession, a going back.

Retrocession of the Equinoxes, is the going backward of the Equinoctial Points, or first Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 Seconds every Year.

Retroduction, a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (in *Astron.*) a going backward, as the *Retrogradation of a Planet.*

Retrograde, that retrogades, or goes backward. A Planet is said to be retrograde, when by its proper Motion in the Zodiack, it goes backward, or contrary to the Succession of the Signs; as from the second Degree of *Aries* to the first; *&c.* But this *Retrogradation* is only apparent, and only occasion'd by the Observer's Eye being plac'd on the Earth.

To **Retrograde**, to turn back, to go backwards, as *Mars retrogaaes more than Jupiter.*

Retrogression, the same as *Retrogradation.*

Retromingent, that stales, or pisses backwards; as *All Female four-footed Beasts are retromingent.*

Retropannagium, (in ancient Deeds) After-Pannage, or the running of Hogs in a Forest, or Park, when the Mast, or Acorns are eaten, and little left but Hips, Haws, *&c.*

Retrospect, or **Retrospection**, a looking back.

Retuse, hidden, as *Things of a retuse Nature.*

Return, coming back, Answer, Acknowledgment.

Return of a Fore-right Side, a Term in Perspective. See *Orthography.*

Return of Writs by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, is their Certificate made to the Court of what they have done about the serving of the Writs directed to them.

Returns, Return-Days, or **Days in Bank**, certain Days in each of the four Terms peculiarly set a-part for the several sorts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, every Term having four, five, or six Returns, which are of six Kinds, so that one of them is repeated in most Terms with the Name of this or that Festival, whereto they are appropriated, *viz. Crastino*, which is the Morrow after the *Basis*, or Day nominated: *Octabis*, the eighth Day after inclusively; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth Day after. *Tres*, that Day three Weeks: *Mense* that Day Month: and *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks. Thus *Hilary* Term has four *Returns*, viz. *Octabis Hilarii*, Jan. 20. *Quindeno Hilarii*, Jan. 27. *Crastino Purificationis*, Feb. 3. and *Octabis Purificationis*, Feb. 10. *Easter*-Term five, *viz. Quindeno Paschæ, Tres Paschæ, Mensa Paschæ, Quinque Paschæ*, and *Crastino Ascensionis Domini*: *Trinity*-Term four, *viz. Crastino Trinitatis, Octabis, Trinitatis Quindeno Trinitatis, & Tres Trinitatis*: And *Michaelmas* Term six, *viz. Tres Michaelis, Mense Michaelis, Crastino Animarum, Crastino Martini, Octabis Martini*, and *Quindeno Martini.*

These *Returns* likewise consist of four several Days, *viz.* the Day of Return, or of Essoin, for the Defendant in a Personal Action, or the Tenant in a Real one to be essoined; 2. the Day of Exception for the Plaintiff, or Demandant to lay an Exception if no Essoin be cast, that the Defendant shall not be Essoined. 3. *Returna Brevium*, the Day on which the Sheriff must return the Writ. 4 the Day of Appearance for the Parties and Jurors in the Court of Common-Pleas. Whenever any one of these Days falls upon a Holy day, or Sunday, the next Day executes a double Office, as if the Day of Essoin so happens, the next Day serves both for the Day of Essoin, and the Day of Exception.

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Returns of a Mine. See *Gallery*.

Returns of the Trenches, the ſeveral Windings and crooked Lines of the Trenches, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the Sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the Enemy's Shot ſcour along the length of the Line.

To **Return**, to ſend, or come back, to reſtore, or render; to requite, or repay, to give an Anſwer.

Returnable, that may be returned.

Returno habendo, a Writ that lies for one who has avowed a Diſtreſs made of Cattel, and prov'd his Diſtreſs to be lawfully taken for returning to him the Cattel diſtrained, which before were replieved by the Party diſtrained, upon Surety given to proſecute the Action.

Returnum Averiorum, is a Judicial Writ granted to one that is impleaded, for the taking and unjuſt detaining of another Man's Cattel, and who appearing upon Summons is diſmiſſed without Day, becauſe the Plaintiff makes Default, and it lies for the return of the Cattel to the Defendant.

Returnum irreplegiabile, a Judicial Writ ſent out of the Common Pleas Court to the Sheriff, for the final Return, or Reſtitution of Cattel to the Owner, unjuſtly taken by another as committing a Treſpaſs; and ſo found by the Jury before the Juſtices of Aſſize in the County, or otherwiſe by Default of Proſecution.

Reuben, (*Heb.* the Son of Viſion) *Jacob*'s eldeſt Son by *Leah*; from whom deſcended the *Reubenites*, one of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Reve. See *Reeve*.

To **Reveal**, (*Lat.*) to lay open, diſcloſe, or diſcover a Myſtery, or Secret.

Reveiller, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* to awake, the Beat of Drum in a Morning, that ſummons the Soldiers from ther Beds, and is commonly call'd the *Travelly*.

Revels, Sports of Dancing, Maſking, Dice-playing, acting Comedies, of Farces, *&c.* us'd in Prince's Courts, Noble-men's Houſes, or Inns of Court, and commonly perform'd by Night; their Name in *French*, being derived from *Reveiller* to awake.

Maſter of the Revels, an Officer that has the ordering, or chief Command in thoſe Paſtimes; and who in the Inns of Court is ſome young Student choſen for that Purpoſe.

Revel-Rout, a riotous Concourſe or Aſſembly of People.

To **Revel**, to make merry, eſpecially in the Night-time; to riot.

Revelation, a revealing, laying open, or diſcovering.

Revenge, the Act of taking full Satisfaction, for an Affront, or Injury done.

Revenue, the Yearly Profits of Land, Money at Intereſt, or Offices; Income, Rent.

To **Reverberate**, to reflect, ſtrike, or beat back again: Among Chymiſts, it is either to cauſe the Flame of a Wood or Coal-fire to be ſo blown with the Bellows, as that it may be beaten back down on the Metal; or elſe to make the Flame beat back on a Veſſel plac'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, by ſtopping up its Sides cloſe, and fixing a Dome, or arched Cover over it.

Reverberation, the Act of reverberating.

Reverberatory, that ſerves to reverberate.

A **Reverberatory**, a kind of ſtrong Chymical Furnace of two Bricks thickneſs, with an arched Cover on the top, us'd for the calcining of Minerals, diſtilling of acid Spirits, *&c.* by a reverberated Flame.

To **Revere**, to ſtand in Reverence, to honour with awful Reſpect.

Reverence, ſubmiſſive Carriage towards Superiors, or honourable Perſons; alſo a Congee, or Bow in token of Reſpect ſhewn to thoſe we meet, or are acquainted with.

To **Reverence**, to honour, or reſpect.

Reverend, worthy to be rever'd or honour'd; a Title uſually given to Clergy men; as alſo *Right Reverend* to Biſhops, and *Moſt Reverend* to Archbiſhops.

Reverent or **Reverential**, reſpectful, awful.

Reverſe, (in the Art of War) that is on the back, or behind; as *A reverſe View*, *a reverſe commanding Ground*, *a reverſe Battery*, &c.

A **Reverſe**, a back ſtroke in Fencing.

The **Reverſe** of a **Medal** or **Coin**, the oppoſite Side to that, on which the Effigies is ſtampt.

To **Reverſe** to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

Reverſed, repealed, aboliſhed. In *Heraldry*, turned backward, or upſide down; *viz.* 1. when a Man bears in his Eſcutcheon another reverſed; which is peculiar to one that raviſhes a Maid, or Widow, or run's away from his Soveraign's Banner; 2. when a Man's own Eſcutcheon is entirely reverſed, which is due to a Traytor.

Reverſible, that may be reverſed.

Reverſion, a returning or coming back again. In *Rhetorick*, *Reverſio* is the ſame Figure with that which is call'd *Epiſtrephe* in *Greek*.

In Common Law **Reverſion** ſignifies, 1. a Poſſiblity reſerved to a Man's ſelf and his Heirs, to have again Lands or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch Conditions; 2. when the Poſſeſſion and Eſtate, which was parted with for a time, ceaſes, and is determined in the Perſons to whom they were alienated, aſſigned, or granted, and their Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donour, his Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donour, his Heirs or Aſſigns whence it was derived. Alſo the Right a Perſon has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit after another's Deceaſe.

Reverſus Indicus, (*Lat.*) the *Indian* Jugg-fiſh, with reverſed Prickles.

To **Revert**, to return as an Eſtate, or Honour does to the Crown, *&c.*

Revertiary or **Revertry**, and by Contraction, *Veſtry*, the Place where Church-Veſtments are kept.

To **Revictual a Ship**, to furniſh it with freſh Victuals, or Proviſions.

Review, a ſecond looking over, or Re-examination: In Military Affairs, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms to be view'd, in order to know whether they be compleat as to Numbers and well-conditioned.

Bill of Review, (in *Chancery*) a Bill taken out by Licence of that Court, where a Cauſe has been heard, and the Decree ſigned and enrolled; but ſome Error in Law appears upon the Decree, or ſome new Matter is diſcover'd after the making of the ſaid Decree.

To **Revile**, to reproach, to abuſe, to taunt, or rail at.

Reviſal, a ſecond Examination.

Reviſe, (among Printers) a ſecond Proof of a printed Sheet drawn off, to ſee whether the Faults mark'd in the firſt be duly corrected.

Reviſe, to review, to read over a Printer's Reviſe: To *Reviſe a piece of Work*, to look over it again, in order to mend what is amiſs, or make it more correct; to lick it over again.

Reviſer, one that reviſes, or reviews; alſo a certain Officer in the Court of *Rome*.

To **Reviſit**, to give a ſecond Viſit, to viſit again.

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To Revive, to bring to Life again, to recreate, or refresh; to renew, or set on foot again; to come to Life again, to recover; to flourish again.

In *Chymistry*, to Revive, is to restore a Mixt Body that lies disguised by Salts, Sulphurs, or other things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition: Thus *Cinnabar* and the other Preparations of *Mercury*, are revived into Quick-Silver.

Bill of Reviver, (in *Chancery*) is when a Bill has been preferred against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard, or the Decree inrolled, either Party dies; so that this Bill must be brought to revive the Proceedings, and finally determine the Cause.

Reviving, (in a Law-sense) signifies a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

Re-union, the Act of re uniting, rejoyning, or closing together again; the Reconciliation of interrupted Friendship.

To **Re-unite**, to unite, or joyn together again things that were separated, or dismembred; to reconcile those that have been at Variance.

Revocable, that may be revoked, reversed, or repealed.

Revocation, as revoking, or repealing; in a Law-sense, the calling back of a thing granted.

To **Revoke**, to call back again, to repeal a Law, to make void, or destroy an Act or Deed, to take away a Commission or Trust; to renounce an Error.

Revolt, Rebellion, Rising.

To **Revolt**, to rebel, or rise against a Soveraign Prince or State, *&c.* to renounce or forsake ones Religion.

To **Revolve**, to cast about in one's Mind.

Revolution, properly a rolling back, or whirling round; a notable change of Government, or great Turn of Affairs.

In *Astronomy*, **Revolution** is the turning round of any Heavenly Body, till it return to the same Point in which it was, when it first began to move, and so finishes its circular Course: But the *Revolution*, or (as some call it) the *Restitution of Anomaly*, is the return of a Planet, to any one Point of its *Eccentrick*, after it has parted from it.

Mean Revolution of a Planet, (in the *Zodiack*) is the return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet, from any one Point of the Zodiack to the same Point again: And the *True Revolution of a Planet* in the Zodiack, is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any one Point of the said Circle, to the same Point again.

Revulsion, (*i. e.* plucking away, or back) a Term in the Art of Physick, which signifies the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts.

Revulsoria, is when the Course of the Blood, that gushes out of one Part, is turn'd another Way, by the opening of a Vein, in a remote, or convenient Place: Among our Surgeons, this is often call'd *Bleeding for a Revulsion*.

To **Revy**, a Term us'd in a Game at Cards.

Rew, Rank, Row; as *A Rew of Muck*, or *Dung*.

Rewet, the Lock of a Harquebuss, or other Gun.

Rewey, as *Rewy Cloaths*, *i. e.* such as are full of Rews, and unevenly wrought.

Rewish, (*Dutch*) lecherous, a Word apply'd to the Copulation of Doves.

Repneting, an excellent Apple that keeps all the Winter. See *Rennet*.

Rha or **Rha Ponticum**, (*Lat.*) a kind of purging Root of a yellow Colour, and longer than Rhubarb, so call'd from *Rha*, a River of *Pontus* in *Asia*, about which it grows.

Rhabarbarum, Rhubarb, a Root brought from *China*, but taking Name from *Barbary* in *Africa*, where it has grown in abundance: It gently purges Choler and Phlegm, cures the Jaundice, Loosenes of the Belly, Bloody Flux, *&c.*

Rhabdoides, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* a Suture or Seam in the Scull bone, the same with *Sagittal Suture*.

Rhabdology, the Art of counting, or numbering by certain Rods call'd *Napier's Bones*; which See.

Rhabdomancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-saying by a Wand, Rod, or Staff.

Rhabdos, a Rod, or Wand; also a Meteor like a strait Wand.

Rhachis, the Spine, or Chine-bone of the Back.

Rhachisagra, the Gout in that Part.

Rhachitæ or **Rachiæi**, certain Muscles that lie over the Back-bone.

Rhachitis, the Rickets, a Disease in Children, which proceeds from an unequal Nourishment of the Parts of the Body, being accompanied with a Looseness of them, crookedness of Bones, straitness of the Breast, a great swelling Head, Knobs about the Joynts, Weakness, Faintness, a Cough, *&c.*

Rhagades, Chaps or Clefts in the Hands, Feet, Lips, *&c.* Also certain Sores, or little Ulcers in the Fundament, like those which are sometimes occasion'd by great Cold in the Hands.

Rhagion, a small Grape stone, also a little venomous Spider with very short Feet, resembling the Stone of a black Grape.

Rhagoides, the third Coat, or thin Skin, that encompasses the Eye, wherein is the Hole by which we see; it is otherwise call'd the *Uveous Tunicle*.

Rhamnus, the white Bramble call'd Rhamn, or Christ's-thorn; the Rhein-berry Bush.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Buck-thorn, a Shrub, the Berries of which are a strong Purge, and the Syrup much in Use.

Rhandir, a part in the Division of a Country in *Wales*, before the Conquest, that contain'd four *Tenements*; as every *Gavel* comprehended four Rhandix's, every *Township* four Gavels, and every *Mannour* four Townships.

Rhanteres, (in *Anat.*) the inward Corners of the Eyes, from whence the Tears drop.

Rhaphanus. See *Raphanus*.

Rhaphe, a Suture, or Seam of the Scull bone.

Rhaphius, a Beast shap'd like a Wolf, and speckled like a Leopard.

Rhapsody, a Contexture, or a Repitition of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems, which being scatter'd up and down were gather'd together, and digested into Books by *Pisistratus*: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a confused Collection of divers Passages, Notions, *&c.* muster'd up for the composing of some Work; also for a tedious impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to little or no purpose.

Rhegma or **Rhexis**, that which is broken, a Rupture or Breaking: In *Surgery*, the breaking, or bursting of any Part as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, the Eye, *&c.*

Rhetorical, belonging to Rhetorick, eloquent, well-spoken.

† To **Rhetoricate**, to use Rhetorical Figures, to play the Rhetorician, to speak like an Orator.

Rhetorications, turns of Rhetorick, unsound or empty Reasonings.

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Rhetorician, one skill'd in, or a Professour of Rhetorick; a Rhetorick-Master, an Orator.

Rhetorick, the Art of speaking well and eloquently; a Science that teaches to find out things most proper to perswade.

Rheuma, Rheum, a flowing down of Humours from the Head upon the lower Parts.

Rheumatick, troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, a wandring Pain in the Body, often accompany'd with a small Feaver, Swelling, Inflammation, *&c.*

Rheris. See *Rhegma.*

Rhine-Grave, a Title belonging to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* in *Germany*; like those of *Landtgrave* and *Burgrave*, with which the Emperour formerly sent his Judges or Governours into the Provinces, who in Process of Time became absolute Proprietors of them, and Soveraign Princes.

Rhine-Land Rod, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot us'd in Fortification by *Dutch* Engineers.

Rhinenchytes, *(Gr.)* a small Syringe to squirt Medicinal Liquors into the Nostrils.

Rhinoceros, a huge wild Beast, so called from the Horn that shoots out of its Nose or Snout: Its Skin is full of Wrinkles like the Elephant's, with deep Furrows, and so hard that it cannot be pierc'd with a Sword. Also a Bird bigger than an Eagle, call'd *The horned Pie of Ethiopia.* Also the Horned-nosed Chafer, an Insect of the Beetle-kind.

Rhizagra, a Surgeon's Instrument to draw out a Splinter, Bone, or Tooth.

Rhizotomum, a Medicine that roots out a Disease.

Rhodeleum. Oil of Roses.

Rhoeo Radix, Rose-wort, a kind of Herb.

Rhodinum, Rose-Vinegar, or any Composition made of Roses.

Rhodites, a precious Stone of a Rose-colour: also Wine with Roses infus'd.

Rhodium Lignum, a sort of Wood that smells like Roses, growing in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and in the Canary Islands.

Rhododaphne, a Shrub, having a Flower like a Rose; and a Leaf like the Laurel, or Bay Leaf.

Rhododendros or Rhododendron, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond-Tree, but greater, otherwise call'd *Oleander*, or Rose-bay. Also a Plant in *Switzerland*, that grows to a Man's Height, with Purple Flowers like Roses; the same as *Rhodo daphne.*

Rhodomel, Honey of Roses.

Rhodon, the Rose, a Flower.

Rhodora, an Herb that bears a Leaf like a Nettle, and a Flower like a Rose.

Rhodosaccharum, Sugar of Roses.

Rhodostagma, Rose-water.

Rhoe. See *Rhus.*

Rhoeas, a red Poppey, a sort of Flower.

Rhomboidal, belonging to a *Rhomboides.*

Rhomboides, a kind of Muscle-fish: In *Geometry*, a Quadrilateral, or four-sided Figure, that has only its opposite Sides and Angles equal.

In *Anatomy*, Rhomboides, is a pair of Muscles of the Shoulder Blade, so nam'd from its Figure: They arise from the two lowermost *Vertebræ* of the Neck, as also from the four upper Spinal Processes of the *Vertebraes* of the Back, and go as far as the Basis, or Root of the Shoulder-blade; which they move backward, and obliquely upward.

Rhombus, a Fish call'd a Turbot, Bret-cock, or Birt; also a Spinning wheel, Reel, or Whirl; also the Rhumbs, or Points of the Mariners Compass. In *Geometry*, a four square Figure, having all its Sides equal, and its opposite Angles also equal; two of them being Acute, and the other two Obtuse; it is commonly call'd a Diamond-cut, like the Glass of old Windows. *Rhombus* is also a Surgeon's Bandage, resembling that Figure.

Rhonchus, a snorting, or snoring; also a sneering at, or mocking; a Scoff, Flout or Jeer.

Rhopalon, the Water lilly, a Flower so call'd from its Root's being like a Club.

Rhubarb, the Root of a certain Plant. See *Rhabarbarum.*

Rhumbs. See *Rumbs.*

Rhus, a bushy Shrub call'd Sumach, Leather-Sumach, or Currier's-Sumach, with the Leaves of which, Hides are dressed and tanned; it grows in *Spain*, and elsewhere.

Rhyas, a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual watering, or weeping: It is occasion'd by a consuming of the *Caruncle*, or small piece of Flesh in the great Corner of the Eye, so that it can no longer hold its Liquor.

Rhyme, Meeter or Verse. See *Rime.*

Rhyptica, scouring Medicines, that serve to cleanse away Filth.

Rhythmical, belonging to, or made in Rhyme.

Rhythmus, Rhyme, or Meeter, Number, or Harmony in speaking. Among Physicians, it is taken for a certain Proportion of Pulses, Time, Life, Age, *&c.*

Rhytidosis, a Wrinkling, of any Part of the Body.

Rial. See *Ryal.*

Rialto, the Name of a stately Marble Bridge, in the City of *Venice*, where the Merchants meet, as in our Royal Exchange.

Rib, a Side bone of the Body: In *Archery*, a hard Goose quill, that lies between the Feathers.

Ribbs of a Ship, are the Timbers of the Futtocks, when the Planks are off; so call'd in general, because they are bending like the Ribbs of a Carcass: So that if a Ship by lying aboard another, in a Sea gate, or Wave, have thereby any of those Timbers broken, the usual Phrase is, *That she has some of her Ribbs broken.*

Ribbs of the Parrels, certain little long pieces of Wood, which are made with Holes like the Comb under the Beak-head, and belong to the Parrels of the Yards.

To Rib-roast, to beat or bang one soundly.

Ribaldry, or Ribaudry, *(Fr.)* Whoredom, Whoring, Debauchery, lewd or licentious Talking.

Riband, (in old Statutes) a Vagabond, a luxurious Spend thrift; a Whoremonger, or Leacher, a Person given to all manner of Lewdness.

Ribbon, a narrow piece of Silk, *&c.* In *Heraldry*, the eighth Part of a Bend, which is born a little cut off from the Out-lines of the Escutcheon: Thus *He bears Or a Ribbon Gules.*

Ribes, *(Lat.)* the Curran-bush, Bastard Currans, or Common Ribes.

Ribibble, (old Word) a Cittern, or Fibble.

Ribolla, a kind of strong Wine so call'd.

Ric, a *Saxon* Word, signifying a Kingdom. Among Falconers, a Disease in a Hawk's Head that causes it to swell.

Rica, *(Lat.)* a kind of Vail, with which the *Roman* Ladies us'd to cover their Faces.

Rice, a sort of Pulse, or Grain, much us'd in *Turkey*, and other Eastern Countries: The *Chine-*

ſes make a kind of Wine of it, coloured, and taſting much like Sack: Among Country Husbandmen *Rice* is taken for the Shrouds, or Tops of Trees, the Fellings of Coppices or Underwood.

Rich, that has great Incomes, abounding with, plentiful, very precious, noble.

Richard, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying powerful Diſpoſition: Of this Name there were three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

Riches, vaſt, or great Eſtate, Wealth: Alſo a Term in Hunting, for a Company of Martens or Sables.

Ricinus, (*Lat.*) the Wood-teek or Dogs-teek, an Inſect that annoys Dogs, Sheep, *&c.* alſo a kind of Vermin, that gets under a Man's Skin: Alſo an Herb in *Egypt*, otherwiſe call'd *Palma Chriſti*, the Seed of which reſembles a Teek.

Rick or Reek, a Heap of Corn or Hay.

Rickets, a Diſeaſe very rife among Children in *England*. See *Rachitis*.

To Rid, to free from, or diſengage.

Riddance, ridding or clearing; Diſpatch.

Ridder. See *Rudder*.

Ridder-Roll. See *Roll*.

Riddle, a hard Queſtion, a dark Saying; alſo a kind of Sieve, to riddle or ſift Coals.

Ride of Hazle, or other Wood, a whole plump of Sprigs growing out of the ſame Root.

To Ride, to go on Horſe-back, or in a Coach, Waggon, Cart, *&c.* to manage a Horſe.

In Sea Affairs, a Ship Rides, when ſhe is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors that ſhe does not drive away by the Tide or Wind: But a Ship is ſaid *To ride well*, when ſhe is made faſt to her Anchors in a good Road, and does not ſtrain or ſtretch her Anchors over hard: Alſo when the Ship is ſo built, that in Riding ſhe does not over-beat her ſelf into a Head-Sea, as, that the Waves over-rake or waſh her over from Stem to Stern.

To Ride a-croſs, is to ride with the Main-yards and Fore-yards hoiſed up to the Hounds; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To Ride a-peek, to ride with one end of the Yards peeked up, and the other end hanging down: Alſo when a Ship in weighing Anchor, is brought directly over it, 'tis termed *Riding a-peek*.

To Ride a-ſhot, or by a ſhot, is when a Ship rides with two Cables ſpliced or faſten'd together, that it may be double in Length, which is called *A Shot*.

To Ride a-thwart, to ride with the Ship's Side on the Tide.

To Ride betwixt Wind and Tide, is when the Wind has equal Force over her one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To Ride Hawſe-full, is when the Ship in ſtreſs of Weather, falls ſo deep into the Sea with her Head, that the Water breaks in to her Hawſes.

To Ride Portoiſe is when the Yards are down *a Port laſt*, or ſtruck upon the Deck.

To Ride Wind-road, is when the Wind has more Power over a Ship in her Riding than the Tide has.

Rideau, (*Fr.*) a Curtain, a Bed-Curtain. In *Fortification*, a Ditch, the Earth whereof is raiſed on its Side: Alſo a ſmall riſing Ground that runs along a Plain, and ſometimes almoſt parallel to the Front of the Place, to which it is very prejudicial; as being a Work ready thrown up by Nature, to cover the Beſiegers, and ſecure their Approach.

Riders, (in Sea-Affairs) great pieces of Timber, ſome in the Hold, and others Aloft, bolted upon the other Timbers to ſtrengthen them, when the Ship is but weakly built.

Ridge, the top of a Hill, Houſe, *&c.* the upper Edge of a Bank or Riſing-Ground; a Globe of Land between two Furrows. In *Architecture*, *Ridges* are the ſpaces between the Channels of Tiles or of Stone wrought.

Ridge-Band, that part of a Draught-Horſe-Harneſs, which runs over a-croſs his Back.

Ridged, raiſed, that has many Ridges and Channels.

Ridgeling or Ridgel, the Male of any Beaſt that has been but half gelt.

Ridicule, (*Lat.*) that which is ridiculous; as *To turn into ridicule*, *i. e.* to turn off with a Droll, to make Sport with.

To Ridicule, to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

Ridiculous, fit to be laughed at; impertinent, foppiſh.

Riding, a Diviſion of *York*-ſhire, of which there are three; *viz.* The *Eaſt-riding*, *Weſt-riding*, and *North-riding*.

Riding-Clerk, one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery, who in his turn for one Year, keeps the Controllment Books of all Grants that paſs the Great Seal.

Riens arrears, (*Fr.*) Law-Phraſe, a kind of Plea, put in to an Action of Debt upon Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges, *There is nothing in Arrear*.

Riens deins le Gard, was a Challenge to a Jury or Inqueſt of *Lenton*, for that four ſufficient Men, *&c.* were not impanelled; but it is repeal'd by Stat 7. *H.* 7.

Riens paſſe per le fait, is the Form of an Exception taken to an Action in ſome Caſes.

Riens per Diſcent, a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is ſued for a Debt of his Anceſtour, and he has not *Aſſets* in his Hand, nor any Lands liable to be extended.

Rier-County. See *Rere County*.

Rife, frequent, common; as *The Small Pox is very rife this Year*.

To Rifle, to pillage, rob, or take away by Force.

Rifletum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coppice or Thicket; a Place full of Buſhes or Thorns.

Rifling or Rafling, a particular Way of Chaffering, when a Company of Men ſtake down a piece of Money againſt a Commodity, and he that throws moſt upon the Dice takes it.

Rift, Cleft, or Chink.

Rifts, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when Corruption is lodg'd in the Palate of the Mouth.

Rig, a Horſe that has had one of his Stones cut, and yet has got a Colt; alſo a ramping, or wanton Girl.

To Rig a Ship, to fit out a Ship, to furniſh her with Tackling; as Cordage, Ropes, *&c.*

A Ship is ſaid in general, *To be well rigged*, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in proportion to her Burden; as alſo when her Univerſal Ropes, as the two Main Shrowds, Tackles, Crow-feet, *&c.* are put up: A Ship is alſo ſaid *To be over-rigged*, when her Ropes are too big for her; which is a great Prejudice to her Sailing, and is apt to make her *Heel*, or lie on one Side.

Rigging, all Ropes whatever that belong to any part of a Ship; eſpecially thoſe which are peculiar to the Maſts and Yards.

Right, Juſtice, Equity, Reaſon; Authority, Power, Prerogative or Privilege: In a Law, ſenſe,

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ſenſe, any Title or Claim, by Virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

Right, ſtrait, honeſt or juſt, true, proper, natural, perfect.

Right Angle, (in *Geom.*) is when one of its Legs ſtands exactly upright, or perpendicularly on the other, and inclines or leans no more one way than it does the other. See *Angle*.

Right-angled Figure, a Figure whoſe Sides are at Right Angles, or ſtand perpendicularly one on another.

Right-angled Triangle, is that which has one Right Angle.

Right Aſcenſion and Deſcenſion, Terms in *Aſtronomy*. See *Aſcenſion* and *Deſcenſion*.

Right Attack. See *Attack*.

Right Cone. See *Cone*.

Right Line, a Line that lies equally between its Points without turning or bending any way, and conſequently the ſhorteſt.

Right Muſcles. See *Recti & Rectus*.

Right Sailing, is when a Voyage is perform'd on ſome one of the four Cardinal Points.

Right-Sine, the ſame as *Sine*; which See.

Right Sphere See *Sphere*.

Right the Helm, a Sea-Phraſe, us'd when the Steerſman is bid to keep the Helm even with the middle of the Ship.

To **Right one**, to do him Right, or Juſtice.

Righteous, Juſt, Upright; Equitable, Reaſonable.

Rightful, that is grounded on juſt Right, lawful.

Rigid, exact in the obſerving of Rules and Diſcipline; ſevere, ſtrict, ſtiff, ſtern.

Rigidity, Severity, Strictneſs, Sternneſs.

Riglet, (among Printers) a ſmall Rule, that ſerves for the dividing of Chapters, &c.

Rigols a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument by ſome ſuppoſ'd to be the ſame with *Clarichord* or *Clavichord*.

Rigor, (*Lat.*) a great ſtiff Cold, Roughneſs, Stiffneſs, Rigour, Extremity: Among *Phyſicians* it is taken for a ſhaking of the Skin and Muſcles of the whole Body, accompany'd with Chilneſs, the cold Fit of an Ague, &c.

Rigour, Severity of Manners and Diſpoſition, Harſhneſs, Sternneſs, Cruelty, utmoſt Extremity.

Rigorous full of Rigour, over harſh.

† **Rill** a Rivulet, or little Brook.

Rim, the Border, or Edge of any thing: In a Watch or Clock, it is the circular part of its Ballance.

Rima a Rift, Cleft, or Chap in Wood or Stone, where it is not cloſe joyned a Chink, or Cranny: In *Surgery*, a Fiſſure, or cleft of a Bone.

Rime, a falling Miſt that diſſolves by Degrees.

Rime or **Rhyme**, the likeneſs of Sound at the end of Words; as *Time*, *Chime*, &c. alſo a mean kind of Riming Verſe, made by ſome unskilful Perſon.

Rime-Doggerel, paltry, pitiful Rimes.

Rimy, hazy, foggy; in ſpeaking of the Weather.

Ring, an Ornament for the Finger.

Ring of an Anchor, that part to which the Cable is faſten'd.

There are alſo four **Rings**, or Circles of Metal, about a great Gun, viz. the Baſe-ring, Reenforced Ring, Trunnion-ring, Cornice-ring, and Muzzle-ring; which ſee in their proper Places.

Ring of Saturn, a ſolid Circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an Artificial Globe; which entirely encompaſſes that Planet, but does not touch it in any Part. 'Tis this Ring, and its different Poſitions in reſpect of the Sun and of the Beholder's Eye, that occaſions all the various Appearances of *Saturn*, with his *Anſæ* or Handles, (as ſome *Aſtronomers* call them) or with none, with broad or narrow ones, &c.

Ring-Bolts, (in a Ship) certain Iron-Pins, which ſerve for the bringing to of the Planks, and thoſe Parts, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are faſten'd.

Ring-Dove, a kind of Wood Pigeon; a Bird.

Ring-Head, an Engine to ſtretch Woollen Cloath.

Ring-Leader, the Head, or chief Abettor of a Faction or Party.

Ring-ſtraked, marked with Streaks; a Word us'd *Gen. 30. 39.*

Ring-tail, a kind of Puttock or Kite, having whitiſh Feathers about the Tail.

Ring-Walk, a round Walk made by Hunters.

Ring-Worm or **Tetter**, an impure Humour that removes from one Part to another, with Redneſs and Itching.

To **Rinſe**, to waſh lightly, to waſh the Soap out of Linnen, after the firſt Lather; to waſh, or cleanſe a Drinking glaſs, &c.

Riot, Exceſs, Luxury, Debauchery, Revel-rout, Tumult, Rabble: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies the forcible doing of an unlawful Act, by three or more Perſons aſſembled together for that Purpoſe.

Riotous, given to Luxury, lewd, diſorderly; that commits a Riot, tumultuous.

Riotouſneſs, riotous or extravagant Proceeding, irregular courſe of Life.

Ripariæ, (in old *Latin* Records) any Waters either Salt or Freſh that run between Banks.

Ripator or **Riparius**, a Ripper or Fiſherman.

Ripiers, Men that bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſts to the inner parts of the Land; ſo nam'd from the *Latin* Word *Ripa* a Bank or Shore, or from the Engliſh *Ripp*, a kind of Basket or Frail for the carrying of Fiſh, &c. Theſe Fiſher-men are otherwiſe call'd *Tranters*.

To **Ripple Flax**, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Veſſels.

Riſagallum, (*Lat.*) white Arſenick or Ratsbane.

Riſe, the Head, or Spring of a River; Occaſion or Cauſe, Preferment.

To **Riſe** to Spring up to proceed or come from, to get up from Bed or from one's Seat.

To **Riſe the Tacks** (in Sea-Language) is to ſlacken the Ropes call'd Tacks.

Riſible, capable of laughing.

Riſing of the Sun or **Stars**, is their appearing above the Horizon.

Riſing-Anvil See *Anvil*.

Riſing-Timbers, (in Sea-Affairs) the Hooks plac'd on the Keel of a Ship, ſo call'd becauſe according to their riſing by Degrees, ſo her *Rake* and *Run* likewiſe riſe from the flat Floor.

Riſing, a Country-Word for Barm or Yeſt.

Riſings, (in a Ship) thoſe thick Planks which go before and behind on both Sides, under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the ſecond Deck, to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck; ſo that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them at both Ends by the Ship's Side.

Riſk, Hazard, Venture, Peril, Danger.

Riſſole,

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Riſſole, (*Fr.*) a ſort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breaſts, Calves Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, *&c* and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. *Riſſoles* for Days of Abſtinence are made of a delicious Fiſh farce, or elſe with white Muſhrooms and Spinage.

Riſus Sardonius, a forced Laughter; alſo a kind of convulſive Grinning, caus'd by a Contraction, or drawing together of the Muſcles on both Sides of the Mouth.

Rite, an Order or Rule, to be obſerved on ſolemn Occaſions; a Church Ceremony.

Ritornello, (*Ital.*) the repeating of a Couplet of Verſes at the end of a Stanza, or Staff; or of ſix Notes at the end of a Song.

Ritual, a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church; eſpecially of the *Roman* or *Greek*.

Ritualiſt, one that ſtickles, or ſtands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in religious Worſhip.

Rivage, (*Fr.*) Bank, Shore, or Water-ſide: Alſo a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in ſome Rivers, for the Paſſage of Boats, or Veſſels.

Rival, (*Lat.*) one that ſtands in Competition with another, eſpecially in Love-Affairs, one that courts the ſame Miſtreſs: The Word properly ſignifies one that has Water from the ſame River with another.

To **Rive**, to cleave aſunder, or in Pieces.

River, (in *Geog.*) a great Quantity of Water, continually running from its Source, or Spring head till it falls into the Sea.

Rivulet, a little River, or Brook, a ſmall Current of Water which ariſes for the moſt part from Springs; but its Courſe is not very long, and its Bed is ſtrait and ſhallow.

Rix-Dollar, a *German* Coin worth four Shillings, five Pence and three Farthings of our *Engliſh* Money.

Roach or **Roche**, a ſort of Fiſh.

Road, a High way to travel in; and an open Place near the Land, for Ships to ride at Anchor in: *A good Road* is a Place where neither the Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

Roader, a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **Roam about**, to rove, range, or ramble up and down.

Roan, a ſort of Colour; as *A roan Horſe*, *i. e.* a Horſe of a bay, black, or ſorrel Colour intermixt all over with gray or white Hairs.

To **Roar** to cry out like a Lion; to make a Noiſe as the Sea does; to cry out hideouſly.

Rob. See *Apochyliſma*.

Robbery, (according to the Law-Definition) is a felonious taking away of another Man's Goods openly againſt his Will, and putting him in Bodily Fear: This Offence was at firſt ſo call'd, either becauſe the true Man was depriv'd of ſome of his Robes or Garments, or becauſe his Money, or Goods were taken out of ſome Part of his Robe about his Perſon.

Robbins, in Sea-affairs) certain ſmall Ropes that are reeved, or put thro' the Eye-let holes of the Sail, under the Head ropes and ſerve to make faſt, or tie the Sails to the Yards.

Robe, a long Veſt or Gown that covers the whole Body; whence Divines and Lawyers are uſually ſtyl'd *Men of the Long Robe*.

Robertſmen or **Robertſmen**, a ſort of mighty Thieves, mention'd in ſeveral old Statutes, and ſaid to take Name from *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber on the Borders of *England* and *Scotland*, in the time of King *Richard* I.

Robert, a proper Name of Men, which in the *German* Tongue, ſignifies famous in Counſel: There were of this Name one Emperour of *Germany*, one King of *France*, and four Kings of *Scotland*.

Robert-Sauce, (in *Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Onions, Muſtard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

Robins. See *Robbins*.

Roborantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſtrengthen and Comfort the Heart.

Robuſt, ſtrong like Oak, ſtrong-limbed, luſty, hardy, ſturdy.

Rocambole, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſmall mild Garlick, of the bigneſs of a Shallot, otherwiſe call'd *Spaniſh Garlick*.

Roche, an old Word for a Rock.

Roche Allum, a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality found in the Veins of the Earth, in many Places of *Europe*

Rochet, a kind of Surplice, or Ornament worn by Biſhops, *&c.* alſo the Roach fiſh.

Rock, a Maſs of Stone rooted in the Ground: Alſo an Inſtrument us'd in ſome Parts for the ſpinning of Flax or Hemp.

Rockadillio, a kind of Sweet-meat made in *Spain*, and ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling a Rock.

Rocket, a Creature in *America*, whoſe Skin is of the Colour of a faded Leaf marked with yellow or blewiſh Spots: They leap up and down continually, and take great Delight in looking upon Men. Alſo a Sallet-herb much of the ſame Nature as Creſſes: Alſo a ſort of Fire-work, that runs up very high into the Air.

Rod, a Wand, or ſmall Stick: Alſo a Land-Meaſure of 16 Foot and a half, and in *Staffordſhire* of 20 Foot; the ſame as *Perch* and *Pole*; which See. This muſt always be diſtinguiſhed from *Road*, which is a ſquare Meaſure containing the fourth part of an Acre.

Rod-Knights or **Rad-Knights**, (*Sax.*) were certain Servitours that held Land by ſerving their Lord on Horſe back.

Rod-Net, a kind of Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood cocks in.

Rodge, a ſort of Water-fowl ſomewhat like a Duck, but of a leſſer Size.

Rodolphus. See *Ralph*.

Rhodomontado, (*Ital.*) a vain-glorious bragging, or boaſting; from *Rhodomonte*, the vapouring Hector in the Poem call'd *Orlando furioſo*.

Roundellus, (in old *Latin* Records,) a Roundle, an old Riding-cloak.

Roe, a kind of Deer; alſo the Milt of a Fiſh.

Rogatio, (*Lat.*) a Queſtion, a Demand; a Deſire, or Requeſt: Whence *Rogatio Legis*, among the *Romans*, was the propoſing of a Law to the People, for their Approbation.

Rogation-Week, the next Week but one before *Whitſunday*: ſo call'd from the Duty of making Supplications and Faſting, enjoyn'd at that time by the Church as a Preparative to the Feſtival of *Chriſt's Aſcenſion*. It is alſo call'd *Gang-week*, and by ſome *Graſs-week*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Roger, a proper Name of Men from the High-*Dutch* Word *Ruger*, *i. e.* Reſt, or Quiet; or from *Redgar*, *i. e.* ſtrong Counſel.

Rogue, Villain, Knave, Cheat: alſo an idle ſturdy Beggar, that wanders up and down from Place to Place, without a Licence. It is alſo

ſome

ſometimes us'd in a familiar Way, for a Word of Kindneſs, as *He or She is a pretty Rogue.*

Roguery, Villany, Malice, Knavery; alſo Rallery, Drolling, or Banter.

Roguiſh, wicked, malicious, knaviſh; pleaſant, wanton.

Rohob. See *Apocryliſma.*

To **Roiſt**, to ſwagger, boaſt, or vaunt.

Roke, as *To make one's ſelf all in a Roke, i. e.* to put one's ſelf into a great Sweat.

Roll, a Bundle of any thing rolled up; a ſtrickle to ſtrike a Meaſure even, a Book-binder's Tool to gild the Edges of a Cover, *&c.* Alſo a Liſt of the Names of the Inhabitants of a Pariſh, which Collectors carry about for the gathering of publick Duties and Taxes,

Among Lawyers, **Roll** is taken for a Sheet of Paper or Skin of Parchment, which may be turned or wound up in Shape of a Pipe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts in the Exchequer; as the great Wardrobe-Roll, the Cofferer's Roll, the Subſidy-Roll, *&c.*

Roll of a Court, the Court Roll in a Mannour in which the Names, Rents and Services of the Tenants are copied and inrolled.

Roll of Parchment, (in Merchandize) is the Quantity of ſixty Skins.

Roll or Rowle, (in a Ship) round piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-ſtaff is let; being made to turn about, that it may carry over the Whip the eaſier from Side to Side.

Ridder-Roll, a Schedule, or ſmall Piece of Parchment added to ſome Part of a Roll, or Record.

The Rolls or the Office of the Rolls, (in *Chancery-Lane*) an Houſe firſt built by King *Henry* III. for Converted *Jews*, and call'd *Domus Converſorum*; but King *Edward* III. having expell'd them for their Lewdneſs, caus'd the Place to be ſet a part for keeping the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the Maſter of which is the Second in Chancery, and ſits as Judge in the Abſence of the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper. See *Maſter of the Rolls.*

Rolls of Parliament, the Manuſcript Regiſters, or Rolls of the Proceedings of our old Parliaments: For before the Invention of the Art of Printing, all Statutes were engroſs'd on Parchment, and publickly proclaim'd in every County; which Cuſtom continu'd till the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

Roll-rich Stones, certain huge Stones in the Weſtern Part of *Oxford*-ſhire ſet in a Circle; which ſome have thought to be the Monuments of a ſignal Victory, others a Burying-Place, and others a Place for the Coronation of the *Daniſh* Kings.

Roller, a Swathing-band for young Children; alſo a round piece of Wood to remove great Stones or Timber with a Leaver; alſo an Inſtrument to roll Barly, or other Grain.

Rolling-Preſs, a ſort of Preſs to print Pictures engrav'd on Copper-plates, Callicoes, *&c.*

Roman, belonging to the City, People, or Church of *Rome.*

Roman Beam, a ſort of Ballance, otherwiſe call'd a *Stelleer*, conſiſting of an Iron-beam with Notches, a Hook at one end, and a Poiſe of Lead; it is much us'd by Butchers and others that keep Markets.

Roman Catholicks, Papiſts that follow the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *Rome*; ſo call'd from their pretending to be the only true Members of the Catholick, or Univerſal Church.

Roman Letter, a particular Character us'd in Writing and Printing.

Engliſh Roman, a ſort of large Printing Letter.

Roman Indiction, a Circle, or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which ſpace of Time, the *Romans* us'd to exact ſeveral ſorts of Tributes of the conquer'd Nations; ſo that at the end of the firſt five Years, Gold was demanded in token of the *Roman* Dominion; the next five Years, Silver for the Soldiers Pay; the laſt five Years, Braſs and Iron for other Uſes. See *Indiction* and *Cycle of Indiction.*

Roman Order of Architecture, is the ſame as the Compoſite, being made up of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Orders, but ſet off with more Ornaments than either: It was invented by the *Romans* under *Auguſtus*, and ſet above all the others, to ſhew (as ſome ſay) that they were Lords over all other Nations.

Romance, a feigned Story about amorous Adventures, or Warlike Atchievements expreſs'd in fine Language; alſo a Tale of a Tub, a meer Fiction, or Lye.

To **Romance**, to tell a magnificent Lye, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

Romancer, a Teller of Lies, Tales, or falſe Stories.

Romanciſt, a Writer of Romances.

Romaniſt, one that belongs to the Church of *Rome*, a *Roman* Catholick, or Papiſt.

To **Romanize**, to bring over to the *Roman* Cuſtoms, or Faſhions; as *He has Romaniz'd his Grecian Ladies.*

Romantick, belonging to, or that ſavours of a Romance; fabulous, feigned.

Rome, the chief City of *Italy*, heretofore the Seat of the *Roman* Empire, and now of the Popes.

Rome-ſcot, or **Rome-ſcot**, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute formerly paid to *Rome*, and commonly call'd *Peter-pence*; which See.

Romiſh, belonging to the Church of *Rome.*

Rompee, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* broken, a Term us'd among Heralds, when a Chevron is drawn in an Eſcutcheon, broken, or with an opening in the middle; as *He bears a Chevron Rompee between three Mullets.*

Rondel, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* a round Tower ſometimes raiſed at the Foot of the Baſtions.

Rood, the fourth Part of an Acre, containing forty Square Perches or Poles; alſo an old Word for a Croſs.

Rood-Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was plac'd, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint; which Shrine was uſually ſet up juſt over the Paſſage out of the Body of the Church into the Chancel.

Roof, the top of a Houſe, or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

Roof-Tiles, or **Creſt-Tiles**, Tiles made on purpoſe to be laid on the Roof, or Ridge of a Houſe.

Roof-Trees, or **Ruff-Trees**, (in a Ship) thoſe Timbers which go from the Half deck, to the Fore caſtle; ſerving to beat up the Gratings and Ledges where the Nettings are faſten'd: That piece of Timber is alſo call'd a *Roof Tree*, which is us'd upon occaſion, to be ſet over the Half-deck; for Nettings, Sails, or Pieces of Canvas to be laid over it.

Rook, a Bird that preys upon Carrion, *&c.* whence the Word is figuratively taken for a notorious Cheat, or ſharping Fellow.

Roomer, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be roomer*, when ſhe has more room, or is larger than ordinary.

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Root, that part of a Tree, or Herb, which grows downwards; the Principle, Riſe, or Beginning of a Thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original Word. In *Mathematicks*, it is a Number, or Quantity conſider'd in Order to be multiply'd once, or more times by it ſelf to make Products call'd *Powers*.

Square-Root, is a Quantity or Number, which being multiply'd once by it ſelf, produces the Power call'd a Square; ſo 4 is the Square-root of 16.

Cube-Root, or **Cubick-Root**, is ſo termed with reſpect to a triple Multiplication of it ſelf to make a Cube: Thus 4 is the Cubic Root of 64, and ſo onward to the *Biquadratick Root*, *Surſolid Root*, &c.

Roobe, or **Arrobas**, a Foreign Weight of 10, 20, 25, 30, and 40 Pounds.

Rope of Pleaſure, a Rope of maſſy Gold made by the ancient Inhabitants of *Peru* in *America*, which is ſaid to have been of ſo prodigious a Thickneſs and Length, that 600 luſty Men were not able to lift it up from the Ground; but it was caſt into a Lake, leſt the *Spaniards* ſhould get Poſſeſſion of it.

Ropes of a Ship, are in general all her Cordage; but the following are more particularly ſo call'd, *viz.* the *Boat-rope*, *Bolt-rope*, *Breſt rope*, *Bucket rope*, *Buoy rope*, *Gueſt-rope*, *Guy-rope*, *Keel-rope*, *Paſſaredo rope*, *Preventer-rope*, *Rudder-rope*, and *Top-rope*; all which ſee in their proper Places.

Rope-yarns, the Yarns of any Rope untwiſted, but moſt commonly made of the ends of Cables half worn out. They are taken to ſerve, or wind about ſmall Ropes, to make Sinnet, Mats, Caburns, &c. as alſo to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms, and for ſeveral other Uſes.

Ropy, clammy, or ſlimy.

Roxid, (*Lat.*) dewy, moiſt; as *A roxid Cloud*.

Roxiferus Ductus. See *Ductus Roxiferus*.

Ros, Dew that falls on the Ground: Among the ancient Phyſicians, it is taken for a kind of Moiſture, whereby all the Parts of a Living-creature are nouriſhed, and which is found as it were a Dew ſprinkled on them.

Ros Vitrioli, (according to *Angelus Sala*) the firſt Phlegm, or Water, that is diſtilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariæ*.

Roſa, the Roſe, a Flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; alſo a Diſeaſe the ſame with *Erysipelas*, or St. *Anthony's Fire*. Alſo a kind of Comet. See *Diſceus*.

Roſa Solis, a kind of Herb; alſo a pleaſant Liquor made of Brandy, Sugar, Cinnamon and other Ingredients agreable to the Taſte, and comfortable to the Heart.

Roſary, a Maſs with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*; alſo a pair of Beads call'd Fifteens, containing 15 *Paternoſters* and 150 *Ave-Maries*; both much in uſe among the Confraternity of the Roſary founded by St *Dominick*.

Roſatum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of Roſes infuſed.

Roſe, a well known ſweet-ſcented Flower, much us'd in Phyſick for cooling and comforting the principal Parts of the Body: Alſo a proper Name of ſeveral Women.

The Golden Roſe, a Roſe which the Pope uſually bleſſes at Maſs upon a Sunday in Lent, which is afterwards carry'd in Proceſſion, and convey'd as a Preſent to ſome Soveraign Prince.

Roſe-Copper. See *Copper*.

Roſe-Noble, an *Engliſh* Coin valu'd at 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

Roſe-Ryal, an ancient Gold coin worth one Pound and Ten Shillings.

Roſe-Wood, a kind of Shrub.

Roſe-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Roſemary, a well known moſt fragrant and wholeſome Plant; the Flowers of which are more eſpecially good for the Head and Brain.

Roſetum, (*Lat.*) a Garden of Roſes, or a Place planted with Roſes: In our ancient Deeds, a low watery Place full of Reeds and Rushes; alſo Thatch made of Reeds for the covering of Houſes.

Roſin, an Oily Juice, or Moiſture that runs out of ſome Trees, particularly the Turpentine-tree, Pine, Firr, &c.

Roſin of Amber, a kind of Subſtance that ariſes from the Tincture of Amber diſtilled, and ſticks to the bottom of the Veſſel.

Roſin of Jalap. See *Jalap* and *Roſine*.

Roſined, rubbed, or done over with Roſin.

Roſtra, (*Lat.*) a Place adorned with the Prows of Ships taken by the *Romans*, from the *Antiates* where Orations were uſually made to the People.

Roſtra Leporina. See *Labia Leporina*.

Roſtriformis Proceſſus (in *Anat.*) a Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade, and of the lower Jaw-bone. See *Coracoides* and *Corone*.

Roſtrum, the Beak or Bill of a Bird, the Snout of a Beaſt, or Fiſh; the Beak, or Prow of a Ship: Among Chymiſts, the Noſe of an Alembick, or Still, the Pipe that conveys Liquor diſtilling into Receiver.

Rota, a Wheel; alſo the Name of the firſt Juriſdiction of the Court of *Rome*.

Rota Ariſtotelica, (*i. e Ariſtotle's* Wheel) a Wheel conſider'd as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution: ſo that then its Center will have deſcrib'd a Line equal to that of the Wheel's Circumference.

Rotation, a wheeling, or moving about like a Wheel.

Rotator Femoris Extrorſum. See *Obturator Externus*.

Rotator Major et Minor, two Proceſſes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Trochanteres*; in which the Tendons of many Muſcles are terminated.

Rote, as *To ſay a Leſſon by rote*, *i. e.* to ſay it as roundly, as the Wheel turns in its Rote, or Track.

Rother-Beaſts, a Word us'd in old Statutes, and ſtill in the Northern Parts of *England* for horned Beaſts; as Cows, Oxen, Steers, Heifers, &c. whence *Roſoth*, or *Rotherſoil* is taken in *Hereford*-ſhire for the Soil or dung of ſuch Cattel.

Rottello, (*Ital.*) a Weight us'd at *Aleppo*, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* the Rottello of 720 *Aleppo* Drams equal to 4 Pounds 14 Ounces and 12 Drams, the Rottello of 700 Drams 4 *l.* 12. *ou.* 11 *dr.* and that of 680 Drams, or 4 *l.* 10 *ou.* 10 *dr.*

Rotula, a little Wheel, a Roll, or Bill: In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone, or round broad Bone of the Knee.

Rotuli Placitorum, (in ancient Writers) Court-Rolls, or Records upon Roll, the Regiſter of Trials, Judgment, and Decrees in a Court of Juſtice.

Rotulus Wintoniæ, Doomſday-Book, ſo call'd, becauſe it was formerly kept at *Wincheſter*.

Rotundity, Roundneſs; as the *Rotundity of a Sphere*, *of a Period*, &c.

Rotundus

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Rotundus Musculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm nam'd *Radius*, which serves to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Rou, (old Word) ugly, froward.

To **Rove**, to ramble about, to have rambling Thoughts.

Rouge-Croſſet Rouge-Dragon, the Names of two of the Marſhals or Purſevants at Arms. See *Purſevants*.

Rough, uneven, rugged, ſevere, harſh, grim; hairy or briſtly, homely, proud.

Rough Sea, a Term us'd by Sailers when the Waves grow high.

Roughings, (Country-Word) latter Paſture, or Graſs that comes after mowing.

To **Roul**, (in Military Affairs) Officers of equal Quality, who mount the ſame Guards, and take their turns in relieving one another, are ſaid *To roul*.

Roulade, (*Fr.*) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering: In Cookery, *Roulades* are Veal-ſtakes, thin ſlices of Bacon, with other ſlices of Calves or Sheep's-Tongues, all cover'd with a particular *Farce*, roll'd up together and boil'd in a Pot.

Rounce, the handle of a Printing-Preſs with which it is turn'd.

Rouncevals a kind of large and ſweet Peaſe, ſo call'd from *Ronce Valles*, a Place on the borders of *Spain*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, famous for the encreaſe of them

A **Round**, a Ring or Circle: In Military Affairs, a Watch commanded by an Officer that goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, to ſee that the Sentinels do their Duty; or in the Streets of a Garriſon-Town to keep good Order. Among Stone cutters, *Rounds* are the Fragments or broken pieces of Statues.

Round-Heads, a Name given to the Parliament's Party in the Civil Wars, in the time of King *Charles* I. from their affecting to wear ſhort Hair.

Round-houſe, a Pariſh-Priſon, to ſecure thoſe that commit Diſorders in the Night; alſo the uppermoſt Room or Cabbin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Maſter lies.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) any round Ball, or Bullet made for a Piece.

To **Round in** or **Round aft**, a Sea-Term, belonging to the Main and Fore-Sail: For when the Wind larges, *i. e.* grows fairer upon them, the Sailers let riſe the Main-Tack or Fore-Tacks, and hale aft the Fore-ſheat to the Catt-Head, as alſo the Main-ſheat to the Cubbridge-Head; and this Work is call'd *Rounding aft*, or *Rounding in the Sail*. Afterwards the Sheats being thus haled down, they keep them from flying up with a Rope call'd the *Paſſarado*; which ſee.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) round Bullets fitted in Proportion to the Bore of the Piece.

Round Figures. See *Article* in *Arithmetick*.

Roundel. See *Rundle*.

Roundelay, a Shepherd's Song, as it were a Song ſung in a Round, by a Company where each takes his Turn.

Rount (in Horſes) a kind of Fleſh colour, or a Bay intermixt with White and Gray.

Roupie See *Rupee*.

To **Rouſe** or **Rowze**, to awake, to raiſe or ſtir up: In *Falconry*, it is when a Hawk lifts up and ſhakes her ſelf.

To **Rouſe a Hart** (among Hunters) is to raiſe him from his Harbour.

To **Rouſe in the Cable** or **Hawſer**, a Word of Command us'd at Sea, when it is requiſite to hale in part of the Cable or Hawſer that lies ſlack in the Water, and is in Danger of being foul about the Anchor, on the turning of the Tide.

Rouſing-Lie, a whisking great one.

Rouſſellet, (*Fr.*) a kind of delicate ſmall Pear.

Rouſerolle, a ſort of King's-Fiſher; a Bird.

Rout, Multitude or Throng of People, Squabble, Noiſe; alſo the Defeat or Overthrow of an Army.

Rout of Wolves, (among Huntſmen and Foreſters) a Company, or Herd of thoſe wild Beaſts.

To **Rout**, to put to Rout, or Flight; to put one out of his Meaſures; to ſnore, or ſnort; to root up the Ground, as Swine do.

Route, (*Fr.*) Road, Way; eſpecially that which Military Forces are to march thro'; as *Such a Body of Soldiers took the ſame Route*.

Rowel, the Goad or Pricks of a Spur, ſhap'd like the Figure of a Star: In *Surgery*, a kind of Iſſue made by drawing a Skain of Thread or Silk thro' the Nape of the Neck.

Rowen, (Country-Word) rough Paſture full of Stubble, or Weeds: *Rowen-Hay*, *i. e.* latter Hay.

Rowing of Clothes, is the ſmoothing of them with a Roller, *&c.*

Rowl. See *Roll*.

Rowland, (*Gram.*) Counſel for the Land, a proper Name of Men.

Rouncy, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for a Cart-Horſe.

To **Rowze**. See *To Rouſe*.

Royal, (*Fr.*) belonging to a King or Queen, Kingly, Princely, Noble, Magnificent: Among Hunters, one of the Starts of a Stag's Head. See *Torch Royal*.

Royal Aſſent, is the Approbation which the King gives to an Act already done by others; as to the Election of a Biſhop by Dean and Chapter; and to a Bill paſſed in both Houſes of Parliament; which Aſſent being given, the Bill is indorſed with theſe Words, *Le Roy le veut*, *i. e.* it pleaſes the King, but if he refuſes to agree to it, thus, *Le Roy s' aviſera*, *i. e.* the King will adviſe or conſider.

Royal Exchange, a ſtately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was at firſt founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a worthy Merchant, *A. D.* 1566. juſt a hundred Years before it was burnt: But it is now built of excellent Stone, with ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it is the nobleſt Structure of that Uſe in the World.

Royal Fort. See *Fort*.

Royal Obſervatory. See *Obſervatory*.

Royal Parapet or **Parapet of the Rampart**, (in *Fortif.*) a Bank or Breaſt-work about three Fathom broad, and ſix Foot high, rais'd on the edge of the Rampart towards the Country, to cover the Men who defend that Poſt.

Royal Society. See *Society*.

Royaliſt, one that is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Intereſt; a loyal Perſon.

Royalty, Royal Dignity, Kingſhip.

Royalties, the Royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen; which according to the Civilians, are ſix in Number, *viz.* the Power of Judicature, Power of Life and Death, Power of War

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and Peace, Power of levying Taxes; Goods that have no Owners, as Waifs, Eſtrays, *&c.* and Coining of Money.

The **Enſigns of Royalty**, (in *England*) are the Crown, the Scepter and Croſs, the Sceptre and Dove, St. *Edward*'s Staff, four ſeveral Swords, the Globe, the Orb and Croſs, and other ſuch like things us'd at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

Roynes, (in old Records) Currents, Streams, or other uſual Paſſages of Rivers or running Waters.

Rubace or **Rubacel**, a kind of precious Stone, the ends of which are of a yellowiſh Colour.

Rubarb. See *Rhubarb* and *Rhabarbarum*.

Rubecula, (*Lat.*) the Robin-red-breaſt, or Ruddock; a Bird.

Rubellio or **Rubellus**, the Rochet or Roach, a Fiſh.

Rubeola, a ſort of ſmall Pox, or Meazles.

Rubet, the Toad-ſtone, a Stone ſaid to be found in the Head of a Toad.

Rubeta, (*Lat.*) a Toad that is ſomewhat red, a Land-toad that keeps about Buſhes; a Ruddock,

Rubetaria Matrix, the croaking Water-ſnake.

Rubetarius, a kind of Hawk call'd a Hen-harrier.

Rubetra, the Stone-chatter, Blackberry eater, Mortetter or Black-cap; a ſort of Bird.

Rubetum, a Cloſe full of Ruſhes and Brambles; a Place where many Buſhes grow.

Rubia, an Herb call'd Goſſin-Weed or Clivers; Madder, with which Skins are colour'd, or Wooll died. *Rubia Sylveſtris*, the Herb Wood-roof.

Rubican; as *A rubican Horſe*, *i. e.* a true mixt roan Horſe.

Rubicellus, (*Lat.*) a pale Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubicilla, the Woop or Bulfinch, a Bird.

† **Rubicund**, Blood-red, ruddy.

Rubiginous, ruſty, foul.

Rubigo, (*Lat.*) Ruſt, ruſtineſs of Iron or Braſs. Foulneſs, blaſting of Corn or Vines: Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for Mildew, a Diſeaſe that happens to Plants, caus'd by a dewey Moiſture, which falling upon them, and continuing for want of the Sun's Heat to draw it up, by its ſharpneſs gnaws and corrupts the inmoſt Subſtance of the Plant.

Rubinus, the Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubrica, Marking-ſtone, Ruddle or red Oaker; alſo a kind of Ring-worm, or red Tetter.

Rubrick, a ſpecial Title or Sentence of the Civil and Canon Law, or of any Book written or printed in red Letters: Alſo the Title-Rules or Directions for due performing the Service of the Common-prayer.

Rubus, a Bramble, a Buſh, the Blackberry-buſh: *Rubus Caninus*, the wild Eglantine or Dog-brier: *Rubus Idæus* the Hind-berry or Raſp-berry buſh.

Ruby, a tranſparent Gem of a Blood-red Colour, which if it be large, and has a ſparkling Luſtre, is call'd a Carbuncle or a great and radiant Ruby: Among *Heralds*, *Ruby* is taken for the red Colour in the Arms of Noble-men, the ſame with *Mars* in the Coats of Soveraign Princes, and *Gules* in thoſe of inferiour Gentlemen.

Ruck, a Bird of prodigious Strength and Bigneſs; ſo that ſome Writers have reported things paſt Belief; as that it is able to truſs up a Lion with its Talon or Claws.

Ructation, belching or breaking of Wind; a Motion of the Stomach, by which Vapours and windy Matters are ſent forth at the Mouth.

Rudder or **Rudder**, (in *Husbandry*) the wideſt ſort of Sieves for ſeparating Corn from the Chaff.

Rudder, (of a Ship) that piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern-Poſts by four, five, and ſometimes ſix Iron-hooks, call'd *Pintles*; being as it were a Bridle to direct the Ship's Courſe, and turn her about at the Pleaſure of the Steersman.

Rudder-Irons, the Cheeks of that Iron whereof the Pintle is part, which is faſten'd and nail'd down upon the Rake of the Rudder.

Rudder-Rope, a Rope let thro' the Stern-poſt and the Head of the Rudder; ſo as both ends may be ſpliced or faſten'd toghther; its Uſe being to ſave the Rudder, if by any Accident it ſhould be ſtruck off from the Irons

Ruddle, a ſort of red Chalk. See *Sinoper*.

Ruddock, a kind of Bird alſo a Land-toad.

Rude, (*Lat.*) rough, courſe, unpoliſhed; unskilful, ignorant, clowniſh; uncivil, ſaucy, malapert; roguiſh, arch, unlucky.

Rudge-waſhed-Kerſey, a ſort of Kerſey-Cloth, made of Fleece-wooll, only waſh'd on the Sheep's Back.

Rudiments, (*Lat.*) the firſt Elements, Principles, or Ground of any Art or Faculty, in regard thoſe that come firſt to be inſtructed, are to be ſuppos'd altogether rude or ignorant.

Rudis, a knotty rough Stick, which the *Prætor*, among the *Romans*, us'd to give the Gladiators or Sword-players, as a Mark of their Freedom, and Diſcharge from that Exerciſe.

Rudus, Rubble, or Rubbiſh of old ruinous Houſes, ſhards or pieces of Stone broken and ſhatter'd: Alſo a ſort of groſs Morter which the ancient *Roman* Builders made uſe of, for ſmoothing, equally filling, and levelling the ſurface of Walls, before the fine Plaiſter was laid on. It was alſo us'd for the ſecond Bed, or Lay of the Flooring.

Rue, an Herb of ſingular Virtue againſt Poiſon or Infection, and the Vapours of the Mother: It is otherwiſe call'd *Herb Grace* and *Serving-man's Joy*.

Rueful, ſad, woeful.

Ruff, an Ornament for the Neck, made of ſeveral Rows of fine Linnen, ſtiffen'd and plaited, formerly worn inſtead of a Band or Crevatt: Alſo a ſort of Bird ſo call'd, becauſe in fighting they raiſe up their Feathers like a double Ruff: Alſo a Fiſh that is ſomewhat ſmaller than a Perch, and takes the ſame Bait: Alſo a beating, or getting the better at a Game of Cards

To **Ruff**, to trump at Cards: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid to *ruff*, when ſhe hits the Prey, but does not truſs it.

Ruff-tree. See *Roof-Tree*.

Ruffian, a wicked, raſcally Fellow, an Aſſaſſin, a deſperate Villain, a Debauſhee.

Ruffingly, like a Ruffian, boiſterous, rude or ill-bred.

To **Ruffle**, to fold into Ruffles, to rumple or towze; to diſcompoſe, or diſorder.

Ruffler-hood, (in *Falconry*) a plain Leather-hood, which is large and open behind, to be worn by a Hawk, when ſhe is firſt drawn.

Rugged, rough, uneven, ſevere, croſs, ſkittiſh.

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Rugitus, (*Lat*) a roaring of Lions, a great crying out; also a rumbling, or Croaking of the Guts

Rugosity, a being rough, full of Wrinkles, Plaits, or Furrows; Ruggedness.

Ruin, Fall, Decay, Undoing, Destruction, Overthrow.

To Ruin, to bring to Ruin, to destroy, to undo; to spoil, or lay waste

Ruinant Battery. See *Battery Sunk.*

Ruinous, falling to decay, ready to fall, going to wrack.

Rule, Law, or Principle to go by, Statute, or Decree of a Religious Order; Sway or Command: In *Arithmetick*, a Method of resolving Questions relating to that Art, of which there are several Kinds.

Rule of False or Falsehood. See *Position.*

Rule of Three or Rule of Proportion, so call'd because by Means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth unknown, which shall have the same Proportion to one of those given Numbers, as they have one to another; upon account of its great Usefulness, it is also styl'd *The Golden Rule*; which see.

Carpenters Rule, an Instrument to measure Timber, or Boards with.

Rum, a sort of Liquor us'd in *Barbadoes*, much stronger than Brandy.

Rumb or Rhumb, (in *Navigat.*) the *Course of a Ship*; that is to say the Angle which she makes in her Sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is: Also one Point of the Mariners Compass, or eleven Degrees and a quarter, *viz.* the $\frac{1}{32}$ part of the Circumference of the *Horizon*, or of the Compass card, which represents that Circle.

Rumb or Rumb-Line, is a Line described by the Ship's Motion on the Surface of the Sea, steered by the Compass; so as to make the same, or equal Angles with every Meridian.

These Rumbs, are Spiral Lines proceeding from the Point where we stand, and winding about the Globe of the Earth, till they come to the Pole, where at last they lose themselves; but in *Mercator's* Charts, and the Plain ones, they are represented by strait Lines. Their Use is to shew the bearing of any two Parcels one from another; *i. e* upon what Point of the Compass any Land, or Shore lies from another.

Complement of the Rumb, is the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the *Equator*, by the Line of the Ship's Run, or Course.

Rumbeg, (*i. e.* Lord, or Prince of *Rome*) a Title given to the Pope by the *Turks*.

To Rumble, to make a hollow Noise.

Rumen, (*Lat.*) the Cud of Beasts; the Dew-lap, or loose Skin of the Throat; the Paunch, or Belly; also a Teat, or Dug.

Rumex, the Herb Sorrel, or sowr Dock; also a kind of Weapon like a Spear.

† Rumigeration, a spreading a Rumour, or Report abroad.

Ruminant Animals, Living-Creatures that chew the Cud; as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, Goats, Hares, *&c.*

Ruminant Signs, (in *Astrol.*) those Signs of the Zodiack, which are represented by Creatures endu'd with that Quality; *viz. Aries*, *Taurus* and *Capricornus*.

To Ruminate, to chew the Cud: In a figurative Sense, to ponder seriously, to weigh in Mind; to consider, muse, or think upon.

Rumination, the Act of ruminating, or chewing the Cud; which some define to be a natural Motion of the Stomach, Mouth and other Parts, mutually relieving one another; by which means the Meat eaten hastily at first, is convey'd back to the Mouth again, there chew'd, and then swallow'd down a second time, to the great Advantage of the Creature.

Ruminar, (*Lat.*) the Cud, or Chewing-fish; a Sea-fish, the only one that chews the Cud; having broad Teeth in each Jaw, for that purpose.

To Rummage, (Sea-Term) to remove any Goods, or Luggage from one Place to another; especially to clear the Ship's Hold of any Goods, or Lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed: Whence the Word is us'd upon other Occasions, for to rake into, or to search narrowly.

Rummer, a sort of Drinking-glass, such as *Rhenish* Wine is usually drunk in; also a Brimmer, or Glass of any Liquor fill'd to the Top.

Rumour, (*Lat.*) Report, Bruit, Fame, or common Talk.

Rumoured, generally talked of; as *It is a thing rumoured about, or abroad.*

Rumple, a Fold made by tumbling, or touzing.

Rumschah, (*i. e.* King of *Rome*) a Name or Title for the Pope, among the *Persians*.

Run of a Ship, is that Part of her Hull, which is always under Water; growing thinner and lanker by Degrees from the Floor-Timbers to the Stern post: Thus the Sea-men say, *A Ship has a good Run*, when it is long, and the Water passes cleverly to the Rudder; which is of great Importance to her sailing.

To Run the Gauntlet. See *Gantlet.*

Runagate, a rambling, or raving Fellow.

Runaway, one that runs away from his Master's Service, or his Prince's Colours in a Fight.

Runcilus or Runcinus, (in Doomsday-book) a Sumpter-horse, or Load-horse; it is also sometimes taken for a Cart-horse.

Rundle or Roundels (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of a round Bull, or Billet. See *Balls.*

Rundlet or Runlet, a small Vessel containing an uncertain Quantity of any Liquor from 3 to 20 Gallons: A Runlet of Wine is to hold 18 Gallons.

Rune, (*Sax*) a Water course, so call'd in the Marshes of *Somersetshire*.

Rungs, (Sea-Term) the Ground-timbers, or Timbers that give the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

Rung-Heads, the ends of those Rungs, which are made somewhat compassing, and direct the Sweep, or Mould of the Futtocks.

Runner, a Person that runs; also the upper Stone of a Mill: In Sea-Affairs, a Rope, which belongs to the Garnet and Bolt-tackles; having a double Block, or Pulley at one end, and a Hook at the other end, to hitch into any thing for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship.

To Over-hale the Runner, is to pull down that end which has the Hook into it, that it may be hitched into the *Sling*, &c.

Runnet. See *Rennet.*

Runti-

Runt, a *Scotch*, or *Welch* Neat or Cow of a ſmall Size; whence it is taken for a Dwarf, or ſhort Fellow.

Rupee, or **Roupie**, an Eaſt-*India* Coin worth 2 *s.* 3 *d.* ſterling; one ſixteenth part of which is an *Ana*, and one Quarter of an *Ana* is a *Pyce*; in which Coin-Accounts are kept at *Surat*.

Rupicapra, (*Lat.*) the Rock-goat; a wild Beaſt.

Rupta, (in old Writers) a Troop, or Company of Soldiers.

Ruption, (in *Surgery*) a breaking, or burſting of any Part of the Body.

Ruptory, a Corroſive Medicine, or Cauſtick.

Ruptura, (*Lat.*) a Rupture, a burſting: In ſome old Writers, it is taken for Ground that is broken, or plough'd Land.

Rupture, Breaking, Rent; breach of Treaty, or Friendſhip, falling out; alſo Burſtenneſs, or burſt Belly.

Rupture-wort, an Herb ſo call'd as being excellent for Ruptures and inward Bruiſes.

Rural, belonging to the Country.

Rural Dean, a Church Officer under the Arch-Deacon: Every Dioceſs has in it one or more Arch-Deaconries for diſpatch of Eccleſiaſtical Buſineſs, and every Arch-Deaconry is ſubdivided into fewer, or more Rural Deanries: The Office of theſe Deans is upon Orders, to ſummon the Clergy; to ſignify to them ſometimes by Letter the Biſhop's Pleaſure, and to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon living a-far off.

Ruſca Apum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hive of Bees.

Ruſca Butyri, a Tub, or Barrel of Butter ſalted up: which in *Ireland*, is ſtill call'd a *Ruſhin*.

Ruſcum or **Ruſcus**, a rough prickly Shrub, of which Bruſhes, or Brooms were anciently made; Butchers-broom, Knee-holm, or petty Whin.

Ruſh-grown, a Term in Archery. See *Bobtail*.

Ruſſet, a dark brown Colour.

Ruſſetin, a ſort of Apple.

Ruſtical or **Ruſtick**, (*Lat.*) Country-like, Clowniſh Boriſh; rude, unmannerly, homely.

Ruſticated, infected with the Manners of the Country People; made clowniſh.

Ruſtici, (*Lat.*) Husband men, Yeomen, Peaſants: In our ancient Writers, the Churls, Clowns, or inferiour Tenants, who held Lands and Cottages by the Service of Plowing, and other Labour of Husbandry for the Lord.

Ruſticity, Clowniſhneſs, Churliſhneſs, Rudeneſs.

Ruſticula, (*Lat.*) the Rail, or the Woodcock; a Bird: *Ruſticula Miner*, the Snipe, or Snite.

Ruſtick. See *Ruſtical*.

Ruſtick Coins, a Term in Architecture. See *Coins*.

To **Ruſtle**, to make a Noiſe, as Armour, or new Garments do.

Ruſty, (*Fr.*) full of Stratagems and Devices, ſubtil, crafty; as *A Ruſty General*, *i. e.* a politick Commander of an Army.

Rut, the Copulation of Deer, wild Boars, *&c.* alſo the Track, or Mark of a Wheel in the Road.

Rut of the Sea, a Phraſe us'd by Sailers, where the Sea, or Waves daſh againſt any thing.

Ruta, (*Lat.*) Rue, or Herb-grace, good to diſſolve clammy and groſs Humours, and to drive out Wind: *Ruta Sylveſtris* great St *John's-wort*.

Rutarii, (in old *Records*) mercenary Forces, or hired Soldiers, in the Service of our old *Engliſh* Kings, who came from Foreign Parts, eſpecially from *Germany*.

Ruth, (*Heb.*) watered, or filled, the Wife of *Boaz*, from whom King *David* was deſcended; thence taken for a Chriſtian Name.

Ruthful, Compaſſionate, Pitiful; as *A Ruthful Countenance*.

Ruticilla, the Red-ſtart; or Red-tail, a Bird.

Rutilus, the Roach, or Cochet; a Fiſh.

Ruttier, (*Fr.*) a Book giving Directions for the Courſe a Ship is to take: alſo an old experienced weather-beaten Soldier.

Ryal or **Rial**, a Piece of Gold, which in the Time of King *Henry* VI. was current for Ten Shillings; under *Henry* VIII. for Eleven Shillings, Three Pence; and under Queen *Elizabeth*, for Fifteen Shillings.

Ryal, is alſo a *Spaniſh* Coin, worth Six Pence Three Farthings of our *Engliſh* Money: The *Italian Ryal* is current for Seven Pence; and eight Ryals amount to the Value of a Coin call'd a Piece of Eight.

Ryas. See *Rhyas*.

Rymmers about, (in ancient Deeds) Vagabonds; or idle, roaming Fellows.

Sabbatarian,

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S A.

Sabbatarian, one that keeps the *Jewiſh*, or ſeventh Day Sabbath; alſo a ſtrict Obſerver of the Sabbath

Sabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who kept the *Jewiſh* Sabbath inſtead of the Lord's Day.

Sabbath, (*Heb.*) from *Shabath*, *i. e.* Reſt a Celebration of the ſeventh Day of the Week, as a Day of Reſt among the *Jews*, in Remembrance of God's reſting from the Work of the Creation on that Day; which anſwers to our Saturday: Inſtead of which, the firſt Day of the Week, called the *Lord's Day* or *Sunday*, is obſerved by Chriſtians in Memory of our Bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection.

Sabbath-Days-Journey, a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of 2000 Cubits or 3648 Foot.

Sabbatical or Sabbatick, belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabbatick Year, (among the ancient *Jews*) every ſeventh Year, wherein it was not lawful for them to till the Ground, and their Slaves were then made free.

Sabbatine, a Theſis or Diſputation upon any part of *Logick* or Moral *Philoſophy* in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*.

Sabbatiſm, the keeping of the Sabbath.

Sabbatum, the Sabbath, the *Jews* Sabbath-Day, the Day of Reſt: In *Doom's Day* Record, it is us'd for Peace or Quiet.

Sabellians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo call'd from *Sabellius*, the firſt Ring Leader: They affirm'd the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, to be one only Perſon having Three Names.

Sabina, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Savin*, ſo call'd from the *Sabines*, an ancient People of *Italy*.

Sable, a rich Fur, of Colour between Black and Brown, being the Skin of a wild Beaſt of the ſame Name, like a Pole-Cat, but ſomewhat bigger, which is bred in *Muſcovy*, but the moſt and beſt in *Tartary*.

Among Heralds, Sable is taken for a black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; but in thoſe of the Nobility, they call it *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Soveraign Princes 'tis termed *Saturn*.

Sable or Sabre, (*Fr.*) a kind of Simetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

Sabliere, a Sand-Pit or Gravel Pit: In *Architecture* a piece of Timber, as long as a Beam, but not ſo thick.

Sabulonarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, within a certain Precinct.

Saccharum, (*Greek*) Sugar, a kind of Honey of a Gummy Subſtance formerly found in Reeds; but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refin'd and harden'd by boiling and baking.

Saccharum Saturni, Sugar of Lead, a Chymical Medicine. See *Salt of Saturn*.

Sacculi or Ductus Adiopſa, (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muſcles: They are otherwiſe call'd *Veſſiculæ adiopſæ* and *Lobuli*.

Sacculi Medicinales, ſeveral Simples, which being compounded and beaten together, are ty'd up in little Bags, to be apply'd to the diſeaſed Part.

Sacculus, a little Bag or Purſe a Satchel.

Sacculus Chyliferus, or Roriferus, (in *Anat.*) a certain Paſſage which is the beginning of the *Ductus Thoracius*, and otherwiſe call'd the *common Receptacle*, becauſe it promiſcuouſly receives the Humours call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*: It is ſeated under the *Cæliack Artery* and Emulgent Veins, between the Kidneys and *Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ*, upon the *Vertebras* of the Loins.

Sacculus Cordis, the Skin or Bag that encompaſſes the Heart; the ſame with *Pericardium*.

Saccus, a Sack, Bag or Pouch: By ſome Anatomical Writers it is taken for the Gut call'd *Rectum*.

Saccus cum Brochia, an old Tenure or Cuſtom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the Uſe of his Army.

Sacer Ignis, (*i. e.* Holy Fire) a kind of Inflammation; otherwiſe call'd *Herpes Exedens*.

Sacer Morbus, (*i. e.* Holy Diſeaſe) the Falling-Sickneſs.

Sacer Muſculus (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which may be alſo call'd *Tranſverſalis Lumborum*, and lies under the Tendinous part of the *Longiſſimus Dorſi*: It ariſes from the *Os ſacrum*, as alſo from all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and is inſerted to their Upper Spines.

Sacerdotal, belonging to a Prieſt, Prieſtly.

Sachem, a general Name for any great Prince or Ruler among the People of the *Weſt Indies*.

Sack of Cotton-Wooll, a Quantity from One hundred Weight and a half, to Four hundred Weight: Of Sheeps-Wooll 26 Stone, every Stone containing 14 Pound; but in *Scotland* 24 Stone, and each Stone 16 Pounds.

Sacks of Earth, (in *Fortif.*) are made of courſe Cloth, the largeſt of them being about a Cubick Foot-wide, and the leſſer ſomewhat more than half a Foot: They ſerve for ſeveral Uſes, as to make Retrenchments in haſte, to Place on Breaſt-Works, or at the Head of Breaches, *&c.* or to repair them when beaten down.

To Sack, to Plunder or Pillage, to lay waſte or deſtroy.

Sackbut or Sagbut, an Inſtrument of Wind-Muſick, ſomewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacrafield-Rents, certain ſmall Rents paid by ſome Tenants of the Mannour of *Chuton* in *Somerſetſhire*, to the Lord of that Mannour.

Sacrament (*Lat.*) a Term in Divinity, for a great and ſacred Myſtery, or, as it is defin'd in the Catechiſm of the Church of *England*, *an outward and viſible Sign of an inward and ſpiritual Grace*; ſuch are the Sacraments of *Baptiſm* and the *Lord's Supper*: For the Original Signification of the Word, See *Sacramentum*.

Sacramental, belonging to a Sacrament.

Sacramentalia, (in ancient Deeds) certain Sacrament Offerings, or accuſtomed Dues, heretofore paid to the Pariſh Prieſt at *Eaſter*, *&c.* Alſo thoſe that were in Uſe in the Vicaridge of *Burceſter*, *A. D.* 1212. as one Penny for a Marriage, one for Churching a Woman, and one for a Burial. See *Oblations of the Altar*.

Sacramentarians, they that hold Errours about the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper*; a Name falſely given by Papiſts to the Proteſtants, and chiefly to the *Calviniſts*.

Sacramento *recipiendo quod Vidua Regis ſe non maritabit ſine licentia Regis*, was a Writ or Commiſſion to one, for the taking an Oath of the King's Widow, that ſhe ſhall not marry without his Majeſty's Licence.

Sacramentum, an Oath given to Soldiers to be true and faithful to their General and Country; any thing done by virtue of an Oath. In our *Law-Records*, an Oath, the Common Form of all Inquiſitions, made by a Free and Legal Jury.

Sacramentum Altaris, the Sacrifice of the Maſs, or what we now call the *Sacrament* of the *Lord's-Supper*.

Sacre. See *Saker*.

Sacred, holy, hallowed, that deſerves Veneration; that is not to be injured, or broken.

Sacred Writ, the Book of Holy Scripture.

To Sacrifice, an Offering made to God.

Sacrifice, to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's ſelf up to; to quit or leave a thing upon ſome Conſideration.

Sacrificial, belonging to Sacrifices; as *Sacrificial Meats*.

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Sacrilege, the ſtealing of ſacred Things, Church-robbing: Alſo an alienating to Lay-men, and to profane or common Purpoſes of what was given to Religious Perſons and to Pious Uſes.

Sacrilegious, belonging to, or guilty of *Sacrilege*.

Sacriſtan, a Sexton or Veſtry-Keeper.

Sacrolumbalis See *Dorſi Longiſſimus*.

Sacros, an *Arabian* Weight, conſiſting of an Ounce, and worth ſeven *Denarii*.

Sacrum Os, (in *Anat.*) the broadeſt of all the Bones of the Back, which bears up all the other *Vertebræ* or Turning-Joints, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembles a Triangle: It conſiſts of five or ſix Bones, which are plainly diſtinguiſhable in Infants, but cannot be ſo well diſcern'd in grown Perſons.

Sadduces, an Heretical Sect among the ancient *Jews*, ſo call'd from *Sadoc* their firſt Founder, or as others ſay, from the *Hebrew* Word *Sadoc*, *i. e.* Juſtice, by reaſon of their Pretenſions to the greateſt Strictneſs in that Point: They deny'd the Being of Angels and Spirits, as alſo the Reſurrection of the Body, yet were ſo religious as to ſpend a Third part of the Day in reading the Law and the Prophets.

Sadduciſm, the Principles and Doctrine of the *Sadduces*.

Safe, that is out of danger, ſecure, truſty.

A **Safe**, a ſort of Cub-board, to keep Victuals contrived with Holes to let in the Air.

Safe-Conduct, a Security or Protection given by the King under the Broad Seal, or by ſome other Perſon in Authority, for a Stranger's quiet coming in, and paſſing out of the Realm.

Safe-Guard, the Protection which a Prince, Juſtice, or other Magiſtrate gives to thoſe that implore Aid againſt Oppreſſion: In *Military Affairs*, a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to ſome of the Enemies Country, to be ſecur'd from being ravag'd by his Men or quartering them; alſo Soldiers left in ſuch Places for that purpoſe.

There is alſo a kind of Duſt-gown, or upper Garment, worn by Women, commonly call'd a **Safe-Guard**; alſo a coloured Stuff-Apron, and a ſort ſwathing-Band for a young Child.

Safe-Pledge, (*Law-Term*) Surety given for one's Appearance at a Day appointed.

Saffron, a Plant that bears a yellowiſh and ſweet-ſcented Flower of the ſame Name; which is much eſteem'd for its Virtue, and is more eſpecially counted a great Chearer of the Heart.

Saffron of Gold, a Chymical Preparation of *Gold*, the ſame as *Aurum Fulminans*; which See

Saffron of Mars or **of Steel**. See *Crocus Martis*.

To **Sag**, to hang down on one ſide.

Sagacious, (*Lat.*) that is of quick Parts, apprehenſive, ſubtil, ſhrew'd.

Sagacity, quickneſs of Apprehenſion or Underſtanding; ſharpneſs of Judgment or Wit.

Sagamore, a King or ſupreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagani, (in the Language of the Chymical Philoſophers) are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the Four Elements.

Sagapenum, the Gum of Fennel Giant, a Plant that grows chiefly in *Media*.

Saghut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagda or **Sagda**, a ſort of Gem about the bigneſs of a Bean, and of a Leek green Colour, which draws Wood to it ſelf as the Load ſtone does Iron, and the Agate Straws.

Sage, (*Lat.*) prudent, wiſe, diſcreet, conſidering.

A **Sage**, a Wiſe Man or Great Philoſopher; as *The ſeven Sages of Greece*.

Sage is alſo the Name of a ſweet-ſmelling wholeſome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

Sage-Rofe, or **Holy-Roſe**, a ſort of Flower.

Sagibaro, or **Sachbaro**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Judge or Juſtice.

Sagitta, an Arrow, Shaft, or Dart; alſo the Herb Adder's Tongue, that grows in marſhy Grounds: Among Herbaliſts, the upper part of any ſmall Cyon, Graft, or Twig of a Tree. It is alſo taken by ſome Mathematical Writers for the Verſed Sine of any Arch, becauſe it reſembles a Dart or Arrow ſtanding on the Chord of the Arch. See *Verſed* Sine: **Sagitta** is alſo a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of Eight Stars.

Sagitta barbata, a bearded or broad Arrow.

Sagittalis Sutura, or **Veruculata**, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Scull, ſo call'd from its Arrow-like ſhape, which begins at the Coronal, or Crown Suture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal*.

Sagittaria, an Herb call'd Water-Archer or Arrow-Head.

Sagittarius, or **Sagittary**, (*i. e.* Archer or Bowman) the Ninth Celeſtial Sign in the Order of the *Zodiack*, that is thus marked (♐) and which the Sun enters in the Month of *November*.

Sagmen, the Herb *Vervain*.

Sagum, a ſort of Woollen Coat or Caſſock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* us'd, and was peculiar to the *Gauls*.

Saick or **Saique**, a kind of Sea-Veſſel, built on purpoſe to carry Merchandize, and us'd chiefly on the *Mediterranean* Sea, as alſo among the *Turks*.

To **Saigner a Moat**, (in *Military Affairs*) to empty the Water of a Moat or Trench by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be paſs'd over more eaſily, after having laid Hurdles or Bullruſhes upon the Mud that remains.

Sails, (in a Ship,) thoſe large pieces of doubled Canvals which catch the Winds and ſerve to give way to the Ship; ſo that every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard: Thus the *Main-ſail* is that which belongs to the Main yard, the *Fore-top-ſail* that which is peculiar to the Fore-top-maſt-Yard, *&c.*

Theſe Sails are alſo diſtinguiſh'd into *Head-ſails* and *After-ſails*: The former being ſuch as belong to the Fore maſt and Bolt-ſprit, are us'd to keep a Ship from the Wind, and to ſtar her; but the After Sails as thoſe of the Main-maſts and Miſſen-maſts, ſerve to keep a Ship to the Wind. In *Falconry*, the Wings of a Hawk are termed *Sails*.

Sailers, the elder Men employ'd in hoiſing the Sails, getting the Tacks a-board, haling the Bowlings and ſteering the Ship.

Sailing. See *Mercator's Sailing* and *Plain Sailing*.

Sainfoin, a kind of Graſs, otherwiſe call'd Holy Graſs, Medick-fodder, *Spaniſh Trefoil*, and Snail or horned Clover Graſs; much try'd up of late for improving barren Land.

Saingaraz, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) as Rabbets dreſs'd *a la Saingaraz*, *i. e.* larded, roaſted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon: Fat Pullets, Pigeons, and Chickens may alſo be dreſſed after the ſame manner.

Saint, a Holy or Godly Perſon. *The Saints in Heaven*, thoſe bleſſed Spirits whom God has admitted to partake of his everlaſting Glory: In the *Roman* Church they are call'd *Saints* whom the Pope has canonized or appointed as ſuch.

Saker, or **Sacre**, a kind of Hawk, being the Third in Eſteem, next the Falcon and Gyrfalcon, but difficult to be manag'd; alſo a ſort of great Gun of which there are Three Sizes, *viz.*

Saker Extraordinary, a Cannon of Four Inches Diameter at the Bore, Ten Foot long, and weighing 1800 Pounds: Its Charge is 5 Pounds of Powder; the Diameter of its Ball 4 Inches, and the Weight of it 7 Pounds, five Ounces; the Point blank Shot of the Piece 163 Paces.

Saker

Saker Ordinary, is 3 ¼ Inches Diameter, at the Bore 9 Foot long, and Weighs 1500 Pounds: It takes 4 Pounds of Powder for its Charge, and carries a Ball of 3 ¼ Inches Diameter, and 6 Pounds Weight; its Point-Blank Shot being 160 Paces.

Saker of the leaſt Size, is 3 ¼ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1400 Pounds Weight: It bears 3 Pounds and Six Ounces of Powder for its Load, carries a Bullet of 3 ¼ Inches Diameter, and of 4 Pounds and 12 Ounces Weight; and the Point Blank Shot is 150 Paces.

Sal, (*Lat.*) Salt, to which Chymiſts attribute three Qualities; *viz.* Fixed, Volatile and Eſſential. See *Salt*.

Sal Alkali, Salt made of an Herb call'd *Kali* in *Arabick*; which is brought from *Spain* in great hard Clods, of an aſh or blackiſh Colour, and is chiefly us'd in the making of Glaſs.

Sal Ammoniack, or **Armoniack**, a kind of Salt, ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Ammos*, *i. e.* Sand, becauſe it was heretofore digged up in Lumps under the Sands in *Cyreniaca*, a Country of *Africa*; but that which is now us'd, is taken, from the Sulphur-Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*. There is alſo an Artificial ſort of *Sal Armoniack*, made by Chymiſts, of Five Parts of Humane Urine, one of Sea-Salt, or *Sal Gemmæ*, and half a one of Wood-Soot, boil'd toge ther, into a Maſs; which Maſs is afterwards ſubli med into the Form of that Salt.

Sal Circulatus Paracelli, the ſame with the *Alkaheſt*.

Sal Gemmæ, a Salt digged up, for the moſt part, in *Poland*, as alſo in *Hungary*, *Calabria*, and elſewhere; and ſo named, from its Tranſparent and Cryſtalline Brightneſs.

Sal-Lambzot, or **Salebzot**, (among Chymiſts) a ſort of very ſharp and eager Salt.

Sal Nitrum. See *Nitre*.

Sal Petræ, Salt-Peter, a Salt fill'd with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which makes it Volatile: It is taken from amidſt Stones and Earth of Old ruined Buildings; ſome of it is alſo to be found in Cellars and other moiſt Places.

Sal Polychreſtum, a Preparation of Salt-Peter, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur or Brimſtone in a Crucible, by which means it is de priv'd of its Volatile Parts: It is ſo call'd, as being good for many Uſes, and is given for a Purge from half a Dram to ſix Drams.

Sal Prunellæ, Salt-Peter that has ſome of its moſt Volatile Parts ſeparated from it, by burning upon it, when melted in a Crucible, about a Thirtieth Part of its Weight of Flower of Brimſtone It is ſometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ*, and *Cryſtal Mineral*; being uſually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinſies.

Sal Volatile Oleoſum, an aromatick Volatile Salt, made of Volatile Salt of Sal Armoniack diſtill'd with Salt of Tartar, and dulcify'd or ſweeten'd with Spirit of Wine; to every Ounce of which is added a Dram and half of ſome Aromatick Oil or Eſſence drawn from one or more ſweet ſcented Plants; as Balm, Cinnamon, Cloves, Roſemary, *&c.* It is a noble Medicine, good for the Head, and a great Cordial.

Salacious, luſtful, lecherous, wanton.

Salacity, Inclination to Venery, Leachery, Wantonneſs.

Salad, (*Fr.*) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet worn by Light Horſemen.

Salamander, (*Gr.*) a ſpotted Creature like a Lizard, commonly, but falſly, ſuppos'd to ſubſiſt in the hotteſt Fire, and to quench it: Whence perhaps a ſort of Spirits, which the Hermetical, or Chymical Philoſophers, imagine to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire; are call'd *Salandri* and *Saldini*.

Salamander's Blood, a Name given to the more fixed and ſtrongeſt Part of Spirit of Nitre, which ſends forth Red Vapours as it is Diſtilling.

Salary, (*Lat.*) Wages given to Servants, a Yearly Penſion, or Allowance; in a Law Senſe, a Conſideration, or Recompence made to a Man for his Pains and Induſtry in another's Buſineſs.

Salebzot, See *Sal Lambrot*.

Sali, (*Lat.*) a kind of Birds that are great Breeders; Heath-Cocks.

Saliant Angle, (*in Fortif.*) an Angle that carries its Point outward from the Body of the Work. See *Angle*.

Salicaſtrum, a kind of wild Vine running upon Willow-Trees; an Oſier or Withy.

Salick, See *Salique*.

Salient (*i. e.* Leaping) a Term in *Heraldry*, to expreſs a Lion leaping and ſtanding upright, with his Right Fore-foot in the Dexter chief Point, and his hinder Left Foot in the Siniſter baſe Point of the Eſcutcheon; in which reſpect it is diſtinguiſh'd from *Rampant*.

Saligot, or **Salligot**, a Plant, otherwiſe call'd Water-Nut, and Water-Caltrop.

Salii, (among the *Romans*) the Prieſts of *Mars*, who went Dancing along the Streets in their Proceſſions, and had round Bonnets on their Heads, with two Corners ſtanding up, and Party-colour'd Coats.

Salina, a Salt-Pit, a Houſe or Place, where Salt is made.

Saline, Salt, Briniſh; as *Saline Particles*, *Saline Blood*, &c.

Salique, or **Salick Law**, a Law made, as ſome ſay, by King *Pharamond*, or according to others, by *Philip the Long*; by virtue of which, the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Diſtaff, *i. e.* cannot be inherited by Women: It is ſo call'd from theſe Words, *Si aliqua*, often mention'd therein, or elſe from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently Inhabited.

Saliva, (*Lat.*) Spittle, an inſipid Liquor, which being ſeparated in the Glandules or Kernels of the Jaws, ſerves to moiſten the Mouth and Throat: It alſo helps the chewing and ſwallowing of Meat and ſurthers the Fermentation of it in the Stomach.

Salivares Ductus. See *Ductus Salivares*.

To **Salivate**, to gather or make Spittle, to cauſe Rheum to flow into the Mouth; to Flux.

Salivation, a Fluxing, or Drawing Humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, eſpecially ſuch as are made of Mercury or Quick-ſilver: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a preternatural encreaſe of ſpittle.

Saliunca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Spike or Lavender; a Herb.

Salix, the Sallow or Willow-Tree; the Withy or Oſier.

Sallena, (among Chymiſts) a kind of Salt-Peter.

Sallet, a Diſh of raw Herbs dreſs'd with Salt, Oil and Vinegar: In Old Statutes, a Salad or Old-faſhion'd Head Piece.

Salligot. See *Saligot*.

Sallow, pale; as a *Sallow Countenance*.

Sallow-Tree, a Tree otherwiſe call'd Goats-Willow.

Sally, (in the Art of War) the iſſuing out of the Beſieged from their Town or Fort, and falling upon the Beſiegers, to cut them off and deſtroy their Works; as, *To make a Sally*, *to repulſe a Sally*, &c.

Sally, is alſo taken for a Tranſport, or ſudden Fit of Paſſion, Burnt, Heat; alſo a flaſh of Wit, Rant or Flight: Alſo a particular Way of Ringing a Bell.

To **Cut off a Sally**, is to get between thoſe that made it and home.

Sally-Port, a Door in the Body of the Place, thro' which a Sally is made.

Salmagundi, or **Salmigund**, (in Cookery) an *Italian* Diſh made of cold Turkey, Anchovies,

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Lemmons, Oil, and other Ingredients: Alſo a kind of Hotch Potch, or Ragoo of ſeveral ſorts of cold Meats, cut into Pieces and ſtew'd on a Chafing-Diſh, with Wine, Verjuice, Vinegar, &c.

Salmerinus, or **Salmero**, (*Lat.*) the Salmon-Peel, a kind of Fiſh.

Salmo, the Salmon, a large Fiſh that breeds in the Sea, but runs up a great Way into freſh-Water Rivers; ſo that conſiderable Quantities of them are taken every Year in all the Rivers of *England*.

Salmon-peel, a Fiſh that agrees with the Salmon, in the Red Colour of its Fleſh, and perhaps alſo in kind: Theſe are ſo plentiful in ſome Rivers of *Wales*, that they become almoſt of no value; ſo that the Fiſhermen ſometimes fling them to the Hogs.

Salmon-pipe, an Engine to catch Salmons or ſuch like Fiſh.

Salmon-Sewſe, the young Fry of Salmons.

Salmoneta, (*Lat.*) the Salmon-Trout, or young Salmon.

Salomonis Sigillum. See *Sigillum Solomonis*.

Salpa, the Goldlin; a ſort of Fiſh.

Salpizon, (*Fr.*) in Cookery, a kind of Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capons-Livers, Fat Pullets, Muſhrooms, Truffles, &c. proper for large roaſted Joints of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, eſpecially Legs; making a Hole in them, taking away the Meat, and putting this Ragoo in its room.

Salpuga, (*Lat.*) a ſort of venomous Ant, an Inſect.

Salſaparilla. See *Sarſaparilla*.

Salſifie, (*Fr.*) Goats-bread, an eatable Root.

Spaniſh Salſifie, or **Scorzonera**, a Root that is admirable good boil'd, both for the Pleaſure of the Taſte, and the Health of the Body.

Salt, the third of the Five Chymical Principles, and the Firſt of thoſe termed *Hypoſtatical*; being an active Subſtance, ſaid to give all Bodies their Conſiſtence, and to preſerve them from Corruption; as alſo to occaſion all the Variety of Taſte. Theſe Salts are of three kind, *viz.* Eſſential, Fixed and Volatile.

Eſſential Salt, is drawn from the Juice of Plants, by Cryſtallization.

Fixed Salt, is made by calcining or reducing the matter to Aſhes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water; afterwards the Liquor being ſtrain'd, and all the Moiſture evaporated, the Salt remains in a dry form at the bottom of the Veſſel.

Volatile Salt, is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies or Parts of living Creatures, and from ſome fermented or putrified Parts of Plants. Mr. *Boyle* alſo reckons three other ſorts of Salt; *viz.* Acid, Urinous and Lixivious; which, ſee under thoſe Articles.

Salt of Glaſs, the Scum that is ſeparated from the Matter, before it be vitrify'd or chang'd into Glaſs.

Salt of Saturn otherwiſe call'd *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, is the Body of that Metal, open'd and reduc'd to the form of a Salt, by Diſtilled Vinegar.

Salt of Steel. See *Vitriol of Mars*.

Salt of Sulphur, is the Salt call'd, *Sal Polychreſtum* ſoak'd with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduc'd to an Acid Salt, by evaporating or drawing off all the Moiſture.

Salt of Tartar, is made either by Powdering what remains in the Retort, after the Diſtillation of Tartar, or elſe by Calcining bruiſed Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turn White. Either of theſe muſt have a great deal of hot Water poured on it, to make a Lie; then the Liquor is ſtrain'd and evaporated in a Sand-heat, till the fix'd Salt remain at the bottom of the Veſſel.

Salt-Peter, a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

Salt-Silver, an ancient Cuſtomary Payment of one Penny at the Feſtival of St. *Martin*, made by ſervile Tenants to their Lord, to be excus'd from the Service of carrying their Lords Salt from Market to his Larder.

Saltatorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Dear-leap or Place to keep Deer in.

Saltier, or **Salteer**, (in *Heraldry*) the Name of one of the Ordinaries, drawn in form of S. *Andrew*'s Croſs: As *Pearl, a Saltier Ruby*; the Coat of the Lord *Macclesfield*.

Saltus, (*Lat.*) a Leap, Friſk, or Skip; alſo a Foreſt, a thick Wood, a Lawn in a Park: In our Law-Records, it is taken for High Wood, in oppoſition to Coppice or Under-Wood.

Saltz, or **Sultz**, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for a Pickle, made of Salt diſſolv'd by the Coldneſs, or Moiſture of a Cellar.

Salva Gardia, (*Lat.*) Law-Term, Security given by the King to a Stranger, that is afraid of being us'd in a violent manner, by ſome of his Subjects, for ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law.

Salvage-Money, a Recompence allow'd both by the Statute and Civil Laws for Damages ſuſtain'd by a Ship that has ſav'd or reſcu'd another, which was ſet upon by Pirates or Enemies.

Salvagius, in (ancient *Latin* Deeds) Salvage, wild, as *Salvagius Catus*, the wild Cat.

Salvatella, (in *Anat*.) a Vein which takes its riſe from the Liver, and runs thro' the Arm and Wriſt into the Little Finger.

Salvation, (*i. e.* a Saving, a Term in *Divinity*) a being ſav'd or reſcu'd from endleſs Miſery, and admitted to a State of everlaſting Happineſs.

Salvatory, a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions, to hold ſeveral ſorts of Salves, Ointments, and Balſams.

† **Salubrious**, wholeſome, healthful.

Salubrity, wholeſomneſs, healthfulneſs, clearneſs; as *The Salubrity of the Air*.

To **Salve**, to ſave or preſerve; as *To Salve a Ship or the Goods of it*. *To* **Salve** *the Matter*, to make up a Buſineſs, ſo as to come off well.

Salver, one that has ſav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes: Alſo a Piece of Wrought Plate, broad and flat, with an Edge round about, and a Foot underneath, made uſe of to hold a Glaſs, or Cup of Liquor, ſo as to ſave the Carpet, or the Cloaths of thoſe that Drink, from Drops.

Salvia, (*Lat.*) the Herb Sage, ſo call'd becauſe it is eſteem'd good for many Diſeaſes.

Salvo, an Exception, a Come-off, as *To find a Salvo for every Objection*.

Salutary, ſound, wholeſome, good, comfortable; profitable, uſeful.

Salutation, ſaluting or greeting, the formal Act of ſhewing Reſpect, or Civility, either in Words, or by the Carriage of the Body.

Salute, an outward Mark of Civility; as a Bow, or Conge, a Kiſs. In Military Affairs, a Diſcharge of Cannon or ſmall Shot, or both, in Honour of ſome Perſon of extraordinary Quality: The Colours alſo ſalute Princes and Generals, which is done by Bowing them down to the Ground.

Salute, a Gold Coin worth about Five Shillings Sterling, made by King *Henry* V. (in *France*) after his Conqueſt there, on which the Arms of *England* and *France* were Stamp'd quarterly.

Salutiferous, bringing Health or Safety.

Samarr, or **Simarr**, a ſort of long Robe or Gown.

Sambenito, (*Span.*) a Coat of coarſe Sack-cloth, in which, among *Roman* Catholicks, Penitents are reconcil'd to the Church.

Sambuca, (*Gr.*) a Triangular Inſtrument of Muſick, taken for a Dulcimer, an Harp, or a Sackbut: Alſo a warlike Engine, or kind of portable Bridge, which Beſiegers anciently made uſe for paſſing over

from

from their Wooden Turrets, to the Walls of the Place belieged.

Sambucus, the Elder Tree; a Shrub of very great uſe in Phyſick.

Samech, the Name of the *Hebrew* Letter S; alſo a Chymical Word for Tartar, or the Salt of it.

Samphire, or Sampier, a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is uſually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallet.

Samplar, (corrupted from the *Latin* Word *Exemplar*) a Pattern or Model.

Sample, ſome part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to ſhew the Quality or Condition of it.

Sampſon, or Shimſon, (*Heb.*) i. e. there the ſecond time, one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who was endu'd from Heaven with prodigious Strength, and perform'd wonderful Exploits againſt the *Philiſtines*.

Sampſuchus, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd ſweet-Marjoram.

Samuel, or Shemuel, (*Heb.*) heard of God, a great Prophet and Prieſt, and at firſt, Judge of *Iſrael*, till *Saul* was made King, whom he Anointed, as alſo *David*, his Succeſſour.

Sanamunda, (*Lat.*) the Herb Avens, or Herb Bennet.

Sanative, that ſerves to heal, or is endu'd with a healing Quality; as *Sanative Waters*, *i. e.* the Mineral Waters of any kind; ſuch are thoſe of *Dulwich*, *Epſom*, *Tunbridge*, &c.

Sanballat, (*Heb.*) a Bramble hid in Secret, a violent oppoſer of *Nehemiah*, and the *Jews* that were about to rebuild the City and Temple of *Jeruſalem*.

Sance-Bell, or The Sanctus Bell, a little Bell, formerly us'd in every Church, and rung when the Prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus*, *Sanctus Dominus Deus Saboath*, *i. e.* Holy, Holy Lord God of Saboath.

Sanchia, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Sancta*, *i. e.* Holy.

Sanctification, a Sanctifying, Hallowing, or making Holy.

To Sanctify, to make Holy.

Sanctimony, or Sanctity, Holineſs, Devoutneſs.

Sanction, Decree, Ordinance, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; as the Conſtitution made at the Council of *Baſil*, for the Reformation of the Church: Alſo Confirmation, Settlement; as *The Laws of Chriſtianity have the greateſt Sanction of any Laws in the World*.

Pragmatick Sanction. See *Pragmatick*.

Sancti Viti Chorea. See *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Sanctuary, a ſanctified or holy Place; a Church or Chappel: Among the Ancient *Jews*, the moſt holy Place of the Tabernacle, wherein God gave viſible Tokens of his Preſence: Alſo a Place of Refuge, or Place priviledged by a Prince for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives.

Sanctum Sanctorum, (*i. e.* the Holy of Holies) the innermoſt and holieſt Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sand-Bag, a kind of Bag or Cuſhion, us'd by Gravers to turn their Plate on.

Sand-Blind, purblind, or ſhort ſighted.

Sand-Eel, a kind of Sea-Fiſh which at certain Seaſons of the Year, lies hid under the Sands, and is often taken on the Coaſts of *England*.

Sand-Fire. See *Aſh-Fire*.

Sand-Gavel, a certain Duty paid to the Lord of the Mannour of *Redely* in *Glouceſterſhire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty granted them to dig up Sand for their Uſe.

Sandaris, (*Gr.*) a kind of Palm or Date-Tree.

Sandalium, a Sandal, a rich ſort of Wear for the Feet, made of Gold, Silk or ſome valuable Stuff, and particularly us'd by the *Roman* Ladies; conſiſting of a Sole and hollow above the Foot. Whence the Slippers, which the Pope, and Biſhops of the Church of *Rome* wear, when they Officiate, are call'd *Sandals*. *Sandal* is alſo a kind of Flat Shooe; the upper part of which is open, and faſten'd with Latchets, worn by *Capuchin* Friers, and ſome other Monks.

Sandalum, Red Bearded *French* Wheat, which our *Norfolk* Men call *Brank*.

Sandarack, Red Arſenick, a Mineral us'd by Painters, and others, for a bright Red Colour; which is of two ſorts; *viz.* one Natural, found in Mines of Gold and Silver; and the other Artificial, made of Orpiment, put into an Earthen Pot cloſe ſtopt and bak'd for five Hours in a Furnace. *Sandarack*, is alſo the Gum of Juniper reſembling Maſtick, of which Varniſh is made.

Sanders, a precious ſort of *Indian* Wood, of which there are three kinds; *viz.* Red, Yellow, and White: They are all of a cooling Quality, eſpecially the Red, which is often us'd in Phyſick againſt hot Diſeaſes.

Sandever, the Droſs of Glaſs, or the Scum that ariſes from the Aſhes of the Herb *Kali*, or Glaſs-wort, us'd in the making of Glaſs.

Sandling, a Sea-Fiſh like a Plaice.

Sandyx, a kind of Red or Purple Colour made of Ceruſs and Ruddle burnt together; Patiſe, or red Arſenick: Alſo a Shrub, that bears a Flower of a Scarlet-Colour.

Sangiack, a *Turkiſh* Governour of a City, or Country, next in Dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

Sangliet, (*Fr.*) among Hunters, a Wild-Boor of Five Years old.

Sanguification, (*Lat.*) in the Art of *Phyſick*, the making of Blood, the changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood; which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body, and not as the Ancients imagin'd, in ſome peculiar Part, as the Heart, Liver, &c.

Sanguinalis Herba, or Sanguinaria, ſtrait or upright Vervain; alſo Male Knot-Graſs or Swines-Graſs; Blood-wort or Wall-wort, an Herb good to ſtanch Blood.

Sanguinary, that delights in ſhedding Blood, bloody, blood-thirſty, cruel.

Sanguine, full, or abounding with Blood, being of a Complexion, wherein that Humour is Predominant, or of a blood red Colour; In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the Murrey-Colour, which is chiefly us'd in the Coats of Knights of the Bath: When born by Noble-men, it is termed *Sardonyx*, and *Dragons-Tail* in the Coats of Soveraign Princes.

Sanguinem Redimere, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* to redeem the Blood, a Phraſe us'd in old Records, to pay the Merchet, or accuſtom'd Fine, for leave given to ſervile Tenants to diſpoſe of their Daughters in Marriage.

Sanguis, Blood, a red florid Humour, contain'd in the Veins and Arteries, ſo as to give nouriſhment, life and ſtrength to all the Parts of the Body.

Sanguis Calcetus, (among Chymiſts) whatever is of as quick and ſharp a Taſte as *Calx*.

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the Dragon-Tree, ſo call'd from its red Colour: It is us'd in Painting, as alſo in Phyſick, for its Virtue in ſtopping Fluxes.

Sanguiſorba, a blood ſucking Fly, an Inſect; alſo the Herb Burnet or Pimpernel.

Sanguiſuga, the Blood ſucker, or Horſe leech; an Inſect.

Sanhedrim, (*Heb.*) the Supreme Council, or Court of Judicature among the ancient *Jews*, conſiſting of the High-Prieſt and ſeventy Seniors or Elders, who were to conſult about the greateſt Matters of the Common-wealth both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

Sanicle, or Self-heal, an Herb very effectual for the healing of Green Wounds, and the ſtopping Lasks, *Gonorrhœa*, and other Fluxes.

Sanies,

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Sanies, (*Lat.*) corrupt and filthy Blood, Matter iſſuing out of a Wound; but it is more eſpecially taken by Surgeons, for a Wat'ry Matter that riſes up in Ulcers, almoſt after the ſame manner as the Sap in Trees.

Sanity, Health, Soundneſs.

Santalum, (*Lat.*) Sanders, the Wood of a Tree that grows in the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies*, in large and thick Foreſts: It is much us'd in Phyſick, and particularly good to open Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver.

Santalum Cærulum. See *Nephriticum Lignum*.

Santerna, Artificial *Borax*, or Gold-ſoder.

Santonica, a kind of Wormwood, an Herb, ſo call'd from the *Santones*, or Inhabitants of *Guienne*, a Province of *France*.

Santons, certain pretended *Mahometan* Prophets, in great Veneration among the *Turks*.

Sap, the Juice of Trees, which riſing up from the Root, runs to the ends of the Branches, and ſerves for their Nouriſhment; alſo the whiteſt and ſofteſt part of Timber.

Green Sap, the thicken'd Juice of the *Rhamnus*, or Buck thorn Berry, us'd among Diers and Painters Colours.

Sap or **Sappe**, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a digging with Pick-Ax and Shovel, at the Foot of a Work, to undermine, or overthrow it: But it is moſt commonly taken for a deep Trench, carry'd far into the Ground and deſcending by Steps from top to bottom, in order to make a Paſſage into the *Covert-Way*, &c. See *Deſcent*.

To **Sap**, to undermine, to dig into, to cut open.

Sap-Green, a ſort of Green Colour, us'd by Painters. See *Verditure*.

Saphæna, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Crural Vein, a Vein that goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper part of the Foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral Branches, ſome of which go to the great Toe.

Saphatum, a dry Scurf in the Head.

Saphire. See *Sapphirus*.

† **Sapience**, Prudence, Wiſdom.

Sapina, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pine nut.

Sapinus, a ſort of Pine Firr-Tree, good for Shipping.

Sapling, a young Tree.

Saponaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Soap wort, good for ſhortneſs of Breath, to provoke the Courſes, *&c.*

Sapo Sapientiæ, (*i. e.* Soap of Wiſdom) common Salt, ſo call'd in the Language of ſome Chymiſts.

Sapor, Taſte, Savour, Reliſh.

Saporifick Particles, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch as by their Action on the Tongue, occaſion that Senſe which we call Sapor or Taſte.

Saporous Bodies, ſuch Bodies as are capable of yielding ſome kind of Taſte, when touch'd with the Tongue; in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from *Inſipid*, that afford no Taſte.

Sapphick Verſe, a Verſe in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, conſiſting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees; as *Sedibus gaudens variis doliſque*; and having at the end of every Three Verſes, an *Adonick*, which conſiſts of a Dactyle and a Spondee: as *Diva dolore*. This kind of Verſe is ſo call'd, as being firſt invented, or chiefly us'd by *Sappho*, a famous Poetels of *Mitylene*.

Sapphirus, (*Gr.*) the Sapphire, a Gem or precious Stone, of a blew Colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden Sparkles: Among Heralds, *Sapphire* is taken for the blue Colour in the Coats of the Nobility anſwering to *Jupiter*, in the Eſcutcheons of Sovereign Princes, and *Azure* in thoſe of the Gentry.

Saraband, a kind of Muſical Compoſition in Triple Time; alſo a Dance to the ſame Meaſure.

Saracenica, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb.

Sarah, (*Hebr.*) Dame or Miſtreſs, the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Mother of *Iſaac*; whence it is commonly taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Sarcaſm, (*Gr.*) a biting or nipping Jeſt, when one is jeer'd as it were out of his Skin; a biting Scoff or Taunt: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, wherein ſuch Scoffs are us'd.

Sarcaſtical, or **Sarcaſtick**, belonging to, or done by way of Sarcaſm.

Sarcel, or **Sercil**, the Pinnion of a Hawk's Wing.

Sarcites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that looks like Beef; alſo a ſort of Dropſy, the ſame with *Anaſarca*.

Sarcling, (*Lat.*) as *Sarcling-time*, *i. e.* the Seaſon that the Husbandman weeds his Corn in.

Sarcocele, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, which conſiſts in a fleſhy ſwelling of the Teſticles.

Sarcocolla, a Gum that drops from a Tree of the ſame Name, growing in *Perſia*, which is like the Powder of Frankincenſe, and ſo call'd, by reaſon of its admirable Virtue in healing Sores, and filling them up with Fleſh; a kind of Balſam good for the cloſing of Wounds.

Sarcoepiplocele, a fleſhy Rupture, or bunching out of the Caul, either, about the Navel, or in the Cods.

Sarcoma, a lump of Fleſh, growing in any part of the Body, eſpecially in the Noſtrils or loweſt part of the Noſe, where it ſticks out like the proud Fleſh of an Ulcer.

Sarcomphalum, a fleſhy Excreſcence or bunching out in the Navel.

Sarcophagus, or **Sarcophagum**, (*i. e.* Eat fleſh) a ſort of Stone ſo call'd, becauſe Coffins were anciently made of it, which quickly conſum'd the dead Bodies; for they had the virtue to waſte away a Corps to nothing, ſave the Teeth, in Forty-Days: Whence the Word is us'd in general for any Stone-Tomb, Monument, or Sepulchre.

Sarcoſis, a breeding of Fleſh; alſo a lump of Fleſh; the ſame as *Sarcoma*.

Sarcoticks, Medicines that fill up Wounds with Fleſh.

† **Sarculation**, (*Lat.*) a Weeding or plucking up of Weeds.

Sarculatura, (in ancient Writers) Weeding of Corn: *Una Sarculatura*, was the Tenant's Service of one Day's Weeding for the Lord.

Sarda, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, half tranſparent, and of the colour of bloody Fleſh, a Gemelin: Alſo the Name of a certain Fiſh; the Sprat or Pilchard.

Sardachates, a kind of Agate, of a Cornelian Colour.

Sardel, or **Sardine**, the Pilchard, a Sea-fiſh, perhaps ſo nam'd, as being often found on the Coaſts of the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Sardius Lapis, a ſort of Onyx-ſtone, of a black Colour; call'd a Carneol.

Sardonian, or **Sardonick Laughter**, an immoderate and deadly Laughter laid to be caus'd by eating a certain venomous Herb in *Sardinia*: Alſo an involuntary ſhew of Laughter occaſion'd by a convulſive wreſting of the Muſcles of the Mouth.

Sardonyx, a Gem or precious Stone, partly of the Colour of the Nail of a Man's Finger, and partly of a Corvelian Colour: Among Heralds it is taken for the Murrey Colour, born in the Coats of Noble-Men.

Sargus, the Baſe, a Sea fiſh.

Sarkellus, (in old *Latin* Records) a kind of unlawful Net or Engine, for deſtroying Fiſh.

Sarplar of Wool, a quantity of Wool, otherwiſe call'd a Pocket, or a Half-Sack; a Sack containing 80 Tod, a Tod 2 Stone, and a Stone 14 Pounds: In *Scotland*, it is termed *Serpliath*, and contains 80 Stone.

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Sarpliar, or Sarpe-Cloth, a piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; a Packing-Cloth.

Sarraſine, (*Fr.*) the Herb Heart-wort or Birth-wort: In *Fortification* a kind of Portcullice, otherwiſe call'd *Herſe*, which is hung with a Cord over the Gate of a Town, *&c.* to be let fall upon any Surprize.

Sarſaparilla, a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great Uſe in the Gout and Venereal Diſtempers: It is commonly call'd Prickly Bind-weed, and is alſo very effectual againſt Agues.

Sarte. See *Scarce*.

Sarſenet, a ſlight ſort of Silk.

Sart, a piece of Wood-Land turn'd into Arable. See *Aſſart*.

Sartorius, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Leg, which takes Name from the uſe Taylors make of it in ſitting croſs Legg'd: It is alſo call'd *Longiſſimus Femoris*, upon account of its exceeding the reſt of the Muſcles of that part in Length, and *Faſcialis* from its paſſing over the Muſcles of the Thigh and Leg like a Swathing-Band: It ariſes from the Fore-part of the Spine of the *Os Ilium*, cloſe by the *Membranoſus*, and is inſerted Four Fingers breadth below the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Tibia* on the in-ſide.

Saruck, a Name which the *Turks* give to their *Turbant*; which See.

Sash, a ſort of Girdle.

Sash, or Sash-Window, a kind of Window fram'd with large Squares, and corruptly ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Chaſſis*, *i. e.* a Frame.

Sashoons, Leather put under a Boot about the Small of the Leg.

Saſſafras, a Tree of great Virtue, growing in *Florida*, and other Parts of *America*, the Bark of which has a ſweet Smell like Cinnamon: A Decoction of the Wood, Root, and Bark, is much us'd in *Phyſick*; being good for the Hip-Gout, Stoppages, Ague, Venereal and Hydropical Diſtempers.

Saſſe, a Lock or Sluce, eſpecially in a Cut-River, with Flood-Gates to ſhut up or let out the Water, for the more ready Paſſage of Boats and Barges.

Saſſons, (corrupted from *Saxons*) a Name formerly given in contempt to the *Engliſh*, who rather affected that of *Angles*, but are ſtill called *Saſſons* by the *Welſh*.

Satan, the Devil properly, an Adverſary, an Enemy to God and all Goodneſs; the Word is of an *Hebrew* Original, and deriv'd from *Sitnah*, *i. e.* Hatred and Spiteſulneſs.

Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, Deviliſh.

Satchel, a little Sack or Bag.

It Sate me Sore, (old Expreſſion) it touch'd me greatly.

Satellite-Inſtrument, an Inſtrument which was invented by M. *Romer*, Mathematician to the *French* King, and may be added to a Watch: Its Uſe is to aſſiſt in finding the Longitude both at Sea and Land by *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*, to give Notice of an approaching Eclipſe, to ſhew which *Satellite* is eclipſed, when an Eclipſe happens, *&c.*

Satellites, (*Lat.*) Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince: Among Aſtronomers it is taken for thoſe Planets which are continually, as it were, waiting upon or rolled about other Planets: Thus the Moon may be call'd the *Satellite* of the Earth, and the reſt of the Planets the *Satellites* of the Sun; but the Word is chiefly us'd for thoſe newly diſcover'd ſmall Planets that make their Revolution about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*.

Satellites of Jupiter, are four ſmall Moons or wand'ring Stars, that move round about the Body of *Jupiter*, as the Moon does round the Earth: *Galilæus* firſt diſcover'd theſe by the help of the Teleſcope.

Satellites of Saturn, are Five little Stars, that in like manner roll about *Saturn*, and were accurately diſcover'd by M. *Caſſini*, *A. D.* 1684, as alſo by M. *Huygens*, by means of certain excellent Object-Glaſſes.

To Satiate, to ſatisfie, to cloy, or glut.

Satiety, Fulneſs, Glut, Surfeit.

Satira, a Word us'd by our old *Latin* Writers, for a broad Diſh or Platter.

Satire. See *Satyre*.

Satisfaction, a being ſatisfied, Content, Pleaſure, Payment, making Amends, Recompence; Attonement; Reparation of Damage.

Satisfactory, ſufficient to ſatisfy or give Satisfaction.

To Satisfy, to fill with Meat; to humour, pleaſe, or content, to pay, to diſcharge a Debt; to convince.

Satten or Sattin, a ſort of Silk.

Satrapa, (*Perſ.*) a Title anciently given to the Chief Governour of a Province under the King of *Perſia*: a great Ruler, or Peer of the Realm; a Lord Lieutenant or Preſident of a Country.

Satrapy, the Government or Juriſdiction of a *Satrapa*; a Lieutenancy, a Dutchy.

Saturday, the Seventh and laſt Day of the Week, on which our *Saxon* Anceſtors us'd to worſhip the Idol *Saturn* or *Seater*.

Saturdays-Slop, the ſpace of Time, in which of old, it was not lawful to take Salmons in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*, that is, from Even Song on *Saturday* till Sun-riſing on *Monday*.

Saturantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that qualify ſharp Humours.

Satureia, the Herb Savory, good to ſeaſon Meats and Broths, and to procure Appetite.

Saturity, Fulneſs, Exceſs, Glut; as, *To feed to Saturity*.

Saturn, the moſt ancient of the Heathen Gods: Alſo the Name of the higheſt of the Planets, but ſloweſt in Motion; by Aſtrologers counted an Enemy to the Nature of Man, and all Living Creatures, and therefore termed the *Greater Infortune*: Among Chymiſts, *Saturn* is taken for Lead, and among Heralds, for the black Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes; anſwering to *Diamond* in the Eſcutcheons of Noble-men, and *Sable* in thoſe of Gentlemen.

Saturnalia, certain ſolemn Feaſts and Sacrifices appointed in Honour of *Saturn*, which were kept Yearly by the ancient *Romans* on *December* 17th. continuing Five, and ſometimes ſeven Days: It was a time of great Revelling and Liberty; ſo that the Rich ſent Preſents to the Poor, Servants ſat at Table with their Maſters, and were allowed even to ridicule them.

Saturnia, a Name heretofore given to the Country of *Italy*: In *Chiromancy*, the Line of *Saturn*, which goes thro' the middle of the Palm of the Hand to the Root of the middle Finger: This Line if it be cut and parted is call'd *Via Combuſta*, *i. e.* the burnt Way.

Saturnine, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; heavy, dull, melancholly.

Satyr or Satire, a Word that ſignifies all manner of Diſcourſe, wherein any Perſon is reprov'd; but commonly taken for a Poem, that ſharply and wittily rebukes Vice, and reflects upon the Vicious, a Lampoon.

Satyriaſis, or Satyriaſmus, an immoderate deſire of Venery; it is alſo ſomtimes taken for the Leproſy, becauſe that Diſeaſe makes the Skin rough like that of a *Satyr*: Alſo the Swelling of the Glandules or Kernels behind the Ears.

Satyrical, belonging to *Satyr*, ſharp, biting, nipping, cutting, abuſive, cenſorious, critical.

Satyrion, Stander-Graſs, Rag-Wort, or Prieſts-Pintle, an Herb.

Satyriſt, a Writer of *Satyrs*.

To

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To Satyrize, to rally after a Satyrical manner, to criticize upon, to lampoon.

Satyrs, certain Fabulous Demi Gods among the ancient Heathens, said to preside over Forests. They were represented with Horns on their Heads, long pricked up Ears, whisking Tails, Goats feet, their Bodies all over hairy, and the Hair standing an end on their Foreheads; being the proper Emblems of Insolence and Lasciviousness: Whence boisterous, deformed, and lustful Men are commonly call'd *Satyrs*.

Savage, (*Fr.*) wild, fierce, barbarous.

The Savages, the wild People in the *Indies*.

Savana's, (*Span.*) Pasture-Grounds in *America*, for the feeding of Deer and other Cattel.

Sauce-alone, a kind of Herb.

Sauciage. See *Saussage*.

Saucille, (*Fr.*) a Sausage. Also a Pudding us'd in *Sieges*, *i. e.* a long Piece of Cloth having its Sides sow'd together in shape of a Gut, and as wide as to hold a Tennis-Ball; which being dipt in Pitch or Tar, and fill'd with Powder, is laid so as to reach from the Mine, Fougade or Bomb-Chest, to the Place where the Engineer stands to set it on Fire.

Sauciſſon, a thick and short Sausage: In the Art of War, *Saucissons* are Faggots made of the Bodies of Under-wood, or of the Branches of great Trees, bound together in the middle and at both ends, in which respect they differ from *Fascines* that are made of small Wood: These *Saucissons* serve to make Shoulder works, Traverses or Breast works in Ditches full of Water, to render the Way firm for Carriages, and for other Uses.

To Save, to deliver, to keep or preserve, to spare.

Saver Default, (*Fr. i. e.* to excuse a Default) a Law Expression us'd when a Man having made a Default in Court; comes afterwards and shews a good Cause why he did it, as Imprisonment at the same time, or such like.

Savine a Plant, good to cure Ulcers, running Sores, and Children's scabby Heads; it is also too well known to be efficacious for forcing the Courses, and causing Miscarriage.

Saviour, a Person that saves or delivers.

Saul, (*Heb.*) asked or lent, also a Grave; the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great Battel against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own Sword.

Saunders. See *Sanders*.

Saunkefine, (*Fr.* old Law-Word) the Determination or final Race of a Descent of Kindred.

To Saunter about, to go idling up and down.

Savonet, (*Fr.*) a Wash-ball or other sort of Compound, to wash the Face or Hands with.

Savour, Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

Savoury, that has a good Savour, that tastes or relishes well

Savory, or Winter-Savory, an wholesome Pot-Herb that is also of good use in *Physick* for Diseases of the Breast and Womb, *&c.*

Savoys, a sort of fine Cabbage, first brought from the Territories of the Dukedom of *Savoy*.

Saurites, (*Gr.*) a Stone found in the Belly of a Lizard.

Saurus, the Lizard; also the Lizard-Fish or Haydeck.

Sausage or Sauciage, a kind of Pudding made of Pork chopt small with Spice and other Ingredients.

Sausage or Warlike-Sausage. See *Saucisse*.

Bolonia-Sausages, thick and short Sausages made at *Bolonia*, a City of *Italy*.

Saw, (old Word) a Proverb or grave Saying: Also a well known Iron-Tool us'd by Carpenters, Stone cutters, *&c.*

Saw-fish, a kind of Sea-fish, so nam'd as having a sharp-toothed Bone like a Saw in its Forehead, about three Foot long.

Saw-wort, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw.

Saxatilis, (*Lat.*) the Grounding, a kind of Gudgeon; a Seafish.

Saxifraga, Medicines that break or dissolve the Stone in Humane Bodies; also the Herb Saxifrage.

Saxifrage, a sort of Herb so call'd because it breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Saxons, a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours, came hither from *Jutland*, a Province of *Denmark*, and are said to have taken Name from their crooked Swords, call'd *Seaxes* in their Language: They got Footing in *Great Britain*, *A. C.* 440, subdu'd most part of the Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, which were all united under King *Egbert* in 819, by the Name of *England*, *i. e.* the Land of the *Angles*.

Saxon-lage, or West-Saponlage, the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which was of Force in Nine Counties, *viz. Kent*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Barkshire*, *Hamshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*. See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage*.

Saxum, (*Lat.*) Stone or Rock stone. *Saxum arenarium*, Sand-stone or Free-stone.

Say, a thin sort of Stuff.

Scabinus, (*Lat.*) a Sheriff, an Alderman, a Clerk of a Market, a Surveyor of Buildings, a Scavenger: In some old Charters, the Wardens of the Corporation of *Linn* in *Norfolk*, are styled *Scabini*.

Scabies, the Itch or Mange, a Disease; a Scab or Gall.

Scabiosa, the Herb *Scabius*, so call'd from its Virtue in curing the Itch; it is also good for Impostumes, Coughs, Pleurisy, Quinsey, *&c.*

Scabrous, rough, rugged, uneven, unpolished; as *A Scabrous Verse*.

Scacurcule, a Word us'd by some Chymists for a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of a Hart's Heart.

Scala (*Lat.*) a Ladder, a pair of Stairs.

Scalado, (in a *Siege*) a furious Attack upon the Wall or Rampart of a fortify'd Town or Castle, made with Scaling-Ladders to mount immediately without carrying on any Works in Form.

Scalæ Gemoniæ. See *Gemoniæ Scalæ*.

An Scalam, (*i. e.* for the Scale) a Phrase us'd in the old Way of Paying Money into the Exchequer, where the Summ of Twenty Shillings and Six Pence was told out for a Pound Sterling; the odd Six Pence being allow'd to make up the full Weight.

Scale, (in *Mathem.*) signifies any Measures or Numbers that are commonly us'd, or the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle or of Right Lines divided from thence; as *Sines*, *Tangents*, *Secants*, &c. drawn or engrav'd upon a Ruler for ready use and practice in particular Operations. Of these *Scales* there are several sorts, *viz.*

The Plain Scale, and the *Diagonal*, which serve, to represent any Numbers or Measures whatever whose Parts are equal one to another: Thus Engineers have a Scale or Rule to make a Draught of Fortifications on Paper; and Gunners make use of another sort, to take the Dimensions of a Piece of Ord'nance: In Maps there is a Scale of Miles, to shew the Distance of one Place from another.

Scale of Musick, commonly call'd the *Gam-ut* or *Scale of the Gam-ut*, is a kind of Scheme or Rule consisting of certain Lines and Paces on which the Figures of the Musical Notes are set down in their natural Order, so as to shew the several Degrees, whereby a Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend. The Name of it is taken from the *Greek* Letter *Gamma*, which *Guido Aretinus*, (who reduc'd the Musical Scale of the ancient *Greeks* into this Form) set at the bottom, to signifie from whence it was deriv'd; and this Scale or *Gam ut* has been taken ever since for the First Foundation or Ground-work of all Musick both Vocal and Instrumental.

Scalenous,

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Scalenous Cone. See *Cone*.

Scalenum, or Scalenus Triangle, (*Gr.*) a Triangle that has all its Three Sides unequal: In Anatomy, *Scaleni* are Three Muſcles of the Cheſt, ſo nam'd from their Figure, having Three unequal ſides.

Scalenus Primus, a Muſcle, that ariſes from the Fore part of the ſecond, third, and fourth Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joynts of the Neck, and is let into the Firſt Rib; its Uſe being to draw the upper Rib together with the reſt upwards, in fetching one's Breath.

Scalenus Secundus, a Muſcle, which taking riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth Tranverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, ſide ways, paſſes over the firſt Rib to its Inſertion in the ſecond, and ſometimes to the third.

Scalenus Tertius, a Muſcle, that has its beginning near the former, from the ſame Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, as alſo from the ſixth of thoſe Proceſſes, and is ſoon inſerted to the firſt Rib.

Scalinga, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry or Pit of Stones, or rather of Scales or Slates for covering Houſes.

Scall, Scurf on the Head.

Scallion, a kind of Shalot or ſmall Onion.

Scallop. See *Scollop*.

Scalp, or Hairy Scalp, the Skin that covers the Scull-bone.

Scalper, or Scalping-Iron, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to ſcrape or take away corrupt Fleſh from the Bones.

Scalprum, (*Lat.*) an Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped, pared, graved, or cut; a Graving-Tool. *Scalprum Cairurgicum*, a Surgeon's Scalper or Lancet.

Scalprum Raſorium. See *Raſpatory*.

To Scamble, to rove or wander up and down. *Scambling Town*, a Town wherein the Houſes ſtand at a great diſtance one from another.

Scamillus, (*Lat*) a Foot-ſtool or little Bench. In Architecture *Scamilli Impares* are certain *Zocoos*, or Blocks, which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the Members of any Pillar or Statue; they were plac'd beneath the Projectures of the *Stylobatæ-Cornices*, and are well repreſented by the Pedeſtals of our Statues.

Scammonia, (*Gr.*) the Herb Scammony, otherwiſe call'd purging Bind-weed, which is of great uſe in Phyſick.

Scammonium, the Juice of Scammony; which is very purgative. See *Diagridium*.

Scammozzi's Rule, a two Foot Joynt-Rule, fitted for the uſe of Builders, and firſt invented by the famous Architect of that Name.

Scamnum, or Scannum Caducum, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* a falling Bench a Word us'd in ſome old Records for a Ducking ſtool.

Scamnum Hippocratis, or Hippocrates's *Bench*, the Name of a certain Inſtrument that is Six Ells long, and us'd in the ſetting of Bones.

To Scan, to ſift or canvaſs a Buſineſs, to examine a thing thoroughly, to conſider it well.

To Scan a Verſe to meaſure or prove a Verſe, according to the number of its Feet.

Scandal, (*Gr.*) Stumbling-Block or Offence, ill Name, bad Example, Shame.

To Scandal, to defame, or ſlander.

To Scandalize, to give Offence, to raiſe a Scandal upon one.

Scandalous, giving Offence, Defaming; Abuſive, ſhameful, diſgraceful.

Scandalum Magnatum, an Offence, or Wrong done to the Perſon of any Peer, or great Officer of the Realm, by ſcandalous Reports, falſe News, *&c.* Alſo the Writ that lies for their recovering Damages thereupon.

Scanderbeg, a Name given to *George Caſtriot*, Prince of *Epirus*, who caus'd that Country, and *Macedonia*, to revolt againſt *Amurath* II. Emperor of the *Turks*.

Scanſion, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) the ſcanning of a Verſe.

Scant, that is leſs than requiſite, ſcarce.

Scantling, Size or Meaſure.

Scanty, ſhort or ſcarce, as Proviſions ſometimes are; alſo that has not Stuff enough allow'd, or too ſtrait, in ſpeaking of a Garment.

Scapha, (*Gr.*) a Skiff or Cock Boat, properly a Boat made of a whole Tree cut hollow. Among ſome Anatomiſts, it is taken for the inner Rim of the Ear.

Scaphoides the third *Os Tarſi* in the Foot, which, is joyn'd to the Ancle Bone and the three hinder-Bones: It is otherwiſe call'd *Os Navitulare* in *Latin* and takes both Names from ſome reſemblance it has to a Boat.

Scapula, (*Lat.*) the hinder part of the Shoulders: Alſo the Shoulder-blade; a broad Bone, of a Triangular Figure, having three Proceſſes, which is very thin in the middle, but grows thicker about the Proceſſes.

Scapular, belonging to the Shoulder-blades.

A Scapular, or Scapulary, a long narrow piece of Stuff, worn by Monks and Nuns over the reſt of their Habit, and hanging down from their Shoulders to their Feet.

Scapularis Externa et Interna, the Scapular Veins, two ſmall Veins ſo call'd; the former of which ariſes from the Muſcles, covering the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blades; and the other from thoſe Muſcles that lie in the hollow of the ſame Bones.

Scapus, (*Gr.*) the ſhaft or ſhank of a Pillar, between the Chapiter and the Pedeſtal: Among Herbaliſts, the upright ſtalk or ſtem of a Plant.

Scar, the Seam or Mark of a Wound: Alſo an old Word, ſignifying a ſteep Rock; whence *Scarborough*-Caſtle in *Yorkſhire* took its Name.

Scarabæus, (*Lat.*) the Beetle or Bug, an Inſect.

Scaramangis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Garment which the Ancients wore over a Coat of Mail.

Scaramouch, the Name of a famous *Italian* Buffoon, who Acted in *England*, *Anno Dom.* 1673.

Scare, a ſort of Fiſh.

To Scare, to put in Fear, to Fright.

Scare-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, and uſually ſet up in Fields that are ſow'd with Grain, to ſcare or fright away the Birds.

Scarf, a well known part of Womens Attire, or an Ornament worn by Military Officers.

Scarf-skin, (in *Anat.*) the outmoſt skin, ſerving to defend the Body; which being full of Pores or little Holes, diſcharges Sweat, and other Moiſture.

Scarfed, covered with a Scarf: In Sea Language, it is the ſame as pieced, faſtened or joyned in: thus the Stem of a Ship is ſaid *to be Scarfed into her Keel*, when the two Pieces are ſhap'd or cut away ſlanting, ſo as to joyn with one another cloſe and even.

Scarification, a Scarifying, cutting or lancing; an opening of the Skin with a Pen-knife or Lancet.

To Scarify, (in *Surgery*) to Lance or open a Sore, to make an Inciſion in any part of the Body, in order to let out Blood or corrupt Humours.

Scariola, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd broad Leav'd Endive.

Scarp, (*Fr.*) in *Fortif.* the inward ſlope of the Moat, or Ditch of a Place *i. e.* the ſlope of that ſide of the Ditch, which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field: Alſo the Foot of the Rampart-Wall; or the ſloping of the Wall from the bottom of the Work to the *Cordon* on the ſide of the Moat.

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Scarpe, in (*Heraldry*) the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Commanders, being a Subdivision of the Bend: Thus 'tis said, *He bears Argent a Scarpe Azure.*

Scarus, (*Gr.*) the Scar, Cud or Chewing-Fish, a Sea-Fish that feeds on Herbs and Chews the Cud like a Beast.

Scatch, a kind of Bit for Horses.

Scate, a Sea-Fish; also a sort of Patten to slide upon Ice.

Scathe, (old Word) Hurt, or Damage.

To **Scatter**, to spread abroad here and there.

Scavage, **Scevage**, or **Schewage**, a Toll formerly exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shew'd or offer'd to Sale, within their Precincts; but it is taken away by Statute 19. *H.* 7.

Scavenger, (from the *Dutch* Word *Scaven*, to scrape) a Parish-Officer, of whom two are chosen Yearly, that hire Men call'd *Rakers* or *Dust men*, and Carts, in order to cleanse the Streets, and carry away the Dirt and Filth.

Scaurus, (*Gr.*) that has great Ancles bunching out; stump or club-footed.

Scawzack, a Sort of Sea weed.

Sceleton. See *Skeleton.*

Sceleton Serpentis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone which resembles the Bones of a Serpent, roll'd up in Folds.

Scellum, or **Schellum**, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scelotyrbe, (*Gr.*) a wand'ring Pain in the Legs, which proceeds chiefly from the Scurvey.

Scelotyrbitis Aqua, a sort of Water proper for that Distemper.

Scene, (properly a Tabernacle or Tent) the front or fore-part of a Theater or Stage, on which Plays are acted: Also the Decoration that consists of Paintings, in which are represented Buildings, Landskips, *&c.* round the Stage: Also part of a Dramatical Poem or Play, which is divided into Acts, and those Acts into Scenes, when a fresh Actor enters upon the Stage, or one that was on it, goes off: It is also taken for the Place where the Action of the Play has happen'd; and thence Translated to signify the Place of any great Action or notable Exploit; as, *The Scene of War*, *The Scene of Affairs*, &c.

Scenical or **Scenick**, belonging to a Scene.

Scenographical or **Scenographick**, belonging to Scenography.

Scenography, (in Perspective) is that side which declines from, or makes Angles with a strait Line, imagin'd to pass thro the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally call'd by Workmen, *The Return of a Fore-right side:* The *Scenographick Appearance* differs from the *Orthographick* in this respect, that the latter shews the side of a Figure, Body, or Building, as it is seen when the Plain of the Glass stands parallel to that side, but *Scenography* represents it as it seems thro' a Glass, not parallel to that side.

In *Architecture* and *Fortification*, Scenography is the manner of delineating or making a Draught of the several Parts of a Building or Fortress, with its Shadows and Dimensions, according to the Rules of Perspective.

Scenopegia, the Feast of Tabernacles kept by the *Jews*, in Memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderness, where they liv'd Forty Years together in Tents.

Scepter, a Royal Staff, or Battoon, born by Kings at their Coronation, or some other great Solemnity: Its length was heretofore equal to the height of the Prince's Stature, but the fashion of it is now alter'd; and it is figuratively taken for Royal Authority, or Kingly Power.

Sceptical or **Scepticks**, belonging to the Scepticks or Scepticism; that is in doubt or suspence, doubtful.

Scepticism, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Scepticks.

Scepticks, a Sect of Philosophers, who contemplated and consider'd Matter, but doubted of every thing, and would admit of no Determination: Whence the Term is apply'd to a Person who maintains there is nothing certain, and no real Knowledge at all to be had.

Sceptos, a kind of Lightning dash'd to the Ground with great Force; Also a Meteor falling out of the Clouds.

Scharpenny or **Scharnpenny**, (*Sax.*) *i. e.* Dungpenny, a small Duty heretofore paid by some customary Tenants that they might be excus'd from penning up their Cattel in their Lord's Pound or Yard, for the benefit of the Dung.

Schedule, a Leaf or Scroll of Paper of Parchment; an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

Scelyacus, (*Lat.*) the Shell-drake or black Diver; a Water-Fowl.

Schelling, a Coin in *Holland* and *Flanders*, containing 12 Groots or 6 Stivers and equal to 6*d.* of our *English* Money; so that 20 Schellings *Flemish*, make 12 Shillings Sterling, and 33 *s.* 4 *d. Flemish* amount to 20 *s.* Sterling.

Schematismus, (*Gr.*) the Habit, Constitution, or Disposition of the Body: In *Grammar* the particular manner of forming one Word from another.

Scheme, Model, Draught, the Drawing of any Figure on Paper, *&c.* the representing of any Geometrical, or Astronomical Figure, or Problem by Lines, so as to make it sensible to the Eye, and this is otherwise call'd a *Diagram*: Among Astrologers, it is a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or an Astrological Figure of the Heavens, which is often termed *Schema Cœli*, and the making of it, *Erecting* or *Drawing a Scheme.*

Scheren-Silver, or **Shearing-Silver**, a small Sum of Money paid of old to the Lord of a Mannour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

Schesis, (*Gr.*) the Habit or Constitution of the Body; accordingly as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender: Also a Rhetorical Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feign'd on purpose to be answer'd, and which, in *Latin*, is call'd *Adfictio.*

Schetick Feaver, a Feaver so call'd, because it is chiefly seated in the Blood, and may be easily cur'd; upon which account it is oppos'd to an *Hectick Feaver*, that is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be remov'd without great Difficulty.

Schilus, a Lake Fish, not unlike a Pike, but resembling a Pearch in the size, order, and roughness of its Fins.

Schirrus. See *Scirrhus.*

Schism, properly a cut or cleft; thence generally taken for a Division or Rent in the Church, caus'd by diversity of Opinions

Schismatical or **Schismatick**, inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A **Schismatick**, a Separatist, one that occasions Schism, by separating from the true Church, and setting up New Doctrines or Discipline.

Schistos, a Stone of a Saffron-Colour, that may be easily cleft into thin Plates; also a kind of Stone, call'd, the *Warming Stone.*

Schistum, a sort of Allum, Plume-Allum.

Schœnanthum, Camel's-Hay, or sweet smelling Reed, an Herb of great Use in Physick, particularly for Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen, Hickups, Wind in the Stomach, *&c.*

Schœnobates

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Schœnobates, (among the Ancients) a kind of Rope-Dancer, or Tumbler, who roll'd about a Rope, as a Wheel does round the Axle-Tree, and hung by the Feet or Neck.

Schœnobatica, the Art of Dancing upon Ropes.

Schœnoplatum, Porret, or Cives, a kind of Plant.

Schœnus, a Rush or Bulrush; a Cord or Rope, such as was us'd by Rope-Dancers: Also a Measure of Land, which contain'd Sixty *Stadia* or Furlongs, or Forty, according to *Pliny*: Among the *Hebrews*, somewhat above 145 Foot.

Schœnum, a cheap sorry Ointment, made of sweet Rushes, which Whores us'd to dawb themselves with, to appear less stinking.

Scholar, one that learns any thing at School or elsewhere; a Man of Learning, a Learned Person.

Scholastici, (among the *Romans*) those that assisted the Governours of Provinces in the Exercise of their Office, and were as their Counsellours; who also instructed them in matter of Law, and drew up Petitions.

Scholastick or Scholastical, belonging to a Scholar or School.

Scholastick-Divinity, School-Divinity, such as is in use among the *Roman* Catholicks, and relates chiefly to several nice Points that are uncertain and disputable.

Scholiast, one that makes *Scholias* or Notes upon an Author; a Commentator or Expositor.

Scholion or Scholium, a Glose; brief Comment or short Exposition: In *Mathematicks*, a Note or Remark, made as it were by the by, on any Proposition, Subject or Discourse, before advanced, treated of, or delivered.

School, a Place where any Art or Science is taught.

To School, to tutour, to check or chide severely.

School-man, one skill'd in School-Divinity.

Sciana, (*Gr.*) a Sea-fish of the Whale kind.

Sciagraphy or Sciography, a Profile or Platform, the first rude Draught of a thing: Also the Art of *Dialling*, or of shewing the time of the Day by Shadows: Also that Part of *Astronomy* which serves for finding out the Hour of the Day or Night, *&c.* by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon or Stars.

In Architecture Sciagraphy, is sometimes taken for the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of it, as the Conveyance of every Room, with the thickness of the Walls, Timber-works, Floors, Vaults, *&c.*

Sciatheras, the Pin or Cock of a Dial, which shews the Hours by its Shadow.

Sciatica, a Disease in or about the Hip-bone; the Hip-gout.

Sciatica-Cresses, a sort of Herb good for that Distemper.

Sciatick-Vein, a Vein seated above the outward part of the Ancle.

Sciadaceum (in *Surgery*) a kind of Fracture or breaking of a Bone, according to its length or longwise.

Science, (*Lat.*) Knowledge, Learning, Skill; Knowledge founded upon or gain'd by certain, clear and self-evident Principles.

The Seven Liberal Sciences, are Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy and Musick.

Scientifical or Scientifick, Learned, full of Learning, Instructive.

Scilla, (*Gr.*) Squills or Sea Onion, an Herb; also the Shrimp or Prawn; a Fish.

Scillites, Wine wherein Sea-Onion is steep'd.

Scillites acetum, Vinegar of Squills.

Scimeter, See *Cimeter.*

Scincus, a kind of Land Crocodile, or Newt, about the River *Nile.*

Scincus Marinus, a little Fish us'd by Apothecaries in the Composition of Mithridate.

Scintillation, a sparkling up of Fire.

Sciography. See *Sciagraphy.*

Sciolist, (*Lat.*) one that makes much stir with a little Knowledge, a smatterer in Learning.

Sciomancy, (*Gr.*) the calling up of Ghosts by Magick; a Divining or Soothsaying by Shadows.

Scion or Cyon, a Graft, tender Shoot, or young Sprig of a Tree.

Scioptricks, a part of Opticks. See *Obscura Camera.*

Sciothericum Telescopium, a Mathematical Instrument invented by Mr. *Molyneux* being an Horizontal Dial with a Telescope fitted for observing the true Time both by Day and Night, to adjust Pendulum-Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.

Scire facias, a Judicial Writ to call a Man to shew Cause to the Court from which it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment passed should not be made out.

Scirona, a Word us'd by some Chymists for the Dew of Autumn.

Scirpus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Rush without a knot, a Bulrush us'd for Mats, Weeks of Candles, *&c.*

Scirrhoma or Scirrhosis, (*Gr.*) an Eschar or Scar, the hardness of any Part of the Body, especially the Liver, *&c.* also the same as *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhous, belonging to a Scirrhus; as *A Scirrhous Tumour.*

Scirrhus, a kind of hard unmoveable Swelling without Pain, which resists the Touch, proceeding from Melancholy or some other tough and clammy Humour.

† Scissure, (*Lat.*) a Cut or Cleft, a Rent or Chap.

Sciurus, (*Gr.*) the Squirrel, a Creature so call'd from its shadowy or thick Tail.

Sclerophthalmy, a hard blearedness of the Eyes accompany'd with Pain; a slow Motion of the Eyes with redness and dryness of them.

Sclerosis, a hard Tumour or swelling of the Spleen.

Scleroses, or Sclerotica Tunica, the horney Coat of the Eye. See *Cornea Tunica.*

Sclerotica, Scleroticks or hard'ning Medicines, such as unite the Parts more firmly among themselves.

To Scoat or Scotch a Wheel, to put a Stone or piece of Wood under the Wheel of a Cart, Waggon, *&c.* to stop it from going forward.

Scolecion, (*Gr.*) a sort of Scarlet-Worm; an Insect.

Scoliosis, a wresting, or making crooked: Among *Physicians*; a distorting or wrenching of the *Vertebræ*, or turning Joynts of the Back bone.

Scollop, a Shell-Fish; also a sort of indenting or notching in Embroidery-Work.

Scollop-Shell, (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of that Shell, which is often put in the Coats of Arms of *Military* Persons.

Scoloopomachærion, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Knife with which Wounds of the Breast are widen'd: It is also us'd in lancing large Swellings, and in opening the *Abdomen* or lower Belly.

Scolopax the Wood-cock or the Snite; a Bird; also the Saw fish or the Sea snite.

Scolopendra, a Venomous Worm that has eight Feet and a piked Tail; the Caterpillar an Insect with many Feet: Also a sort of Worm call'd a Bear-worm, engender'd of a Melancholy Humour; which makes the Gums to become swollen and ulcerated and loosens the Nerves and Teeth: Also a kind of Water-Serpent call'd the *Sea Scolopendra*, about a Cubit in length: also an Insect nam'd the Sea Galley-worm: Also a certain Fish, which having swallow'd a

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Hook, casts up her Bowels, and being rid of it, sucks them in again.

Scolopendria, the Herb Harts-tongue.

Scolopendrium, a kind of Herb call'd *Ceterach*, Stone wort, Finger fern or Milt-wort.

Scolymus, the Artichoke; a well known Plant.

Scomber or **Scombrus** the Mackerel; a Sea-fish.

Scomma, a Mock, Jeer, Flout, or scurrilous Jest.

Sconce, a sort of branched Candle-stick: In *Fortification*, a small Fort built for Defence of some Pass, River, or other Place; a Block-house.

To **Sconce**, (a Word us'd in *Oxford*-University) to set up so much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for a Duty neglected or an Offence committed: Whence it is commonly taken for to fine or set a Fine upon.

Scoop, an Instrument to hold Corn.

Scoop or **Scoopet**, a sort of Wooden Shovel, to throw up Water.

Scooper, a kind of Water Fowl, so call'd from its long narrow Beak arched upwards, which resembles the crooked Scoop with which Mariners throw up Water to wet their Sails.

Scope, (*Gr.*) Prospect, Aim, End, Purpose.

Scoper-holes. See *Scupper Holes*.

Scops, (*Gr.*) the lesser Owl with Feathers prick'd up above the Ears.

Scorbutical or **Scorbutick**, (*Lat.*) belonging to or troubled with the Scurvey.

Scorbutus, the Scorbute or Scurvey; a Disease.

Scordion or **Scordium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing plentifully in *Cambridge*-shire, and call'd *Water-Germander*; its Use in *Physick* is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scordotis, an Herb like Hore hound.

Score, Account or Reckoning, Account or Consideration; also the number *Twenty*; as *Threescore*, *Fourscore*, &c. In *Musick* it is taken for the Original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts, *viz.* Bass, Treble, Second Treble, *&c.* are distinctly scored or marked.

Scoria, (*Gr.*) the dross or refuse of Metals tried by the Fire.

Scorodon, Garlick, a known Plant.

Scorodoprasum, a Plant between Garlick and Leaks.

Scorpena or **Scorpides**, the lesser Scorpion-fish.

Scorpidion, a little Engine anciently us'd for shooting Poison'd Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio or **Scorpius**, the Scorpion, a venomous Insect of a blackish Colour, that has eight Feet, and stings with the Tail: Also the Scorpion-Fish that darts Poison with its Prickles on the Head and Back: Also an Engine or kind of Cross-Bow, made use of to shoot small envenomed Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio, is also the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, being the Eighth in Order, and usually thus Marked (♏) Astrologers say, It sympathises with the Land Scorpions, which when the Moon is in this Sign, are more fierce and dangerous.

Scorpioides, a sort of Pulse.

Scorpion-Grass, or **Scorpion-Wort**, an Herb good against the Poison of Scorpions.

Scorpites, a precious Stone of the Colour or Shape of a Scorpion.

Scorpiuron, or **Scorpiurus**, a kind of Heliotrope, or Turn sole, an Herb having Seeds, the Figure of which resembles a Scorpion's Tail.

Scorzonera, an Herb somewhat like Goats-beard, but of a broader Leaf, the Root of which is a sovereign Remedy against the Pains of the Heart, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

To **Scorse** or **Scourse**, (old Word) to change.

Scot, Part or Portion, a Shot or Club. In a Law sense, according to *Rastal*, a certain Custom or Common Tallage, made to the Use of the Sheriff or his Bailiffs: But it is now taken for a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability, thus whoever are Assessed or Rated to any Contribution, are generally said *To pay Scot and Lot*.

Scot-free, excused from paying his Scot or Club; also free from Punishment.

Scotale, (in the *Forest Charter*) the keeping of an Ale-House within the Forest, by an Officer of the same, who under Colour of his Office, causes Men to come to his House, and spend their Money, for fear of having Displeasure; it is otherwise termed *Aleshot*.

Scots, or **Scotchmen**, the People of *Scotland*, a part of *Great Britain*.

Scotch-Collops, Slices of Veal, well beaten or fry'd after the *Scotch* Way.

Scotia, (*Gr.*) in *Architect.* a Member hollow'd like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*, the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars: It is also sometimes Plac'd under the *Larmier* or *Drip*, in the Cornice of the *Dorick* Order. See *Trochilus*.

Scotoma, a Dizziness or Giddiness, causing a dimness in the Sight, so that on a sudden the Patient is as it were in the dark, and thinks every thing goes round.

Scovel, an Oven Mop. See *Maulkin*.

To **Scoul**, or **Scowl**, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sower Look, or grim Countenance; to knit ones Brows.

Scoundrel, (*Ital.*) one whom a bad Life, or guilty Conscience forces to abscond or hide himself; a sorry Rogue, a pitiful Rascally Fellow.

To **Scoul**, or **Scour**, to cleanse, or make clean; to purge by Stool; to exercise Piracy, or Rob on the Sea. To *Scour away*, to scamper or run away hastily. To *Scour about*, to ramble or run raking about.

To **Scour the length of a Line**, (a *Military* Phrase) to rake a Line from end to end with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one end, sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of Security.

Scourge, a Whip made of Thongs, *&c.*

To **Scourge**, to Whip, to Chastise or Punish.

Scout, a Spy sent to bring Tidings of the Enemies Army, or to discover their Designs: Also a kind of Judge or Magistrate in *Holland*.

Scouts, or **Scout-watches**, Sentinels that keep Guard in the advanced Posts.

Scrag, or **Lean Scrag**, a Body that has nothing but Skin and Bone.

Scraggy, very lean.

To **Scrall**, or **Scrawl**, to scribble, to write after a sorry careless manner.

To **Scramble**, to snatch eagerly, to strive to catch or lay hold of; to climb up.

To **Scranch**, to crunch, crack or break any hard thing between the Teeth.

Scrat, (old Word) an Hermaphrodite, one that is of both Sexes.

Scratches, a kind of Itch, a Disease that happens to Horses.

To **Scrawl**. See To *Scrall*.

Scray, a sort of Sea-Swallow: a Bird.

To **Screak**, to make a Noise like a Door, whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greas'd.

To **Scream**, or **Scream out**, to cry out, especially as one that is scar'd or frighted.

To **Screech**, to howl or hoot, as the Screetch-Owl does.

To **Screek**. See To *Shriek*.

Screen, a Device to keep off the Wind, or the heat of the Fire: Also a Frame made of Lattis, and us'd by Labourers to sift Earth, Sand, Gravel, *&c.* in order to make Mortar: Also another sort, made of Wire,

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Wire, for the separating of Corn from Duſt, Cockle, Ray, &c.

To Screen, to ſift thro' a Screen; alſo to ſhelter cover, defend or protect.

To Scribble, (*Lat.*) to ſcratch or daſh with the Pen; to write ill, in ſpeaking of an Author.

Scribe, a Writer or Pen man, a Secretary, a Notary or Scrivener, a Clerk. Among the *Romans*, Scriba, was an Officer belonging to the Publick, or to ſome Magiſtrate who wrote Acts or Decrees, and gave out Diſpatches.

Scribes, a powerful Sect among the *Jews*, who manag'd the Affairs of the Synagogues, expounded the *Levitical* Law, and made it intelligible to the People; upon which account they were call'd Doctors of the Law, and Lawyers in S. *Luke*.

Scrinarii Memoriæ. See *Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ*, & *Scrinium Memoriæ*.

Scrinium, (*Lat.*) a Coffer, a Caſket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in; an Office or Chamber.

Scrinium Diſpoſitionum, (among the *Romans*) was the Office or Chamber, where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were diſpatch'd, and the chief Officer there was ſtyl'd *Comes Diſpoſitionum*; or *Magiſter Scrinii Diſpoſitionum*.

Scrinium Epiſtolarum, the Office of thoſe who wrote the Emperor's Letters; the chief Officer there was Nam'd *Magiſter Scrinii Epiſtolarum*, which ſee.

Scrinium Libellorum, the Office of Requeſts, where the Petitions preſented to the Emperor, to beg ſome Favour of him were uſually kept: The chief of this Office was ſtyl'd *Magiſter Scrinii Libellorum*; which ſee.

Scrinium Memoriæ, a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in mind of the Prince's Order, to the end he might afterwards diſpatch Letters Patent at large for the ſame: There were 62 Secretaries belonging to this Office, who were call'd *Scrinarii Memoriæ* or *Memoriales*, 12 of whom ſerv'd the Chancery, and 7 others nam'd *Antiquarii*, were employ'd in tranſcribing old Books, in order to tranſmit them to Poſterity: The firſt of theſe Officers was call'd *Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ*; which ſee.

Scrinium Veſtimentorum the Ward-Robe where the Emperor's Cloaths and Robes were kept.

Scrip, a Budget or Bag; alſo an old Word for a little Piece; as *A Scrip of Paper*.

Scriptura, (*Lat.*) Writing, the writing or making a Book; the Style or manner of writing us'd by any Author. It was alſo taken among the *Romans*, for the Tribute paid to the Publick for the grazing of Cattel in common Paſtures, which was ſet down in Books of Accounts; alſo the Revenue of Publick Duties let to Farm. See *Magiſter Scripturæ*.

Scriptural, belonging to Holy Scripture.

Scripture, or Holy Scripture, the Holy Writ, the Sacred Writings of the Old and New Teſtament.

Scripturiſts, thoſe that ground their Faith upon ſcriptures only.

Scritoir. See *Scrutoire*.

Scribener, one that draws up and engroſſes Writings or Deeds, as Bonds, Bills Leaſes, Releaſes, &c.

Scrobiculus, (*Lat.*) a little Ditch or Furrow.

Scrobiculus Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the Heart-Pit, the Pit of the Breaſt, or as it is commonly call'd of the Stomach, otherwiſe termed *Anticardium*.

Scrofa, an old Sow that has had ſeveral Litters of Pigs.

Scrofula, a little Pig; alſo the King's Evil, a Diſeaſe, a Wen in the Throat. See *Struma*.

Scrofularia, the Herb Blind-Nettle, Pile-Wort, or Fig Wort, good for the King's-Evil, Piles, Cancers eating Ulcers, &c.

Scrofulous, belonging to a King's Evil ſwelling.

Scroll, a Slip or Roll of Parchment, &c. In *Architecture* the ſame as *Voluta*; which ſee.

Scrotocele, a Rupture of the Cods.

Scrotum, that Bag which contains the Teſticles of the Male, the Cod; conſiſting of a Skin a fleſhy *Panniculus*, and two diſtinct Coats.

Scrotum Cordis, the Skin that encompaſſes the Heart; the ſame as *Pericardium*.

Scrub, an old Broom; a pitiful ſorry Fellow.

To Scrub, to rub hard.

Scruff, little Sticks, Coals, Cockle ſhells, &c. which poor People gather up for Fewel at ebbing Water, by the ſide of the River *Thames*.

Scruple, (*Lat.*) Doubt, Niceneſs in point of Conſcience: Alſo the third part of a Dram, or 20 Grains in Apothecaries Weight.

Scrupuloſity, or Scrupulouſneſs, a ſcrupulous Humour, Nicety, Exactneſs.

Scrupulous full of Scruples, or Doubts, Curious, Nice, Strict, Preciſe.

Scrupulus, (*Lat.*) the leaſt of Weights, us'd by the ancient *Romans*, being the 24th. part of an Ounce; but with us the third part of a Dram.

To Scruſe, to crowd, to preſs or thruſt hard.

To Scrutinize, (*Lat.*) to make a ſtrict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

Scrutiny, ſtrict Search, or diligent Inquiry; Alſo a Peruſal of Suffrages or Votes at an Election of Magiſtrates, &c. an Examination of the Poll: Alſo a particular Way of chuſing a Pope at *Rome*, which is done by ſmall Bills, written in unknown Characters and ſealed up, or by little Balls of ſeveral Colours thrown into a Box.

Scrutoir, or Scritoir, a ſort of large Cabinet with ſeveral Drawers, and a place for Pen, Ink and Paper, the Door of which opening downwards, and reſting upon Frames or Irons, ſerves for a Table to write on.

Scrp, (in *Falconry*) a great Flock of Fowl.

Scud, a ſudden ſhower of Rain.

To Scud, or Scuddle away, to ſcamper or run away all of a ſudden.

Scuffle, a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray or Buttle.

Sculk, (among *Hunters*) a Company, as *A Skulk of Foxes*.

To Sculk, to hide one's ſelf, to lie hid, to lurk here and there, to go ſneaking after one.

Scull, the Bone of the Head, the Brain-Pan; alſo a little Oar, to row with.

Sculler, a Boat row'd with Sculls, or the Waterman that manages it.

Scullery, a Place to waſh and ſcour in.

Scullion, a Drudge that does the meaneſt Services in a Kitchen.

Sculp, (*Lat.*) a Cut, Print, or Engraved Picture; as *A Book full of fine Sculps*.

Sculptor, a Carver.

Sculpture, the Art of Carving Figures in Wood, Stone, or Metal; a Sculp or printed Picture.

Scum, Froth, Droſs the dregs, of the People.

Scumber, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Dung of a Fox.

To Scummer, (old Word) to ſquirt a watery Subſtance out of the Body.

Scupper-holes, or Scoper-holes, (Sea-Term) little Holes made thro' the Ship's ſides, cloſe to all the Decks, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carry'd off into the Sea.

Scupper-Leathers, certain round long Leathers, nailed over thoſe Holes in the loweſt Deck, as alſo in the Manger, which keep the Sea-Water from coming into the Ship, and yet give way for it to run out.

Scupper-Nails, ſhort Nails with broad Heads, made purpoſely to faſten on the *Scupper Leathers*, as alſo on the Coats of Maſts and Pumps.

Scure,

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Scurf, a whitish scaly swelling, rais'd in the Skin of the Head by a slimy and mixt Phlegm.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) Buffoonry, saucy, drolling or scoffing.

Scurrilous, Railing, saucily Abusive.

The Scurvey, a Disease, the Symptoms of which generally are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, looseness of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulsions, running Gout, Cholick, &c.

Scurvey-Grass, an Herb so call'd from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper.

Scurvy, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

Scut, the Tail of a Rabbet or Hare.

Scutcheon the Key or Center-Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Iron or brass to be set before a Lock: Among *Gardiners*, a Bud to be grafted: In *Heraldry*, the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is blazon'd or painted. See *Escutcheon*.

Scutiform Os, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Whirl bone of the Knee, otherwise call'd, *Mola*, *Patella*, and *Rotula*.

Scutiformis Cartilago, the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, otherwise call'd *Ensiformis Cartilago*; which See. Also a Gristle of the *Larynx*, or top of the Wind-Pipe, the same as *Thyroides*.

Scuttle, a Dust basket, also the Wooden Conduit or Trough in a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into the Meal-Tub; also the bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.

Scuttles, are also square-Holes, capable for the Body of a Man to pass through at any Hatch way, or part of the Deck into any Room below: Also those Windows and long Holes which are cut out in Cabbins to let in Light: There are likewise other small Scuttles or Holes with Gratings over the Ordnance, which serve to give vent to the smoak in a hot Fight.

Scutum, (*Lat.*) a Buckler, Shield, or Target; an Escutcheon: Among *Anatomists* it is sometimes taken for the Knee-Pan, or round Bone of the Knee.

Scybalon, (*Gr.*) Dung or Ordure, especially of Sheep, Goats, &c. Riff-raff, or Rubbish.

Scylla, the Name of a Rock in the Sea, between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over-against which is the Gulph *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *To avoid* Sylla, *he falls into* Charybdis: Also a kind of Fish like a Shrimp, otherwise call'd *Squilla*.

Scyphus, a great Cup, Jug, or Bowl to drink out of: In *Anatomy*, the *Infundibulum* or Tunnel of the Brain: Those Passages that convey the Spittle from the *Os Cribriforme*, or Sieve-like Bone to the Palate, are likewise so call'd by some Writers.

Scytale, a Scourge or Thong of Leather; a staff to beat Flax with; also a Field-Mouse, or Shrew; also a Serpent that has a Back of a wonderful glistering Colour.

Scytalides, (in *Anat.*) the three small Bones in each Finger.

Scythica, Sweet-Root, or Liquorish.

Scythica Mustela, the Sable or Martern, a kind of Weesel.

Sea, that general Collection of Waters which encompasses the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the different Countries that it washes; as The *British Sea*, the *Irish Sea*, the *German Sea*, &c.

Sea-Bind-weed, an Herb that grows on the Sea-Coasts, and is of great efficacy in curing the Dropsey.

Sea-board, towards the Sea; a Word us'd by Mariners.

Sea-Bream a Fish found in great plenty on the Coasts of *America*; the Eye of which is counted very delicious and grateful to the Palate; whence the Proverb, *It is worth a* Bream's *Eye*.

Sea-Calf. See *Calf*.

Sea-Chart, or Sea-Card, a Geographical Description of Coasts, with the true Distances, Height, Courses, or Winds leading to them; it is also call'd a Plot. See *Plot*, and *Charts Hydographick*.

Sea-Cock, a kind of Crab fish.

Sea-Devil, a monstrous Fish in the *West-Indies*. See *Devil*.

Sea-Drags, (among *Mariners*) any thing that hangs over the Ship in the Sea; as Shirts, Gowns, &c. or the Boat when it is towed, or whatever hinders the Ship's Course when she is under Sail.

Sea-Garland, a kind of Herb.

Sea-Gate, when two Ships are brought close one to another, by means of a Billow or Wave, the Sailers say, *They lie aboard on another in a Sea-Gate*.

Sea-Holly, a sort of Herb.

Sea-Longs, a Word us'd by Mariners for the Froth of the Sea.

Sea-Navel, a small Shell-Fish, resembling the Figure of a Navel.

Sea-Navel-Wort, an Herb.

Sea-Quadrant See *Back-Staff*.

Sea-Turn, a Breez, or Gale of Wind that comes off from the Sea.

Sea-Unicorn. See *Unicorn*.

Sea-Urchin. See *Urchin*.

Sea-Yoke, when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands, they make fast two Blocks or Pulleys on each side of the Helm, and let two small Ropes, call'd *Falls*, thro' them which are fasten'd to the sides of the Ship: Then they set some Men at each Tackle, who guide the Helm according to Direction; and this is termed a *Yoke* to Steer by.

Seah, an *Hebrew* Measure, being a third part of an *Epha*, or 2 Gallons and 4 Pints.

Seal, the Print of a Coat of Arms, made in Wax, and set to any Publick Instrument, by a Prince, State, or Magistrate, which renders the Deed Authentick: All Courts of Justice, and Corporations have their peculiar Seals to give Authority to their Writs, Decrees, Acts, &c. and private Persons have likewise their particular Seals for the Dispatch of Business.

Seal, or Sea-Calf, a Fish, the Skin of which serves to make Watch-Cases, Covers of Books, and for several other Uses.

Seals, a Term in *Hunting*. See *Buttens*.

To Seal, to set a Seal to a Writing, &c. To *Seal Hermetically* (among *Chymists*) is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a Glass-Vessel with a Pair of Pincers heated Red-hot.

Sealer, an Officer in Chancery, appointed by the Lord Chancellour, for the Sealing of Writs and Instruments in his Presence.

Seam, a stitch with a Needle; also the Fat of an Hog, clarified or tried.

Seam of Corn, a Measure of 8 Bushels: Of Glass, the quantity of 120 Pounds, or 24 Stone, each 5 Pound Weight: Of Wood, an Horse-load.

Seams, (of a Ship) are those Parts where the Planks meet and are joyned together: There is also a peculiar manner of sowing the Sails, termed a *Monk Seam*, which See.

The Seams, a Disease in Horses, when the Hoofs grow soft and rugged.

Seamster, and Seamstress, a Man or Woman that sows, makes up, or deals in Linnen-Clothes.

Sean, a sort of long and large Fish-net.

To Sear, to burn with a hot Iron, or with a Wax-Candle.

Sear-Leaves, withered or dead Leaves of a Tree, as in the Fall.

Sear-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Forest.

Searce, or Sarse, a fine Hair-Sieve.

Searcher,

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Searcher, one that ſearches, ſeeks or looks for: Alſo an Officer eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament, whoſe Buſineſs is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal, to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth. See *Alneger*.

To Seate. See To *Seize*.

Seafnaple, a kind of Shell-Fiſh.

Seaſon, one of the Four Parts or Quatters of the Year which are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter: Alſo a proper Time to do any thing in.

Seaſonable, that is done in ſeaſon, convenient, proper.

Seaſonings, an Aguiſh Diſtemper, which Strangers are ſubject to, in the Weſt-*Indies*, upon their firſt coming.

Seater, an Idol Worſhipped by our *Saxon* Anceſtors, on the Day call'd *Saturday*, which thence took its Name.

Seax, a kind of Sword made like a Scithe, and us'd by the old *Saxons*.

Sebaſtocrator, a great Officer in the Court of the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; from the *Greek* Word *Sebaſtos*, *i. e.* Honourable, and *Crator*, Powerful.

Sebaſten, an *Aſſyrian* Plum, much like a ſmall Prune, which when ripe, is greeniſh, inclining to black, very ſweet, and having a Juice ſo clammy and ſticking, that Bird-Lime is made of it: In Phyſick it is very effectual againſt roughneſs of the Throat, and other Diſtempers proceeding from Cold.

Sebaſtian, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, Reverend or Majeſtical.

Secale, (*Lat.*) Rie, a ſort of Grain.

Secant, (*i. e.* cutting; in *Geom.*) a right-Line, drawn from the Center of a Circle, thro' one end of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line call'd a *Tangent*, rais'd at the other end on the out-ſide.

Seceſſion, a going aſide, a retiring or withdrawing, a departing from a ſide, a revolting.

Seceſſion of a Parliament, the Adjournment or breaking up of it.

To Seclude, to ſhut a part from others, to ſhut out.

Seclusion, the Act of ſecluding.

A Second, one that backs or defends another, eſpecially in a Duel. A Second, in Time is the ſixtieth part of a Minute: and in *Aſtronomy*, the ſixtieth part of a Degree of any Circle.

To Second, to come in as a ſecond Perſon; to back, aid or aſſiſt another; to favour or countenance.

Second Iris, or Diameter. See *Conjugate of the Hyperbola*.

Second Captain, and Lieutenent in Second, one whoſe Company has been broke, and he is joyn'd to another, to act and ſerve under the Captain or Lieutenant of it: There are alſo ſecond Captains and Lieutenants of the firſt Creation, that is, who were never ſo in other Companies.

Second Deliverance, a Writ that lies for one, who after a Return of Cattel replevied, adjudged to him that Diſtrain'd them, by reaſon of a Fault in the Party that replevy'd; for the replevying of the ſame Cattel again, upon Security given for the Redelivery of them, in caſe the Diſtreſs be juſtify'd.

Secondary, a Word us'd by Philoſophical Writers for Second; as *Secondary Cauſes*.

Secondary Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) all Circles which interſect or cut one of the ſix greater Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the Azimuths, or Vertical Circles, with reſpect to the *Horizon*, the Meridian and Hour-Circles to the Equinoctial, *&c.*

Secondary Circles, (in reference to the *Ecliptick*) or *Circles of Longitude of the Stars*, are ſuch as paſſing thro' the Poles of that great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, by the means of which, all Points in the Heavens are referr'd to the *Ecliptick*: That is, any Star, Plane, or other *Phænomenon*, is underſtood to be in that Point of the *Ecliptick*, which is cut by the Secondary Semicircle, which paſſes thro' ſuch Star or Plane.

Secondary Planets, are ſuch as move round others, whom they reſpect as the Center of their Motion, tho' they alſo move along with the *Primary Planets*, in their Yearly Courſe round the Sun; and theſe are alſo call'd the *Satellites*; which ſee.

A Secondary, the ſecond Man in any Place, or he that is next to any chief Officer; as the Secondaries of the Fine-Office, the Secondaries of the Pipe, and thoſe belonging to the Remembrancers in the Exchequer; the Secondaries of the Counters, who are the next Officers to the Sheriff of *London*, in each of the Priſons call'd *Counters*, &c.

Secondine. See *Secundine*.

Secrecy, or Secretneſs, the keeping of a Matter ſecret or private.

Secret, private, cloſe, hidden; cloſe, or that keeps counſel.

A Secret, a thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private; a particular way, means, or knack, of which one is ignorant till ſhew'd by another.

Secretary, one that is employ'd in Writing Letters, Diſpatches, *&c.* for a Prince, Nobleman, or particular Society: Alſo one that attends upon an Ambaſſador, Envoy, or Reſident for that purpoſe.

The King's Secretaries, certain Officers that ſign the Diſpatches of the Seal; alſo the Clerks of the King's Chamber and Cloſet.

Secretion, (*i. e.* ſeparating, or ſetting a-part from others) a Term us'd in *Philoſophy* and *Phyſick*, for the ſeparation of one Humour or Juice from another, in the Body of a Living Creature or Plant, by means of Glands, or ſomething of the like Nature.

Sect, a Party profeſſing the ſame Opinion in Divinity or Philoſophy.

Secta ad Curiam, a Writ that lies againſt a Man, who refuſes to perform Suit, either to the County-Court, or Court-Baron.

Secta faciendæ per illam quæ habet æniciam partem, a Writ to obige an Heireſs that has the Elder's part of the Co-heirs to perform Service for all the Co-Parceners.

Secta unica tantum faciendæ pro pluribus hæreditatibus, a Writ which lies for that Heir who is diſtrained by the Lord, to more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of ſeveral Heirs deſcended to him.

Sectarian, belonging to a ſchiſmatical Sect; as *A Sectarian Miniſter*.

Sectary, the Follower of a particular Sect, ſeparated from the Eſtabliſh'd Church.

Sectio Cæſarea, a Term in *Anatomy*: See *Hyſterotomotocia*.

Section, a cutting or dividing, the dividing of a thing, or part of a thing divided, a certain Diviſion in the Chapters of ſome Books. In *Mathematicks*, it ſignifies the Cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick Section, is the Figure made by the Solid Body of a Cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a Plane; and theſe Sections, or Figures, are generally counted Four in Number, *viz.* the *Circle*, *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Section of a Building, (in *Architect.*) is underſtood of the Profile or Draught of its Heghts and Depths raiſed on the Plane, as if the whole Fabrick, or Building, were cut aſunder, to diſcover the In-ſide.

Sectis non faciendis, a Writ that lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit of Court for her Dower.

Sector, an Inſtrument made of Wood, Ivory, Braſs, *&c.* having a Joynt, and ſometimes a Piece to turn out, to make a true Square with Lines of Sines, Tangents,

Tangents, Secants, Rumbs, Polygons, &c. ſo that it is of excellent Uſe in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks*, and more eſpecially contriv'd for Aſtronomy, Projection of the Sphere, Navigation, Dialling, &c. as alſo for Fortification and Gunnery.

Sector of a Circle, is a part of a Circle, or a mixt Triangle, comprehended between two *Radii*, or Semi Diameters, making an Angle at the Center, and an Arch, or part of the Circumference.

Sector of a Sphere, is a Conical Solid, whoſe *Vertex*, or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Baſe, or Bottom, is a Segment of the ſame Sphere.

Secular, belonging to a *Seculum*, or Age, *i. e.* the ſpace of an hundred Years; alſo relating to this World, or Life: as *The Pope is a Secular Prince, the Secular Power*, &c. Alſo that is converſant in the World, without being engaged in a Monaſtick Life, or to obſerve the Rules of any Religious Order; as *A Secular Prieſt, a Biſhop*; ſo that in this laſt Senſe, the Term is oppos'd to *Regular*; which See.

Secular Games, one of the moſt ſolemn Feaſts that were celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, at the end of every Age, with publick Sacrifices, Diverſiſements, &c.

Secularity, the ſtate or condition of a Secular Perſon, a Secular Life.

Secularization, the Act of Secularizing.

To **Secularize**, to make Secular; as *To Secularize a Monk*.

Secunda ſuperoneratione Paſturæ, a Writ that lies where Admeaſurement of Paſture has been made, and he that firſt ſurcharged the Common, does again ſurcharge it, notwithſtanding the Admeaſurement.

Secundans, (in *Mathem.*) is an infinite Series, or Rank of Numbers, that begins from nothing, and proceeds as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion; as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64. &c.

Secundary. See *Secondary*.

† **Secundation**, a ſeconding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the Secundine, After-Birth, or After-Burden, conſiſting of Three Membranes, or Skins, nam'd *Allantois*, *Amnion*, and *Chorion*, which cover a Child in the Womb, and are voided with the *Placenta* after the Delivery.

Secundum Naturam, (*i. e.* according to the Courſe of Nature) a Phraſe us'd by Phyſicians, when all things are duly performed, as in a ſtate of Health: On the contrary *Præter Naturam*, *i. e.* beſides Nature, ſignifies that all things are in an ill State.

Secure, that is out of danger, ſafe; fearleſs, or careleſs.

To **Secure**, to make ſecure, to ſave, to protect or ſhelter; to keep from, to ſeize on a Thing, to apprehend or lay hold of one, to clap him into Priſon.

Securidaca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pulſe, call'd Ax-vetch, Hatchet-vetch, or Ax-wort.

Securitas de bono geſtu See *Surety of the Peace*.

Securitate Pacis, a Writ that lies for one who is threatned Death or Danger, againſt him that ſo threatens; it is taken out of the Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff.

Securitatem inveniendo quod ſe non divertat ad partes exteras ſine licentia Regis, a Writ that lies for the King againſt any of his Subjects, to ſtay them from going out of his Kingdom without his Leave.

Security, Safety, the being out of Danger, Bail, or Surety for the Payment of Money; Aſſurance, Unconcernedneſs, Careleſneſs.

Sedan, a Chair in which Perſons of Honour or Quality are uſually carry'd.

Sedate, that is of a quiet, peaceful, or moderate Temper, or Diſpoſition of Mind, compoſed, undiſturbed.

Sedative, that has an allaying, quieting, or aſſwaging Quality; as *Sedative Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are effectual to give Reſt, and to allay or eaſe Pain.

Se defendendo, (*Law-Term*) a Plea for one that is charged with the Death of another, ſaying, He was forced to do what he did in his own Defence; the other ſo aſſaulting him that if he had not done as he did, he muſt have been in hazard of his own Life.

Sedentary, that ſits much, or works ſitting; that keeps at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad.

Sedentary Parliaments, (in *France*) thoſe that are fixt or ſettled in a Place.

Sedge, a kind of Weed.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, Grounds, or Lees, of any thing ſettling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedimentum Urinæ, the Sediment of Urine, certain Parts of the nouriſhing Juice, which being ſeparated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by reaſon of their Weight, ſink to the bottom of the Urine.

Sedition, Mutiny, popular Tumult, Riſing, or Uproar.

Seditious, apt or tending to raiſe Sedition, Factious, Mutinous.

To **Seduce**, to Miſlead, Abuſe, Deceive, or Cheat; to Corrupt, or Debauch.

Seducement, or **Seduction**, the Act of Seducing, Miſleading, &c.

Sedulity, continual Care, Diligence, Earneſtneſs.

Sedulous, very careful or diligent, induſtrious; painful, earneſt, cloſe at Work.

Sedum, (*Lat.*) Houſe-Leek, or Sengreen, an Herb of a cooling and binding Quality, us'd in Feavers and Inflammations, to quench Thirſt and abate Heat.

See, (old Word) a Seat, ſtill us'd for the Seat of Dignity of a Biſhop or Arch-Biſhop.

Seed, a white, hot, ſpirituous, thick, clammy, and ſaltiſh Humour, made out of the thinneſt part of the Blood in the Teſticles, and *Epididymides*: Alſo that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is diſpoſed by Nature for the Propagation of the kind: It is figuratively apply'd to a Cauſe that produces ſome Effects; as *The Seeds of War, Vertue, Vice*, &c.

Seed-leap, or **Seed-lip**, the Hopper, or Veſſel, wherein Husband men carry their Seed-Corn, at the time of ſowing.

Seel, or **Seeling**, (Sea-Term) the ſudden and violent tumbling of a Ship, ſometimes, to one ſide, and ſometimes to the other, when a Wave paſſes from under her ſides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

Lee-Seel, is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward, wherein there is no danger, tho' it be in a Storm, becauſe the Sea will preſently right her; but if ſhe Seels to the Windward there is fear, leſt ſhe come over too ſhort, or ſuddenly, and ſo by the breaking of the Sea right into her, ſhe ſhould either Founder, or elſe have ſome of her upper Works carry'd away.

Seeling, (in *Falconry*) is the running of a Thread thro' the Eye lids of a Hawk firſt taken: ſo that ſhe may ſee very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

Seen, or **Spene**, a Country-Word for a Cow's Teat or Pap.

Seem, or **Seam of Glaſs**. See *Seam*.

Seer, a Perſon that ſees; the Prophets are call'd *Seers* in the Old Teſtament.

Seggzum, a ſort of Herb.

Segment, properly a paring, ſhred, or piece cut off from ſomething; a Term in *Mathematicks*; as a *Segment of a Circle*, which is part of a Circle, bounded by a Right Line, leſs than the Diameter, and by a part of the Circumference; or it is a Figure contain'd between a Chord and an Arch of the ſame Circle.

Segment,

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Segment of a Sphere, is a Portion of it, cut off by a Plane, in any part except the Center; ſo that the Baſe of ſuch a Segment muſt always be a Circle, and its Surface a part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or leſs than a *Hemiſphere*.

† Segregation, (*q. d.* a taking out of the Flock) a ſeparating, levering, or putting a-part.

Segreiant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to Griffins, when drawn in a ſaliant, or leaping Poſture.

Seiant, (*Fr. i. e.* ſitting) a Term likewiſe us'd by *Heralds*, when a Lion, or other Beaſt, is repreſented in an Eſcutcheon ſitting like a Cat, with the Fore Feet ſtrait.

Seignior, or Signior, (*Ital.*) Lord, Maſter: In a Law Senſe, the Lord of the Fee, or of the Mannour.

Grand Seignior, (*i. e.* great Lord) a Title uſually given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Seigniory, the Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Power of a Lord; Lordſhip.

Seignorage, a Prerogative of the King, whereby he Challenges Allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Maſs to be Coin'd.

Seimbole, a Pipe, or half a Tun of Wine.

Seiriaſis, an Inflammation in the Head, which proceeds from exceſſive Heat, and happens chiefly to young Children. See *Sirriaſis*.

Seiſin, (*Fr.*) in Common-Law, poſſeſſion of, or a Right to Lands or Tenements, which is twofold, *viz. Seiſin in Fact*, and *Seiſin in Law*; the former is an Actual taking of Poſſeſſion in Perſon, and the latter when ſomething is done which the Law accounts a Seiſin; as an Inrolment, *&c.*

Seiſina habenda quia Rex habuit annum, diem et vaſtum, a Writ that lies for delivery of Seiſin to the Lord, of his Lands or Tenements, after the King, by Virtue of his Prerogative, has had the Year, Day and Waſte.

Seizable, that may be ſeized.

To Seize, to take or lay hold of, to take by force or wrongfully.

To Seize, or Seale, (in Sea-Language) to make faſt or bind; eſpecially to faſten two Ropes together with Rope-Yarn, *&c.* Alſo the faſtening of a Block or Pulley at the end of a Pendant, Tackle, or Garnet, *&c.* is call'd *Seizing*.

The Boats Seizing, is a Rope tied to a Ring, or little Chain in the fore-ſhip of the Boat, by which means it is faſten'd to the Ship's ſide in a Harbour.

Seized of, a Law-Word, for poſſeſſed of.

Seizing, (in *Falconry*) is ſaid of a Hawk's taking any thing in her claws, and holding it faſt.

Seizure, Seizing, Diſtreſs, Attachment; as *To make Seizure*, *i. e.* to ſeize, or take away prohibited Goods.

Seker, (old Word) in like manner.

Selago, (*Lat.*) an Herb like Savin, anciently much us'd in the curing of Eye-Sores; Hedge Hyſſop.

Selah, or Sela, (*Heb.*) a Note of Muſick, more eſpecially us'd in *David*'s Pſalms; ſome take it for a Note of Obſervation, ſome for a kind of Pauſe, or Reſt, and others for the lifting up of the Voice.

Select, choſen out of others, choice.

To Select, to pick out, to cull.

Selenites, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Stone, the brightneſs of which was heretofore thought to encreaſe and decreaſe, according to the Courſe of the Moon: 'Tis now call'd *Mirrour-Stone*, or *Muſcovy Glaſs*, becauſe it repreſents the Image of that which is ſet behind it, and that Country affords great ſtore of it.

Selenium, a ſort of Ivy, an Herb.

Selenium, or Selenogonum, a ſort of Piony; a Plant, ſo call'd from its being helpful to Lunatick Perſons.

Selenographick Charts. See *Charts Selenographick*.

Selenography, a Deſcription of the Face of the Moon, as diſtinguiſhed by Spots, *&c.* which may be ſeen by help of a Teleſcope.

Self-heal, an excellent Herb for Wounds, either inward or outward.

Selander, Sellander, or Solander, a dry Scab, growing in the very bent of the Ham of a Horſe's hinder Leg.

Selibra, (*Lat.*) half a Pound, or Six Ounces.

Sella Curulis, the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, on which the great Magiſtrates of *Rome* had a Right to ſit and be carry'd in a Chariot.

Sella Equina, ſeu Turcica, ſeu Sphenoides, (in *Anat.*) a part of the Brain made up of Four Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*: It contains the *Glandula Pituataria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*.

Sella Solida, a Chair or Seat, made of a piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs, or Soothſayers, ſate, when they were taking their Obſervations.

Sellery, or Celery, an Herb, which being brought up in a hot Bed, and afterwards tranſplanted into rich Ground, is uſually eaten as an excellent Winter Sallet.

Selvage, the outmoſt edge of Linnen-Cloth.

Sem, or Shem, (*Heb.* a Name, or Renowned) the eldeſt of *Noah*'s three Sons, whom ſome think to be the ſame with *Melchiſedeck*.

Semblable, (*Fr.*) ſeeming, likely.

Semblance, appearance, likeneſs, ſhew; as *There was not the leaſt Semblance of it.*

Semeioſis, (*Gr.*) a noting, or marking: Among *Phyſicians* it is taken for an Obſervation or Remark, whereby ſome things being diſcover'd, they find out others that were unknown. See *Diagnoſis*.

Semeiotica, that part of Phyſick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickneſs, enabling the Phyſician to make probable Gueſſes about the Conſtitution and State of his Patient.

Semen, (*Lat.*) Seed or Grain, the Seed of Living-Creatures, or Plants.

Semen Veneris, the Scum of Braſs ſo termed by ſome Chymiſts.

Sementinæ Feriæ, (among the *Romans*) certain Feaſts appointed in Seed time, in order to pray to the Gods, to vouchſafe them a plentiful Harveſt.

Semets, (according to Dr. *Grew*) are the *Apices* of the Attire of a Plant. See *Apices*.

Semi-breve, or Semi-Brief, a Muſical Note of half the Quantity of the *Breve*, or *Brief*, containing two Minims, four Crotchets, *&c.* See *Brief*.

Semi-circle, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter, and half the Circumference. Alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Braſs, with an Index, Sights, Box and Needle, *&c.* divided into 180 Degrees, being half the *Theodolite*; which ſee.

Semi-circular, belonging to, or made in the ſhape of a *Semi-Circle*.

Semi-circular Muſcles. See *Claudent Muſcles*.

Semi-colon, a half Colon, a ſtop or Point in a Sentence between a *Comma* and a *Colon*; which is thus marked (;) expreſſing a Pauſe greater than the former, and leſs than the latter.

Semi-Congius, a Meaſure of half a Gallon. See *Congius*.

Semi-cotyla, half a *Cotyla*. See *Cotyla*.

Semi-cubical Paraboloid, (in *Geom.*) is a Curve, or crooked lin'd Figure, whoſe *Ordinates* are in Subtriplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter; that is, the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

Semi-cubitus, half a Cubit in Meaſure.

Semi-cubium, (*i. e.* a half-Bath) a Bath which reaches up to the Navel of thoſe that ſit in it.

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Semi-Diameter, (in *Mathem.*) half the Diameter, or a Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to any Point of the Circumference: It is also sometimes taken for half the Diameter of any other Figure, and otherwise call'd *Radius*.

Semi-Diapason, a Term in *Musick*, signifying a defective, or imperfect *Octave*.

Semi-Diapente, an imperfect *Fifth*.

Semi-Ditone, the lesser *Third*, having its Terms, as Six to Five.

Semi-Dolium, a Vessel containing half a Tun; a Pipe.

Semi-Fibulatus, (in *Anat.*) the Name of a Muscle of the Body, the same as *Peroneus Secundus*.

Semifistular Flowers, are such, whose upper-part resembles a Pipe, cut off Obliquely; as in *Aristolochia* or *Birth-wort*.

Semi-Lunares Valvulæ. See *Sigmoidales*.

Semi-Membranosus, a Muscle of the Leg, so call'd, from its being half Tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Semi nervosus*: It arises from the Protuberance or Knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the Superior Part of the upper Appendix of the Bone call'd *Tibia*, backwards.

Semi-Modius, half a Bushel.

Semi-Nervosus, or **Semi-Tendinosus** a Muscle of the Thigh, so nam'd from its being half-Tendinous and Nerve-like: It takes its rise from the outward part of the Knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the *Tibia*, immediately below the end of the Muscle call'd *Gracilis*.

Semi-Obolus, half an *Obolus*. See *Obolus*.

† **Semipedal**, consisting of half a Foot in Measure.

Semi-Quadrat, or **Semi-quartile**, (in *Astrol.*) a new Aspect, invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant from each other 45 Degrees, or 1 Sign and 14 Degrees, which is the fourth Part of the the Semi-Circle.

Semi-quaver, a Note in *Musick*, containing half the quantity of the Quaver.

Semi-quintile, an Aspect of the Planets, when they are at the distance of 36 Degrees one from another.

Semi-Sextile, another Aspect of the Planets, when distant one from another 30 Degrees, or one Sign; and it is thus marked *SS*.

Semi-Speculum, a Surgeon's Instrument, to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder.

Semi-Spinatus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which seems to be a Continuation of the *Sacer*, and may not improperly be call'd *Transversalis Dorsi*: It arises from all the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ*, or Turning Joynts of the Breast, and passing Obliquely upwards, is inserted to the upper Spines of the said *Vertebræ*.

Semissis, or **Golden Drachmal**, a *Roman* Gold-Coin, worth 7 *s.* 6 *d.* in *English* Money.

Semi-Tendinosus. See *Semi Nervosus*.

Semi-Tertian Ague, a kind of Ague mixt of a Tertian and a Quotidian.

Semi-Tone, (in *Musick*) a half Tone, of which there are two sorts, *viz.* a Greater and a Lesser; the *Enharmonical Diesis*, being the Difference between them.

Semi-Vowels, certain Consonants so call'd, because they have half the sound of Vowels; as *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *s*.

Semi-Uncia, or **Semuncia**, (*Lat.*) half an Ounce.

Seminal Leaves, (among *Herbalists*) are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, which come up, or shoot forth, at first, from the greatest part of all Seeds that are sown in the Earth; which Leaves are usually very different from those of the succeeding Plant, in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

Seminata Vasa. See *Vasa Seminalia*.

Seminalis, the Herb Knot-Grass, or Swine-Grass.

Seminarist, one that is brought up, or taken out of a Seminary or College.

Seminary, a Seed Plot, or Nursery, for the raising of young Trees or Plants: It is also figuratively taken for a School or College, which is a Nursery of Learning, and particularly for a College set a-part for the training up of Priests of the *Romish* Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other Protestant Countries, and were thence call'd Seminary Priests.

Seminifick, that makes or breeds Seed.

Semis, or **Semissis**, (among the *Romans*) half a Pound Weight, six Ounces, or the half of any entire thing divisible into twelve Parts: It is usually taken by Apothecaries for half an Ounce.

Semita Luminosa, (*i. e.* the shining Path) a Name given by Mr. *Childrey* to a kind of bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox (*says he*) may be seen about six a Clock at Night, reaching from the Western edge of the Horizon, up towards the *Pleiades*, or Seven Stars. This *Phænomenon* is plainly seen with us about the beginning of *October*, and towards the end of *February*.

Semper-vivum, the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or House Leek.

Sempiternal, perpetual, continual, endless, everlasting.

Semuncia, half an Ounce; also among the *Romans* half the twelfth Part, or the twenty fourth Part of any thing.

Sena, the Leaves of a Shrub, growing in *Syria*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, and other Eastern Countries, good to Purge Cholerick, Phlegmatick, and Melancholick Humours.

Senacherib, (*Heb.*) the Bramble of Destruction, a King of *Assyria*, who made War against *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*.

Senate, (among the *Romans*) was a Body consisting of Counsellors of State, appointed to give Advice to those who had the Sovereign Authority vested in them: Also the House or Place where the Senators assembled; whence the Word is taken to signify a Parliament, the Court of Aldermen in a City, *&c.*

Senator, a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman: The Senators were so call'd by the *Romans*, from their advanced Age, in Imitation of the *Greeks*, who styl'd their Senate *Gerusia*, *i. e.* an Assembly of Old Men.

Senatorian, belonging to a Senator.

To Send, to cause a Person to go, or a thing to be carry'd: In Sea Language, a Ship is said *To Send*, or *To send much that way*, when under Sail or at Anchor, she falls with her Head or Stern deep into the *Trough of the Sea*, *i. e.* the Hollow between two Waves.

Sendal, a kind of thin *Cyprus*-Silk.

Senecio, an Herb growing on Walls and Tiles, with a Grey Down, like Old Mens Hair; Groundsel, which is good for Inflammations of the Paps, and the King's Evil.

Seneschallo et Marschallo quod non teneant placita de libero tenemento, &c. a Writ directed to the Steward, or Marshal of *England*, forbidding them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court that concerns Free hold, Debt, or Covenant.

Seneschal, or **Senechal**, (*Fr.*) the chief Justice, or Magistrate of a certain Precinct in *France*: Also the Steward of a Court; as *The Lord High Seneschal of England*. See *Steward*.

Sengreen, an Herb, otherwise call'd House Leek.

Senior, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Seniority,

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Seniority, Eldership, Precedency: In *Military* Affairs, it is taken for the order of Time, since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission: Thus the Colonels of Horse, Command by the Seniority of their Commissions, but those of Foot, have Precedency and Command, according to the Seniority of their Regiments.

Sensation, (in *Philos.*) the Impression that Objects make upon the Senses, or the perceiving of things by the Senses, from whence they are convey'd to the Understanding.

Sense, the Faculty of a Living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects: Also an Affection or Passion of the Soul; Reason, Judgment, Wit, Opinion, Signification, Meaning: It is also sometimes taken for Sensuality or Brutish nels; as *To gratify one's Senses.* The Five Natural *Senses* are Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Tasting and Smelling.

Common-Sense, those general Notions that arise in the Minds of Men, by which they know, or apprehend things after the same manner.

Senseless, that has no Sense or Feeling; also void of Reason, Foolish, Impertinent.

Sensibility, or **Sensibleness**, the quality of being sensible.

Sensible, that falls within the Compass of the Senses; that may be felt or perceived; also that feels, apt to perceive, apprehensive; that is of good Sense or Judgment.

Sensible Horizon. See *Horizon.*

Sensible Point. See *Point Sensible.*

Sensitive, that has the Faculty of Feeling or Perceiving; as The *Sensitive Soul.*

Sensitive Plant, or **Chaste Plant**, an admirable Plant in *America*, so call'd, because when touch'd, the Leaves hang down and close up together, as if they were withered and dead; but as soon as the Hand is remov'd, it spreads it self open and flourishes again.

Botanick Writes mention many kinds of these Plants, whose Frame is so nice and tender, that at the least Touch, they'll contract or draw together their Leaves or Flowers, some of which do it with Heat, and others with Cold.

Sensorium Commune, (in *Anat.*) the Seat of the Common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senses are terminated, or end; which is the beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata.*

Sensory, the Organ or Instrument of Sense, as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, *&c.*

Sensual, Voluptuous, given to Pleasures, Carnal or Fleshly.

Sensuality, a gratifying or pleasing the Senses, a giving one's self up to unlawful Pleasures, a letting loose the Reins of the Carnal Appetite.

Sentence, a certain number of Words joyn'd together, a Witty or Wise Saying, a Judgment or Decree of a Court of Justice.

Sententious, full of pithy Sentences.

Sentiment, (*Fr.*) Thoughts, Mind, Opinion, Inclination, Passion.

Sentinel, or **Sentry**, a private Soldier taken out of the Corps de Guard, and plac'd in a Convenient Post, to stand and watch carefully, for the Security of the said Guard, or of any Body of Troops, or Post, to prevent Surprize from the Enemy.

Sentinel Perdue, a Sentinel set near an Enemy, in some very dangerous Post, where he is in hazard of being lost.

Sentis, (*Lat.*) a Brier, Bramble, or Thorn, the Dog-Brier or Blackberry-Bush.

Senvy, the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

Separability, (*Lat.*) the quality of that which is separable.

Separable, that may be separated.

Separate, distinct, particular, different.

To **Separate**, to sever, part, divide or put asunder.

Separatio. See *Diastole.*

Separation, the Act of separating or putting asunder; Divorce or parting of Man and Wife; In *Astrology*, it is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or Partile Aspect, and the lighter by reason of its swifter Motion is going out of Moiety of both their Orbs.

Separatist, one that separates or withdraws himself from the Communion of the Established Church; a Schismatick or Sectary.

Separatory, a Surgeon's Instrument to pick splinters of Bones out of a Wound: Also a Chymical Vessel for separating Oil from Water.

Sephyros, (in some *Physical* Writers) a hard and dry Imposthume, an hard Inflammation of the Womb.

Sepia, (*Gr.*) the black Cuttle or Cuttle-Fish, whose Blood is as black as Ink.

Seps, (*Gr.*) a venomous Serpent or Eft, upon whose stroke or biting the Flesh and very Bones rot; also the Horn-fretter or Horn worm, an Insect.

Septana, (*Lat.*) a Septan Feaver, an intermiting Feaver, that returns every Seventh Day; or a Feaver that finishes its Course in Seven Days.

Septangle, or **Saptangled Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has Seven Angles and as many Sides; the same as *Heptagon.*

Septangular, belonging to such a Figure.

September, one of the Twelve Months of the Year, so call'd as being the Seventh from *March.*

Septenarius, (*Lat.*) the Number of Seven, a Verse of Seven Feet.

Septenary, belonging to Seven, or containing Seven in Number.

A **Septenary**, Seven Years of one's Life.

Septennial, belonging to the Space or Age of Seven Years.

Septentarius, (*Lat.*) a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere consisting of Thirty Stars.

Septentrio, the Seven Stars, or Constellation Nam'd *Charles-wain*; the North-Part of the World, the North Coast, Pole, or Wind.

Septentrional, belonging to the North, Northern.

Septentrional Signs, the first six Signs of the *Zodiack*, so call'd, because they decline from the Equator towards the North; being the same with *Boreal Signs.*

Septica, (*Gr.*) among Physicians, such things as by a mischievous Heat and sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh; which are otherwise termed *Putrefacientia.*

Septième, (*Fr.*) a seventh or sequence of seven Cards, at the Game of *Picket.*

Septifolium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Setfoil, Tormentil, or Ash-weed.

Septimarian, a Weekly Officer in Monasteries.

Septinervia Plantago, (*Lat.*) the common Plantane, an Herb that has Seven Fibres or Strings.

Septuaceſſis, a *Roman* Coin, containing 70 Asses, and equal to 4 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* in *English Money.*

Septuagenary, belonging to the Number of Seventy, or Seventy Years Old.

Septuagesima, the third *Sunday* before the first *Sunday* in *Lent*; so call'd, as being about Seventy Days from *Easter.*

Septuagesimal, belonging to Septuagesima.

The **Septuagint**, or **Septuagint-Bible**, the most Authentick *Greek* Translation of the Sacred Writings of the Old Testament, by the Seventy two *Jewish* Elders, at the appointment of *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt.*

Septum, (*Lat.*) a Coat, or Fold for Sheep; any Place paled in, or inclosed; a Close or Park.

Septum Auris, (in *Anat.*) the Drum of the Ear.

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Septum Cordis, that fleshy part of the Heart, which divides the right Ventricle from the left.

Septum Lucidum, or **Speculum Lucidum**, a kind of Partition, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so nam'd from its Thinness and Transparency.

Septum Narium, that part which separates the Nostrils one from another.

Septum Transverium, the Diaphragm, or Mid riff.

Septuncial, belonging to Seven Ounces.

Septunx, a Weight of Seven Ounces; also among the *Romans*, Seven Parts of any whole or entire Thing, divided into Twelve.

Sepulchral, belonging to a Grave or Funeral.

Sepulchre, a Burying-place, Grave or Tomb.

Sepulture, a burying or laying in the Ground; Interment, Burial.

Sequatur sub suo periculo, a Writ that lies where a Summons *ad Warrantisandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns, That he has nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias & Pluries*, and if he do not come at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

Sequel, a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

Sequence, a following of things in Order, one just after another, particularly a set of Cards of the same Suit or Colour.

Sequester, (among the *Romans*) a Mediator or Umpire betwixt two Parties, a Sollicitor of a Process at Law, an Attorney or Proctor: Also a Procurer of Voices in the Election of Officers, or a Corrupter of Witnesses.

To **Sequester**, to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw, or retire from the World. In the Civil Law, a Widow is said *To Sequester*, when she comes to Court, and disclaims to have any thing to do with her deceased Husband's Estate.

In Common Law, To **Sequester**, or **Sequestrate**, is to separate a thing in Controversy, from the Possession of both Parties that contend for it.

Sequestration, the Act of Sequestrating or disposing of a thing contended for, which is either *Voluntary*, when done by consent of each Party; or *Necessary*, being that which the Judge does of his own Authority, whether the Parties will or not: It is also taken for the Act of the Ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattels of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with: Also the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the use of the next Incumbent.

Sequestration, is also a Term much us'd in the time of the Civil Wars under King *Charles* I. for a seizing upon the Rents of the Estates of those that were then call'd *Delinquents*, for the use of the pretended Common-wealth.

Sequestrator, or **Sequestree**, the third Person, who is intrusted with the keeping of a thing in Controversy between two Parties: Also an Officer that receiv'd the Rents of the Estates of Recusants and Delinquents.

Sequestro habendo, a Judicial Writ for dissolving a Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Bishop at the King's Command, thereby to force a Parson to appear at another's Suit: For the Parson, upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for the Discharge of the Sequestration.

Seraglio (*Ital.*) a Prince's Palace among the Eastern Nations, especially that of the Emperor of the *Turks*, where his Concubines are kept, a Retinue or Train of Women.

Seraph, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about Five Shillings Sterling.

Seraphical or **Seraphick**, belonging to, or becoming the Seraphims, Angelical, Divine; as *A Seraphick Love*.

Seraphim, the highest Order of Angels, so call'd from the fervency of their Love to God; the Word in *Hebrew*, signifying fiery or burning.

Serapias, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Dog stones, or Rag-wort.

Seraskier, or **Seraskier**, (among the *Turks*) a kind of General, or Commander in Chief of all the Military Forces in *Europe*.

Seravitian Marble, a sort of Marble, having Ash-coloured Spots, and so nam'd from *Seravitia*, a Town of *Italy*, near which it is found.

Sersil-Feathers, (in a Hawk) those that are call'd Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, (in *Falconry*) the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serein, (*Fr.*) a dampish and unwholesome Vapour, that falls after Sun-set in hot Countries; a kind of Mildew.

Serenade, Night Musick, especially that which is performed by a Lover to Charm his Mistress, at her Door, or under her Window.

Serene, (*Lat.*) clear, fair, or bright, that is without Clouds or Rain, chearful, calm, quiet.

Most Serene, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes or their Children, and to some States, or Common-Wealths.

Serenity or **Sereness**, clearness of the Sky, fair Weather, calmness of Mind, chearfulness of Looks. The Title of *Your Serenity* is us'd in speaking or writing to some Princes or Chief Magistrates of Common-Wealths.

Sergasso, an Herb somewhat like Samphire, of a Yellow Colour, and bearing an empty Berry, like a Goose berry: It lies so thick on the Sea, near the Island of *Maco*, that it hinders the Passage of Ships, unless they be carry'd with a strong Wind.

Serge, a sort of Woollen Stuff.

Sergeant, an Officer in a Corporation that arrests People for Debt. Also an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or Troop of Horse, who sometimes commands small Detachments: His particular Duty is to see Men keep their due Distances in Rank and File, to receive and carry Orders, to go the Rounds, *&c.*

Sergeant at Law or **Sergeant of the Coif**, a Learned Lawyer of the highest Degree in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil: They have the Court of Common Pleas set a-part for themselves, and also Liberty to Plead in other Courts, where the Judges call them Brothers, and hear them with great Respect: Also a Griffin so termed in *Heraldry*. See *Coif*

Sergeant-Counters. See *Counters*.

Sergeants at Arms, certain Officers whose Business it is to wait on the King, to arrest Traytors, or Persons of Quality offending, to attend the Lord High Steward of *England* sitting upon the Tryal of a Peer; as also on the two Houses of Parliament, on the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper, on the Lord High Treasure, *&c.*

Sergeants of the Mace, Officers in the City of *London*, and other Towns Corporate, that attend the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate for Houshold Service or Matters of Justice.

Sergeanty, (in Common Law) a Service that cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen; and this Tenure is either Grand or Petty: *Grand Sergeanty* is, where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner or Lance, or leading his Horse; or being his Champion, Carver, Butler, *&c.* at his Coronation: *Petty Sergeanty* is, where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him Yearly some small Thing towards his Wars; as a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, *&c.*

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All *Tenures* are now turn'd into Free and Common *Soccage* by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. but the Honourary Services of Grand Sergeantry are therein excepted.

Series, (*Lat.*) Order, Course, continued Succession of Things.

Infinite Series, (in *Algebra*) certain Progressions or Ranks of Quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is required after.

Serinus, the Siskin, a sort of Bird.

Serious, sober, grave, important, solid, sincere, true, earnest.

Seriphium, a kind of Sea-wormwood, an Herb so call'd from the Island *Seriphus*, where it grows plentifully.

Seris, the Herb Cichory or Endive.

Serle's Scale, a Mathematical Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with Lines fitted to the Art of Dialling.

† Sermocination, (*Lat.*) communing, talking, or holding a Discourse.

Sermonum, (in old Records) a kind of Interlude or Historical Play, which the Inferiour Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, us'd to Act in the Body of the Church suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession-Day.

Sermountain, a sort of Herb.

Seron of Almonds, the quantity of Two Hundred Weight: Of Aniseeds from 3 to 4 C: Of Castle-Soap from 2 ½ C to 3 ½ C.

Serosity, (*Lat.*) among Physicians, Watrishness, watrish Matter; more especially apply'd to the thinner or watrish Part of the Mass of Blood.

Serous, belonging to the Humour call'd *Serum*, Watrith.

Serpent, a venemous Creature crawling on the Ground, and in shape resembling an Eel, as a Snake, Adder, Viper, *&c.* Also a Constellation, or Company of Stars in our Northern Hemisphere: Also a kind of Fire work or Squib.

Serpentarius. See *Ophiuchus.*

Serpentary, an Herb, otherwise call'd Dragon's-wort, or Vipers-Grass.

Serpentary-Wood, a kind of Wood that grows in *Malabar*, a Country of East-*India*, and is commended for its Virtue in expelling Poison.

Serpentine, belonging to a Serpent going in and out, or winding about.

Serpentine Line, a crooked winding Line, that incloses it self continually, as it were a Serpent wrapt up in Folds. See *Spiral Line.*

Serpentine Powder, a weak sort of Gun-powder that is not Corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

Serpentine Stone, a kind of Marble.

Serpentine Verses, Verses that begin and end with the same Word; so call'd, because they run in a manner into themselves, as Serpents are pictured, with the Tail in the Mouth; such are the following Verses, *viz.*

Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo,
Crescit amor Nummi, quantum ipsa Pecunia Crescit.

A Serpentine, (in *Chymistry*) a long Pipe made of Tin, or Copper tinned, which serves for the subtilising of Spirits, and takes Name from its Shape, because it winds and turns as it rises.

Serpet, a sort of Rush of which Baskets are made.

Serphera, a Word us'd by some Chymists for a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

Serphus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vermin like an Ant.

Serpigo, (*Lat.*) a Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Serpillum, a kind of wild or running Betony, or wild Thyme that grows on Hills and dry Grounds.

Serra, a Saw, a known Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, *&c.* Also a certain Fish.

Serrata, an Herb call'd Water-Germander, or *English* Treacle.

Serration, (in *Surgery*) the Sawing of Bones.

Serratula, Saw-wort, an Herb.

Serratus Major Anticus, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle which arises from the Root of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-Blade, and is inserted to the Eight upper Ribs, side-ways, by certain *Digituli*, or distinct fleshy Portions, which resemble the Teeth of a Saw.

Serratus Minor Anticus, a Muscle that takes its rise from the Process of the Shoulder-blade call'd *Coracoides*, and is let into the Bony part of the second, third, fourth, and fifth Ribs.

Serratus Inferior Posticus, a Muscle of the *Thorax*, or Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebras* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*, till it comes to its jagged Termination, at the bending of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and the end of the twelfth Ribs.

Serratus Superior Posticus, a Muscle of the *Thorax*, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*: It springs from two lower Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and three upper ones of the Chest; but is implanted at the bending of the second, third, and fourth Ribs, by so many distinct fleshy Endings, shap'd like the Teeth of a Saw; whence its Name.

Serrula Campana, the Herb Melilot or Claver.

Servage, a Word us'd in some old Statutes for Service.

To Serve, to attend, or wait on; to do service, or kindness.

To Serve a Battery, (in the Art of War) is to see that the Guns play well.

To Serve a Rope, (in Sea-Language) to roll Sinnet, Rope-Yarn, or a piece of Canvas, *&c.* fast round about the Rope, to preserve it from galling or fretting in any suspected Part.

Servant, a Man or Woman that serves another; also a Lover.

Servi, (*Lat.*) Servants, Bond-men or Slaves. In our old Records, it is taken for servile Tenants, pure Villains, or Villains in Gross, who without any determined Tenure of Land, were appointed by the Lord to such servile Work as he thought fit, and receiv'd their Wages or Maintenance at his Discretion: In this respect they were distinguish'd from *Villani*; which see.

Service, the state or condition of a Servant, the Employ of one that serves the King either at home or in the Wars; Good Turn or Office, Respect; the use that is made of a thing: Also a Course or certain Number of Dishes serv'd up to Table; also a Term at Tennis Play.

Service, or Divine-Service, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God, the Form of Publick Worship in the Church; particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England.*

Service or Sorb-Apple, a sort of Fruit.

Serviceable, ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn; useful profitable.

Serviens Villæ. See *Præpositus Villæ.*

Seribientibus, certain Writs relating to Servants and their Masters breaking the Statute-Laws made against their Abuses.

Servile, belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage; Servant-like, slavish, mean, pitiful, base.

Servility, or Servileness, the Quality or Condition of a Servant, slavishness, slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

Serving-man's-Joy, an Herb. See *Rue.*

Servitius acquietandis, a Judicial Writ that lies for one distrained for Services to *F*, who owes and performs to *R*, for the acquittal of such Services.

Servitium, (*Lat.*) Service, Bondage: In a Lawsense, that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord, upon account of his Fee.

Servitium

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Servitium Forinsecum, is that Service which is due to the King or Queen; and *Servitium Intrinsecum*, that which is owing to the Chief Lord of the Mannour.

Servitium Regale, Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within such a Mannour belong to the King, if Lord of it; which were generally reckon'd to be six in Number, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature in Matters of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death in Felonies and Murders. 3. a Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments or laying of Taxes. 5. Coining of Money. 6. Assize of Bread; Beer, Weights and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Mannours in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

Servitour, a Serving-Man or Waiter; a poor University-Scholar that attends others for his Maintenance.

Servitours of Bills, Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court, but now more commonly call'd Tip-staves.

Servitude, a servile Condition, Bondage, Thraldom, Slavery.

Serum, (*Lat.*) Whey, Butter-Milk: Among *Physicians* it is taken for a watery, thin, yellowish Humour, consisting chiefly of Water, a moderate quantity of Salt, and a little Sulphur which is mingled with the Blood, and serves to convey it thro' the several Parts of the Body.

Sesamoides Ossa, (in *Anat.*) certain small Bones, to the Number of 16, 19, 20 or more, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet, and so call'd from their Shape, resembling that of *Sesamum-Seeds*.

Sesamoides, an Herb that purges Melancholy; Catch fly.

Sesamum or **Sesama**, a sort of Grain or Corn growing in *India*: The Stalk is like that of Millet, but longer and bigger, the Leaf Red, the Flower Green, the Seed white and inclos'd in little Cods, like Poppey-seed. The Oil of Sesamum is much us'd in *Physick*.

Sescuncia or **Sescunx**, (among the *Romans*) an Ounce and a half, or the eighth Part of any thing divided into Twelve.

Seselis, (*Gr.*) Seseli, an Herb otherwise call'd Hart-wort.

Sesqui, (*Lat.*) so much and half so much; the whole of a Thing and half more.

Sesquialter, containing one and a half: Also a Term in *Musick*. See *Time*.

Sesquialteral Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number, Line, or other Quantity contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half; and the Number or Quantity so contain'd in the greater is said to be to it in *Subsequialteral Proportion*; as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20, 30, *&c.*

Sesquihemina, (*Lat.*) one Measure call'd *Hemina*, and a half. See *Hemina*.

Sesquijugerum, an Acre and a half.

Sesquilibra, a Pound and a half.

Sesquimensis, a Month and a half.

Sesquimodius, a Bushel and a half.

Sesquiobolus, one *Obolus* and a half; three Farthings.

Sesquipedalis, a Foot and a half long; *Sesquipedalia Verba*, great, big, vaunting Words.

Sesquiquadrate, (in *Astrol.*) an Aspect or Position of the Planets, when they are at the Distance of 4 Signs and a half, or 135 Degrees from each other.

Sesquiquartile, one of the new Aspects, when two Planets are likewise distant 135 Degrees one from another.

Sesquiquintile, an Aspect when two Planets are distant 108 Degrees one from another.

Sesquitertian Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Number or Quantity contains another once and a third part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

Sesquiuncia, an Ounce and a half.

Session, a sitting, or meeting of a Council, Assizes, *&c.*

Session of Parliament, the Time reckon'd from the first sitting of a Parliament, till it be Prorogu'd or Dissolv'd.

Sessions, (in a Law sense) is taken for the sitting of Justices in Court upon Commission; as the *Sessions of Oyer and Terminer*; the *Quarter-Sessions*, otherwise call'd the *General Sessions*, and *Open Sessions*, to which are opposed *Especial* or *Extraordinary Sessions*, that are procur'd upon some special Occasion. See *Quarter Sessions*.

Petty-Sessions, or **Statute-Sessions**, are kept by the High Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, *&c.* See *Statute-Sessions*.

Sestertia, an ancient sort of Weight, as the *Sestertia* of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*, and other Parts of *Africa*, were 2 ½ Pounds; for 50 *Sestertias* make 126 Pound: In *Thracia* it was but 2 and ½ of a Pound.

Sestertius, a Silver Coin in use among the ancient *Romans*; being a quarter Part of the *Denarius*, worth 2 ½ Asses, or somewhat above 7 Farthings *English*: The great *Sestertius*, or *Sestertium*, was a Summ of Money containing 1000 small *Sestertii*, *i. e.* about 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Sterling

To Set, to put, lay or place.

To Set the Land, Sun, or Ship by the Compass, (Sea-Phrase) to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass: Or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is, in order to know the Hour of the Day; or when two Ships sail in sight one of another, to mark upon what Point the Chased bears, which is termed, *To set the Chase by the Compass*.

To Set the Mizen, to put the Mizen-sail abroad.

To Set taught the Shrowds, is to make the Shrowds stiffer when they are too slack.

Set-bolts, Iron Pins us'd for forcing the Planks of the Ship and other Works, and bringing them close one to another.

Set-foil, an Herb so call'd from its seven Leaves, very effectual to stop all Fluxes of Blood and Humours.

Set-Wall, a kind of Herb growing near Walls.

Set-Wort. See *Setter wort*.

Setaceum, (*Lat.*) a kind of Issue call'd a *Seton*, or *Setum*; which see.

Setanium, a sort of Medlar; also *Marsh*, or Summer Wheat of three Months growth.

Sethim. See *Sittim*.

Seticauda, the Bristle-Tail, a sort of Fly.

Seton, (in *Surgery*) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro' to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees.

Setter, a Setting Dog to catch Fowl with; also a Sergeant or Bailiff's Assistant; also a Companion of Sharpers, a Pimp.

Setter-Wort, or **Set-Wort**, an Herb so nam'd from Settering, *i. e.* curing of Cattel, and otherwise call'd Bears-Foot.

Setting-down, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is put into the Mew

To Settle, to establish or fix, to order, to adjust to fix one's Abode, to rest as Liquors do, *&c.*

To Settle a Deck, (Sea-Phrase) to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at the first.

Severally, well, honestly, as *Severally However*, an Expression us'd in some Acts of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Several,

Several, many, divers, sundry, different.

A Several, a Particular; as *In all the Severals we are to run thro'*.

Several-Tail, (Law-Term) is that by which Land is Intailed severally to Two or more Persons: Thus, if Two Men and their Wives have Land given to them and to the Heirs of their Bodies, these have Joynt Estates during their Lives, but their Heirs have several Inheritance; because the Issue of one shall have his Moiety, and the Issue of the other the other Moiety.

Several Tenancy, a Plea, or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid against Two Persons as Joynt, who are several.

Severance, the Severing or Singling of Two, or more that are joyned in one Writ. Thus if two joyn in a Writ *de Libertate probanda*, and one of them be afterwards Non-suited, here Severance is allow'd, so that notwithstanding the Non-Suit of the one, the other may severally proceed.

Severance in Debt, is where two or more Executors are nam'd Plaintiff, and one refuses to prosecute.

Severance of Corn, the cutting and carrying it off from the Ground; also sometimes the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn.

Severe, (*Lat.*) strict, rough, stern, sharp, harsh, crabbed.

Severians, a sort of Hereticks that condemn'd Marriage, and eating of Flesh.

Severity, Austereness, Strictness, Sourness, Gravity

Seutoma'a he, (*Gr.*) the Herb Spinage.

Sebum, or Sebum, Sewet, Tallow.

Sew, (Country-Word) a Cow, when her Milk is gone.

To Sew, to stitch with a Needle; to drain or empty a Pond: Among Sea-men, a Ship, at low Water, is said *To be Sewed*, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry, and if the Water leave her in any one Part only, they say *She sews in that Part*.

Sewel, (a Term in *Hunting*) that which is set or hung up, to keep a Deer out of any Place.

Sewer, an Officer that ushers or comes in before the Meat of a Prince, or other great Personage, and places it on the Table: Also a Shore, Passage, or Gutter, to carry Water into the Sea, or a River.

Clerk of the Sewers, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers, who writes down all things they do, by virtue of their Commission.

Commissioners of Sewers, certain Persons appointed by the Great Seal of *England*, to see Drains and Ditches well kept and maintain'd, especially in Fenny Countries, that the Water may be duely convey'd into the Sea, and Grass preserv'd on the Land, for the feeding of Cattel.

Sex, the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from the other.

Sexacellis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin, value 60 Asses, or 3 *s.* 9 *d.* in *English* Money.

Sexagenary, belonging to the Number sixty.

Sexagenary Arithmetick, that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, Time, *&c.* into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds, *&c.*

Sexagenary Tables, (in *Astron.*) certain Tables made up of Proportional Parts, so that by looking on them, one may readily find the Product of two Sexagenaries to be multiply'd; or the Quotient of two that are to be divided.

A Sexagenary. See *Sexagesimal Fractions.*

Sexagesima, the second *Sunday* before *Lent*, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday*: so call'd, as being about the sixtieth Day before *Easter*.

Sexagesimal Fractions, or Sexagenaries, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator; which being usually omitted, the Numerator is only set down: Thus 4°, $59'$, $32''$, $3'''$, 18^{iv}, are to be read 4 Degrees, 59 Minutes of a Degree, 32 Seconds or 60th Parts of a Minute, 50 Thirds, 18 Fourths, *&c.* These Fractions were anciently altogether us'd in *Astronomical* Operations, and thence some call them *Astronomicals*; they are also, still retain'd in many Cases, tho' Decimal Arithmetick now begins to be us'd in such Calculations.

Sexangle, (*in Geom.*) a Figure consisting of Six Angles.

Sexennial, that is of six Years continuance, or standing.

Sextain, a Stanza or Staff, containing six Verses.

Sextans, (*Lat.*) two Ounces, being the sixth part of Twelve Ounces, which made the *Roman As*, or Pound, or of any other entire thing divisible into Twelve Parts: Also a Measure which contain'd two Ounces of Liquor.

Sextant, an Astronomical Instrument, so call'd, as being the sixth part of a Circle: It has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is us'd as a Quadrant.

Sextarius, an ancient *Roman* Measure, which held 24 Ounces of Wine, and was equal to about a Pint, *English* Measure; but according to Weight it contain'd no more than 1 Pound and 8 Ounces.

Sextile, (in *Astrol.*) an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one sixth part of the *Zodiack*, *viz.* two whole Signs, and it is marked thus ⚹.

Sextilis, the Month of *August*, so call'd by the ancient *Romans*; as being the sixth in the Year, in beginning to reckon from *March*

Sexton, (contracted from *Sacristan*) an Officer that looks to a Parish-Church, opens and locks the Pews, keeps the Vestments of the Ministers, *&c.*

Sextry, an old Word for a Vestry.

Sextula, (*Lat.*) the sixth part of an Ounce, *i. e.* a Dram and a Scruple.

Sextum, the Title of the Third Volume of the Canon Law, which contains the Decrees of the Popes, from *Gregory* IX. to *Boniface* VIII. by whose Authority it was compil'd.

Sextuple, six-fold, or six times as much.

Seyso, (in old *Latin* Record) a Season of the Year; due Time.

Shack, (in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*) the liberty of Winter-Pasturage; the Lords of Mannours having the Privilege to feed their Flocks of Sheep at pleasure upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter Months: Also a Custom in *Norfolk* to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harvest till Seed-time, in all Mens Grounds: Whence *to go at Shack* in that County, signifies as much as to go at large.

Shacking-time, the Season when Mast is ripe.

Shackle-Bolts, or Shackles, a sort of Fetters put upon Malefactors in Prison.

On board a Ship, Shackles, are a kind of Rings, made somewhat long-wise, and larger at one end than the other; their use is to shut fast the Ports, having a Billet thrust thro' them: There are also smaller Shackles fasten'd to the Corners of the Hatches, to lift them up, and let them down.

Shackshirs See *Chackshirs.*

Shad, a sort of Fish, about the bigness of an Herring.

Shade, a Place shelter'd from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

Shade of Extuberance (in *Astron*) the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out part of a globulous or round Body.

Shadrach, (*Heb.*) a little tender Dug, the Name of one of the three Children, who being cast into the Fiery Furnace by order of King *Nebuchadnezzar*, were miraculously preserved.

Shaffa,

Sharta Sagittarum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) sheaf of Arrows, containing 24 in Number.

Shaft, an Arrow, the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church-Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney. Among the *Derby* shire Miners, it is taken for a round square Hole, like a Well, made to free the Works from the Springs that rise therein.

Shaftment, a kind of Measure, of about half a Foot commonly taken on a Hand of the largest size, from the Top of the Thumb, held out strait, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

Shag, a sort of hairy stuff; also a Sea-Fowl.

Shagreen, that is out of Humour, Vexed: Also a sort of rough-grained Leather; as *A Shagreen Case*.

Shagged, or **Shaggy**, rough with Hair.

Shake-Time, (Country Word) the Season of the Year when Mast and such Fruits fall from Trees.

Shallop, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bark, or light Ship, having only a small Main Mast, a Fore-Mast and Lugg-sails, to hale up and let down upon Occasion: They are commonly good Sailers, and often us'd as Tenders upon Men of War.

Shallow, that is not deep, in speaking of Water; that has but little Brains or Wit; empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

Shallow, a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or in a River.

Shalm, or **Shawm**, a kind of Musical Instrument.

Shaloon, (*Fr.*) a sort of Woollen Stuff, chiefly us'd for the Linings of Coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a City of *France* where it was first made

Shalot, a kind of small Onion, much us'd in Sauces, and to season Victuals.

Sham, pretended, false; as *A Sham Business*, *a Sham Plot*; also a Flam, Cheat, or Trick.

To **Sham** one, to put a Sham or Trick on him.

Shamade, a beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

Shambles, a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

Shame, an uneasiness of the Mind, upon account of having done something which is unseemly, or that tends to lessen one's Esteem among others; also Disgrace or Reproach.

To **Shame**, to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

Shamellæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Shambles, or Stalls to sell Meat, *&c.*

Shamgar, (*Heb.*) Desolation of the Stranger, one of the Judges of *Israel*, who kill'd six hundred *Philistines* with an Ox Goad.

Shamois, (*Fr.*) a kind of Wild-Goat.

Shamoy, or **Shamoy-Leather**, a sort of Leather made of the Skin of that Beast tanned; which is much esteem'd for warmth and softness, as also because it may be wash'd.

Shampinion, a Mushroom.

Shamsheer, a sort of Sword among the *Persians*, somewhat like a *Scimetar*.

Shank, the Leg of a Man's Body, the Stalk of a Plant, the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Stem of a Candlestick, Lock, *&c.* **Shanks**, is also taken for the Skin of the Leg of a kind of Kid, which bears the Furr call'd *Budge*.

Shank, or **Shank-Painter**, (in Sea-Affairs) a short Chain fasten'd under the Fore-Mast Shrowds, with a Bolt to the Ship's Side, and having a Rope made fast to it at the other end; so that the whole Weight of the after part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's side, rests upon this Chain.

Shank of an Anchor, the Beam or longest part of it.

Shanker, a pocky Sore, or Botch in the Groin, or in the Yard.

Shapournet, (in *Heraldry*) a figure whose shape resembles a Livery Hood or Cap, worn at the Universities, and call'd *Chaperon* in *French*.

Shard, a broken piece of a Tile, Earthen Pot, *&c.* Also a Gap, or open Place in a Hedge.

Share, a part or portion, especially of Goods on board a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion. See *Flotson*: Also a Man's Yard or Groin.

Share-wort, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that part.

Shark, a kind of Sea-Wolf, or Sea-Dog, the most ravenous of all Fish, and of a vast length and bigness: Swimmers are in great Danger from them, for they'll chop a Man in two at a bite, their devouring Jaws being set with three or four Rows of sharp broad Teeth: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a sharping Fellow that lives upon the Catch.

To **Shark** up and down, to go sharking or shifting about.

Sharp, keen, smart, shrill; severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtil.

To **Sharp**, to spunge, to trick or chouse one out of a thing.

To **Sharpen**, to make sharp, to whet.

A **Sharper**, a cunning Man, a sharping subtil Fellow that lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

Sharping-Corn, or **Sharp'ning-Corn**, a customary Present of Corn, which at every *Christmas*, the Farmers in some Parts of *England* make to their Smith, for sharp'ning their Plough Irons, Harrow-tines, *&c.*

Shash, the Linnen of which a *Turkish* Turbant or Cap is made; also a kind of Girdle made of Silk, *&c.*

To **Shatter**, to shake or break to pieces, to indamage or impair.

To **Shave**, to shear or pair; to cut off the Hair with a Rasor; to trim or barb.

Shave-Grass, an Herb, otherwise call'd Horse-tail.

Shaw, (Country-Word) a Wood that encompasses a Close; also a *Persian* Word for a King.

Shaw-Bander, a kind of Vice-Roy, or great Officer among the *Persians*.

Shaw-Fowl, an Artificial Bird, made on purpose by Fowlers to shoot at.

Shaw-Zanech, the Grand Seignior's Son, so call'd by the *Persians*; the Word in their Language signifying a King's Son.

Sheading, a Riding, Tithing, or Division in the Isle of Man; the whole Island being divided into six Sheadings, in every one of which there is a Coroner or chief Constable.

To **Shear**, to clip, or cut.

Shear-Grass, a kind of Herb.

Shear-Man, a Cloth shearer.

Shears, or **A Pair of Shears**, great Scissers us'd by Taylors, and several Artificers: Among Seamen, two Masts, Yards, or Poles, set up an end at some distance, and bound a cross each other aloft near the Top, are so call'd **A Pair of Shears**; their use is to set in or take out a Mast, to which purpose there is fasten'd at the place where they cross one another, a strong double Block or Pulley with a Strap. These *Shears* likewise serve to hoise Goods in or out in Boats that have no Masts.

Shear-Hooks, great Iron-Hooks, sometimes us'd when a Ship under Sail designs to board another. They resemble a Sickle in shape and size, and are let into the Main Yard Arms, and Fore Yard Arms, in order to spoil, cut or tear the Enemies Shrowds, Sails, or Rigging.

Shear-Shanks, a kind of Knot, which is made upon a Rope call'd a *Runner*, when it being too long, Goods cannot be hoised in, over the Ship's Sides;

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ſides; ſo that the *Runner* is ſhortned by this Knot at pleaſure, and as ſuddenly let looſe again.

Sheat or **Shut**, a Country-Word for a young Hog: Alſo a kind of Fiſh.

Sheats, (in a Ship) are Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, which ſerve in all the lower Sails to *hale aft* or *round off* the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top Sails they are made uſe of to *hale home*, *i. e.* to draw cloſe the Sail to the Yard-Arms: Thoſe Planks under Water, which come along the *Run* of the Ship, and are clos'd to the Stern-poſt, are alſo call'd **Sheats**.

The **Sheats** are ſaid *To be flown*, when they are not haled home and cloſe to the Blocks or Pulleys; and the Ship is then ſaid *To Sail with flown Sheats*.

To **Eaſe the Sheat**, is to veer it out, or to let it go out gently. To *Let fly the Sheat*, is to let it run out violently, as far as it will go; ſo that the ſail will then hang looſe, and hold no Wind. When the Sea-men would have the Sheats of the Main or Fore Sail haled aft, they ſay, *Tally the Sheats*.

Falſe Sheat, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail, above the Sheat-block, to ſuccour and eaſe the Sheat, leſt it ſhould break, when there happens an extraordinary Guſt or very ſtiff Gale of Wind.

Stern-Sheats, the Planks that are within board abaft in the *Run* of the Ship.

Sheat-Anchor, the biggeſt Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners laſt Refuge, when in ſtreſs of Weather, they are forc'd to ride on a Lee-ſhore.

Sheat-Table, the Maſter-Cable or Principal Cable.

To **Sheath a Sword**, to put it up in the Sheath or Scabbard.

To **Sheath a Ship**, (in Sea-Language) is to caſe that part of her which is under Water with ſomething to keep the Worms from eating thro' her Planks; which is uſually done with thin New Boards, after having laid Hair and Tar mixt together on the old Sides: But this hinders a Ship's Sailing, and therefore ſome of late have been ſheathed with Mill'd Lead.

Sheath-Fiſh, a delicate *Indian* Fiſh of the Colour of a Muſcle, ſo call'd from its being cover'd with a thin Shell like the Sheath of a Knife.

Shed, a Pent-Houſe, Hut, or Shelter made of Boards.

To **Shed**, to ſpill, to ſend forth; as *To ſhed Blood* or *Tears*; to caſt the Teeth, Horns, *&c.*

Sheen or **Sheene**, (old Word) ſhining, bright.

Sheep, a well-known Creature. See *Ovis*.

Sheeps Head, the Head of a Sheep with its Appurtenances: Alſo a ſort of Fiſh on the Coaſts of *Virginia*, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton: In a figurative Senſe, a meer Blockhead, a heavy dull Fellow.

Sheepiſh, faint-hearted like a Sheep, ſoft-headed, ſimple, ſilly.

Sheer, altogether, quite; as this *Fancy is ſheer new*, *He carry'd it ſheer away*.

To **Sheer**, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts for to Reap.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To Sheer*, or *To Sheering*, when in her ſailing, ſhe is not ſteadily ſteered: Alſo when a Tide-Gate runs very ſwift, it will cauſe a Ship to go in and out, and ſo not ſtrait forward, which is likewiſe termed *Sheering*; and ſometimes there is Danger, being near the Land, leſt ſhe ſhould *Sheer a-ſhore*, or ſhould *Sheer home* her Anchor, *i. e.* draw it home.

Sheerbergs. See *Shivers*.

Shekle, or **Sicle**, a *Jewiſh* Silver-Coin, worth about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of our Money; on one ſide of which, was ſtampt a Manna-Pot, with this Inſcription in *Hebrew*, The *Shekle of* Iſrael, and on the other ſide, *Aaron's* Rod that Budded, with this Motto, *Holy Jeruſalem*. There was alſo a common *Shekle*, in Value half ſo much, and in Weight half an Ounce! beſides another Gold-Shekle, which amounted to thirty Shillings.

Sheldapple, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Chaffinch.

Sheldrake, a ſort of Water-Fowl.

Shelf, a Board made faſt to a Wall, to lay things on; alſo the Till of a Printing-Preſs; alſo a heap of Sand in the Sea.

Shelter, a ſafe Place againſt ill Weather, Lodging; Refuge, Protection.

To **Shelter one**, to receive one into his Houſe, to protect or defend him.

Shem. See *Sem*.

To **Shend** (old Word) to blame.

Shent, (old Word) a Barrow Pig.

Shepherd, one that keeps, or looks after Sheep; a Country-Swain, or Lover.

Shepherd's-Bodkin, a ſort of Herb.

Shepherd's Needle, an Herb of great Virtue in all Pains of the Kidneys.

Shepherd's Purſe, an Herb good to ſtop all manner of Fluxes.

Sherbet, a kind of Pleaſant Drink, much in requeſt among the *Turks* and *Perſians*: It is made of fair Water, Juice of Lemmons, Sugar, Amber, and other Ingredients.

Sheriff, (*Sax*) Shireve, *i. e.* Governour of the Shire, a chief Officer appointed yearly by the King in every Shire or County: But there are two Sheriffs in *Middleſex*, choſen by the Citizens of *London*, under the Name of *Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

Sheriffalty or **Shrievalty**, the Office of a Sheriff, or the time during which that Office is held.

Sheriffwick, the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff, or the Extent of his Authority.

Sheriff-Tooth, ſeems to be an Ancient Tenure, or Manner of holding Land by the Service or Duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff, at his County-Turns or Courts. In *Derby*-ſhire the King's Bailiffs heretofore took Six Pence of every *Bovate* or Ox gang of Land, in Name of *Sheriff-Tooth*.

Shermans-Craft or **Sheermans-Craft**, an Art us'd at *Norwich*, where Worſteds, Stamins, and Fuſtians are ſheer'd, as well as all other Woollen Cloth.

Sherry or **Sherry-Sack**, a ſort of Wine brought from *Xeres*, a Town of the Province of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.

Shew, Appearance, Publick Sight, Pretence, or Colour.

To **Shew**, to let ſee, to diſcover, or make known, to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

Shewing, (in a Law-ſenſe) is a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomſoever in Plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

Shield, a kind of round Buckler with which Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times: It is alſo figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To **Shieve**, to fall a-ſtern; a Term us'd by Sailers.

Shift, a Shirt or Smock; a Remedy or Expedient; an After-Game, a Trick, a Device to eſcape or get off.

To **Shift**, to change, to change on's Lodging; to double or dodge, as wild Beaſts do when hunted.

Shifter, as *A Notable Shifter*, *i. e.* a ſhifting Fellow, one that knows all manner of Shifts and ſubtil Tricks.

Shifters, (at Sea) certain Men a-board a Man of War appointed by the Cooks to ſhift or change the Water in which the Proviſions of Fleſh or Fiſh are laid for ſome time, for the wholeſome feeding of the Ship's Company.

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Shifting, a Word us'd in *Kent* for the Partition or Dividing of Land among Co-heirs, where it is of Gaval-kind Nature; from the *Saxon* Word *Scifian*, to divide.

Shiloh, (*Heb.*) *i. e.* Sent, a Name appropriated in Holy Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus* Christ.

Shilling, an *English* Silver Coin, worth Twelve Pence, and of which, Twenty make a Pound Sterling; altho' among our *Saxon* Ancestors, it consisted but of Five Pence: A *Scotch Shilling* is equal to one Penny *English*.

Flemmish Shilling. See *Schelling*.

Shingle, a Lath, or Tile of cleft Wood, to cover Houses with.

Shingles, a Disease, a sort of S. *Anthony's* Fire which some call the Running-Worm, others the Wild-Fire; 'tis a spreading Inflammation about the Waste, which kills the Patient, if it get quite round: Also the Name of a Shelf, or Sand-bank in the Sea, about the Isle of *Wight*.

Ship Ladders. See *Ladders*.

Ship-money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, &c. of *England*, and revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statuets of this Realm, by Stat. 17 *Car.* 1.

Ship shapen. See *Wale-reared*.

Ship-wash, the Name of a dangerous Shelf that lies without *Baudsey*, being Nine Miles long, and for the most part, a Quarter of a Mile broad.

Shippen, a Country-Word for a Cow-House.

Shipper, (*Dutch*) the Master of a Ship; but we generally pronounce it *Skipper*, and use the Word for any Common Sea-man.

Shire or **County**, a Portion of Land, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Scyran* to divide: Of these Divisions there are Forty in *England*, and Twelve in *Wales*, in all Fifty Two.

Shire-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff; sometimes it is taken for a Clerk in the County Court, or Deputy to the Under Sheriff.

Shiver, a piece of cleft Wood: On board a Ship, *Shivers* are little round Wheels, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs, they are fixt in the Block with *Cocks* or Pins, and turn with the Rope; being usually made of Wood, but some are of Brass, as those in the Heels of the Top Masts.

To **Shiver**, to break into Shivers, or Pieces; also to shake for Cold or Fear.

Shoal. See *Shole*.

Shock, Brunt, Onset, Encounter or Engagement in Fight; Blow, Disaster: Among Husband-men several Sheaves of Corn set together.

A **Shock** of Soap-Boxes, Canes, Wood-Trays, &c. is Sixty in Number.

To **Shock**, to clash with, to dash against, to oppose, or be contrary to.

Shogg, the meeting of two hard Bodies that strike one against the other with Violence.

Shole, a company of Fish; *Sholes* are also Flats in the Water.

Sholing, (Sea-Term) as *Good Sholing*, *i. e.* a Safe and convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly; nor is sometimes deep, and sometimes shallow.

Shoobery-Nels, part of a great Flat, which begins below *Lee* Town, about a Mile from the shore, and runs down the River *Thames* to the North-East-End of the *Whittaker*

Shoot, a shooting with Bows or Guns, a young Servant, Sprig, or Bud; a great Pig that has done sucking: Among Hunters, a young Boar.

To **Shoot** to grow up as Plants do, to fall like a Star, to cast forth, to discharge Shot, &c. Among Sea-men, the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shooting-stick, a kind of Wedge commonly made of Box, which Printers make use of to lock up the Pages in a Chace or Frame.

Shop-lift or **Shop-lifter**, one that steals Goods or Wares out of a Shop, under pretence of cheapning them.

Shorage, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

Shore, a Coast or Tract of Land on the Sea-side; also a Prop to support any part of a Building: In a Ship, *Shores* are pieces of Timber set to bear up any others from sinking or falling.

Shorling, the Fell or Skin of a shorn Sheep.

Short Accent, (in *Grammar*) shews that the time of pronouncing a Syllable ought to be short, and is thus marked (˘)

Short-shank or **Short-start**, a kind of Apple.

Shot, all sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-Arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol; also the reach of any Gun, as far as it can carry a Ball.

Shot for Ordnance are of several sorts, as Case-shot, Chain-shot, Cross-bar-shot, Langrel-shot, Round shot, and Trundle-shot; all which see in their proper Places.

Shot of a Cable, (among Seamen) is the splicing or fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters and great Roads.

Shot by the Board, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when a Mast or Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot in a Fight.

Shot or **Scot**, a Reckoning, Club, or Score in a Victualling-House, Tavern, &c. or the Money paid for it.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shoveler, a Fowl otherwise call'd a Pelican.

Shoulder, a Part of the Body: In *Archery*, that part of the Head of an Arrow, which a Man may feel with his Finger, before it comes to the point of the Head.

Shoulder-Pight, a Disease in Horses, when the pitch or point of the Shoulder is displac'd, which makes the Horse halt downright.

Shouldered-Head, the best sort of Head of an Arrow for piercing; being between blunt and sharp made with Shoulders.

Shouldering, (in *Fortif.*) a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Fagots, &c. Also a square *Orillon*, sometimes in the Bastions, on the Flank, near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a *Casemate*: Also a Demi-Bastion, or Work consisting of one Face and one Flank, which ends in a Point, at the Head of a Horn-work, or Crown-work.

Shouldering-Piece, a Member in *Architecture*, otherwise call'd a *Bracket*.

Shrape or **Scrape**, (Country-Word) a place baited with Chaff, or Corn, to entice Birds.

Shrew or **Shrew-Mouse**, a kind of Field-Mouse, of the bigness of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattel, which going over a Beast's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and the Bite of it causes the Beast to swell to the Heart and die. Whence **Shrew** is commonly taken for a Scold, or curst ill-natur'd Woman.

Shrewd, subtil, cunning, smart, witty.

Shrievalty. See *Sheriffalty*.

Shrift, or **Shriving**. See *Shrove-tide*.

To **Shriek**, to cry out, as one that is murdering, or struck with some sudden Fright.

To **Shriek** or **Shrike**, (among *Foresters*) to cry or make a Noise, as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

Shrimp, a small Sea-Fish; also a little short Fellow, a meer Dwarf.

Shrine, a Box or Case to hold the Relicks of a Saint, a Place where Offerings and Prayers are made to some Saint. See *Rood-loft*.

To

To **Shrivel**, to Wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles, or Scrolls.

Shroud. See *Shrowd*.

Shrove-Tide, the time just before *Lent*, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *to Shrive*, *i. e.* to confess; because our Ancestors then us'd to confess their Sins and receive the Sacrament, in order to a more strict and Religious keeping of the *Lent*-Fast next ensuing.

Shrove-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*, commonly call'd *Ash-Wednesday*, Seven Weeks before *Easter*.

Shrowd, a Cloth of Linnen or Woollen, to wrap up a dead Body in: Among Sea-men, *Shrowds* are taken for those great Ropes in a Ship, that come from either side of all Masts; being fasten'd below, by Chains to the Ship's sides, and aloft over the Head of the Mast.

To **Shrowd**, to cover, to shelter: In *Husbandry*, to cut off the Head branches of a Tree.

Shrub, a Dwarf Tree, a little sorry Fellow.

To **Shrub** one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

To **Shrug**, to shrink up the Shoulders.

To **Shudder**, to shiver, or shake with Cold, *&c.*

To **Shuffle**, to mingle the Cards in any Game; to shift off, to dodge, to play fast and loose.

To **Shunt**, a Country-Word for to shove.

Shuttle, an Instrument us'd by Weavers: a shatter-brain'd or giddy-headed Fellow.

Shy, reserved, wary, coy.

Siagonagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Jaws.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence the Word *Gossip*, commonly taken for a God-father or God-mother.

Sibyllæ, (*Gr.*) *i. e.* God's Counsel, the Sybils, certain Virgin-Propheteſſes, among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believ'd, were inspir'd by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesy'd concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Sibyllini Libri, (*Lat.*) the Sibyls Books wherein their Predictions were written, and which were had in so great Authority among the *Romans*, that they did nothing of Moment, either in Peace or War, without first consulting them, and committed them to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patrician* Order, styl'd *Duumviri Sacrorum*; which see.

Siccity, a Philosophical Term for Driness.

Sicelica or **Sicelion**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing in Vineyards.

Sichetum or **Sikettus**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sich or small Current of Water that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water-furrow, or Gutter.

Sicilium, or **Sicilicus**, the fourth part of an Ounce; two Drams; also a Measure of Ground 20 Foot broad and 30 long. *i. e.* a Plot containing 600 Foot square.

Sicle, or **Sicilus**. See *Shekle*.

Sickle, a toothed Reap-hook.

Sicut alias, a second Writ sent out where the first was not executed, and so nam'd from those two *Latin* Words contain'd in it.

To **Side**, to be of a Side or Party, to take Part with.

Sides of *Horn-works*, *Crown-works*, &c. (in *Fortif.*) are the Ramparts and Breast-works that enclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

Side-laps, a Term us'd by Huntsmen, when Dogs are set in the Way, to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

Sides-men, certain Officers that are Yearly chosen in every Parish, to assist the Church-Wardens.

Sider, a known Drink made of Apples bruis'd and press'd.

Sideratio, (*Lat.*) the blasting of Trees or Plants, with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat and Drought: Also a benumming, when one is suddenly depriv'd of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense, a being Planet struck: Among *Surgeons*, it is taken for an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Sphacelus*; which see.

Sidereal, or **Sidereal**, belonging to the Stars, starry.

Sidereal Year. See *Year*.

Siderites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like Iron, a sort of Diamond; also the Load-stone that draws Iron.

Sideritis, an Herb call'd Wall-sage or Stone-sage, growing on old Walls or Tiles; Iron-wort, a kind of Plant call'd *Clowns All-heal*, because it speedily Cures all Wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sideropœcilos, a precious Stone like Iron, with variety of spots.

Sideros, Iron, a Metal.

Sidlingi, (in old *Latin* Writers) Sidelings, Balks between or on the sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

Sief Album, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes. See *Collyrium*.

Siege, the incamping of an Army before a Place design'd to be attacked, the whole time of lying before it, and all that is done for the taking of it, either by Force or Famine: Thus 'tis usually said, To *lay Siege*, *to carry on a Siege*, *to raise a Siege*.

Sigillum, (*Lat.*) a little Image graven, or molten; a Seal or Print, a Signet.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes's* Seal, a Chymical Term. See To *Seal Hermetically*.

Sigillum Solomonis, *Solomon's* Seal, an Herb.

Sigla, Notes or Characters, short hand, initial or beginning Letters, which by Abbreviation are put for whole Words; as, S. P. Q. R. for *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Sigmoidales, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Valves of the *Arteria Pulmonaria*, otherwise call'd *Semilunares* from their resemblance to the shape of a Half-moon, or part of a Circle: They separate, to give Passage to the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart in to that Artery; but they shut the Passage and are clos'd up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

Sigmoides, the Processes of the Bones, whose Figure resembles the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the Ancient *Greeks*: Also the three Valves of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, which hinders the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

Sign, (*Lat.*) Mark or Token, Foot step, Representation, Miracle, Wonder.

Algebraical Signs, are such Marks as the following, *viz.* + which signifies *more*, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; as — is put for *less*, which implies Substraction, and ✠ for *into*, which denotes Multiplication: Two Quantities set one above and another below a Line, express Division; as $\frac{a}{b}$ which signifies that *a* is to be divided by *b*, *&c.*

Astronomical, or **Celestial Signs**, are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, *viz. Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* & *Pisces*. These were first call'd *Signs* by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabout the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Course.

Sign Manual, the setting of one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

To **Sign**, to subscribe, or put one's Hand to.

Signa, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Ensigns or Banners, of which there were several sorts: On some of them the Emperor's Image was represented; others had a Hand stretch'd out as a Symbol of Concord; some had a Silver Eagle; and others a Dragon with a Silver-head, and the rest of the Body of Taffety.

Signal, Notable, Special, Remarkable, Famous.

A **Signal**, a Sign or Token given for the doing of any Thing.

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To **Signalize** ones ſelf, to make himſelf famous by ſome ſignal Action.

Signature, Sign Manual, one's Hand ſet to a Writing: In the Art of *Printing*, the particular Letter of the Alphabet ſet at the bottom of every Sheet, as a Mark to keep them in their due Order Among *Naturaliſts*, the reſemblance of a Plant, or Mineral to a Man's Body, or any part of it.

Signet, a Seal ſet in a Ring.

The **Privy Signet**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are ſeal'd: It is alſo us'd for Grants and other things that afterwards paſs the Great Seal.

Clerk of the Signet, an Officer continually attending upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet, for the ſealing of ſuch Letters, Grants, *&c.*

Signifer, (*Lat.*) one that carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, an Enſign or Cornet: Alſo the *Zodiack* Circle, ſometimes ſo call'd, as having or carrying the Twelve Signs.

Significabit, a Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, which iſſues out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary, of a Man that ſtands obſtinately Excommunicate the ſpace of Forty Days; for the laying him up in Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize, until he ſubmit himſelf to the Authority of the Church: There are alſo ſome other Writs of this Name.

Significancy, a being ſignificant.

Significant, that ſignifies or expreſſes much, that is to the purpoſe, expreſſive, clear, effectual.

Signification, Meaning, Senſe.

Significator, a Term, apply'd by *Aſtrologers* to a Planet that ſignifies ſomething remarkable in Nativities or Horary Queſtions.

To **Signify**, to mean or imply a certain Senſe to intimate or declare, to notify or give notice of to make acquainted with, to preſage or be a Sign of.

Signior. See *Seignior*.

Signum, (*Lat*) a Sign, Mark, or Token, a Cognizance or Badge, an Image or Figure, a Standard or Enſign: Alſo a Croſs, which in the Times of the *Saxons* and *Normans* was uſually prefix'd to the Name of a ſubſcribing Witneſs in Charters and other Deeds, before the Invention or uſe of Seals; as ✠ *Signum Roberti Epiſcopi Linc.* + *Signum Nigelli de Oily*, &c.

Signum Morbi, the Symptom of a Diſeaſe.

Signum Pugnæ, the Signal of Battel; which among the *Romans*, was a Coat of Arms, of a purple Colour, ſet upon the General's Pavillion or Tent.

Sike, (old Word) ſuch; as *Sike Miſter Men*, *i. e.* ſuch kind of Men.

A **Sike**, a Country-Word, ſignifying a Quillet, or Furrow.

To **Sike**, (old Word) to ſigh.

Siker, (old Word) ſure; as *I am Siker of it.*

Silence, (*Lat.*) Peace, Ceſſation of noiſe, or of ſpeaking.

To **Silence**, to impoſe or command Silence, to put to a Non-plus, to ſuſpend a Church-man.

Silent, that holds his Peace, or ſays nothing, that makes no noiſe, quiet, ſtill.

Silentiary, a Gentleman-Uſher, who ſees good Rule and Silence kept in Court or elſewhere.

Siler, (*Lat.*) a ſmall Withy, or Oſier.

Silery. See *Cilery*.

Siler, a Flint-Stone.

Silicia, a kind of Herb, Fenigreek.

Siliceous, belonging to Flint. Flinty.

Siligo, a kind of Corn with an upright Stalk, and the Grain very white, fine Wheat, of which Manchet bread is made.

Siliqua, (among *Herbaliſts*) the Seed-Veſſel, Husk, Coa, or Shale of ſuch Plants as are of the Pulſe-kind: Alſo a Weight call'd a Carat, of which ſix make a Scruple, in uſe among Finers of Gold and Silver: Alſo the *Roman* Coin, the ſame as *Ceratium*; which ſee.

Siliquaſtrum, an Herb with a Leaf much like Ale-Coſt, but of a ſharp biting Taſte, Pepper-wort, or S. *Mary* Herb, *Braſil* Pepper.

Silk-Graſs, a rare Plant in *Virginia*, having thin and fibrous Leaves, of which is made a kind of fine Stuff, with a Gloſs like Silk, and Cordage, much better than of Hemp or Flax, both for Strength and Continuance.

Silk-Throwſter, one that winds, twiſts, and ſpins, or throws Silk in order to fit it for uſe.

Sillabub, or **Sillibub**, a kind of Drink made of Stale Beer, White-wine or Sack, ſweeten'd with Sugar, Milk milked into it from the Cow, Nutmeg, *&c.* Whence it is figuratively taken for a florid, but empty Diſcourſe.

Sillon, (*Fr.*) a bulk or ridge of Land betwixt two Furrows: In *Fortification*, a Work rais'd in the midſt of a Moat or Ditch, for its defence, when it is too wide: It is otherwiſe call'd *Envelope*, *Counter-Guard*, and *Lunette*.

Silo, (*Lat.*) one that has a Noſe crooked upwards, an Ape Noſed or Snut-Noſed Fellow; alſo one that has hanging Eye brows.

Silphium, (*Gr.*) the Herb Laſer-wort.

Silver, a Metal next in value to Gold, as alſo more ſmooth and poliſh'd by Nature.

Silver-Buſh, a Plant, kept as a great Rarity by ſeveral *Herbaliſts*.

Silver-Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Silver-ſickneſs, or **Silver-ſquincy**, is when an Advocate, or pleading Lawyer, being brib'd by the other Party, feigns himſelf ſick, or not able to ſpeak.

Silver-ſmith, one that makes all ſorts of Silver and Gold-Plate.

Silver-ſpoon Head, (in *Archery*) the head of ſome ſort of Arrows, ſo call'd from the reſemblance they have to the Knobs of ſome Silver-Spoons.

Silver-weed, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd White Tanſey.

Silures, (*Lat.*) a Name anciently given to the People of South *Wales*.

Silurus, (*Gr.*) a Fiſh, much like a Sturgeon, the Sheath-Fiſh or Shad Fiſh.

Simarr, a kind of Gown with long Sleeves, worn by Women.

Simeon or **Shimeon**, (*Heb.*) Hearing or Obedience, the Patriarch *Jacob*'s ſecond Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Simia, (*Lat.*) an Ape, a Jackanapes; alſo one that endeavours to be like another, an Imitator.

Simia Marina, the Sea Ape, a ſort of Fiſh found in the Red-Sea, and the *German* Ocean.

Similia or **Similago**, fine Flower, or Meal.

Similar Arches, or **Arks of a Circle**, (in *Geom.*) ſuch as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

Similar Bodies, (in Natural Philoſophy) thoſe Bodies that have their Particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

Similar Numbers or **Plain Numbers**, (in *Arith.*) are thoſe Numbers that may be ranged into the form of Similar Rectangles, or Squares *i. e.* into Rectangles, whoſe Sides are proportional, ſuch are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

Similar Parts or **Simple Parts**, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Parts of the Body that are throughout of the ſame Nature and Frame; as the Fleſh, Bones, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, *&c.*

Similar Polygons, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) ſuch as have their Angles ſeverally equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Similar

Similar Rectangles, are those that have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional, which is a Property belonging to all Squares.

Similar right-lin'd Figures, are such as have equal Angles, and the Sides about those equal Angles proportional.

Similar Segments of a Circle, are such as contain equal Angles

Similar Solid Numbers, are those whose little Cubes may be so ranked, as to make Similar and Rectangular Parallelopipeds.

Similar Triangles, are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

Simile, a Similitude, Parable, or Comparison.

Similitude, Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison: In *Rhetorick*, it is taken for a Form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another, as *Power constrain'd is like a glorious Slave.*

Similitudinary, belonging to, or express'd by way of Similitude.

Simitar, Scimitar, or Cimetar, a sort of broad Sword, much us'd in *Turkey* and *Persia*.

Simnel, a kind of Cake or Bun, made of fine Flower.

Simon, (*Heb.*) Obedient, a proper Name of Men, which was born by one of the Apostles, and several other eminent Persons, mention'd in the New Testament and the Book of *Maccabees*.

Simon, a sort of Compolition. See *Cement*.

Simoniacal, belonging to, or done by Simony.

Simoniſt, one that is guilty of that Offence.

Simony, a Trade of Spiritual Things, a buying or selling of Church-Livings, any unlawful Contract, to have a Man presented to a Parsonage, so call'd from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the Gift of the Holy Ghost of the Apostles for Money.

Simple, (*Lat.*) pure, unmixt, uncompounded, single, opposed to double; plain, void of Ornament, or Deceit; also downright, honest, innocent, harmless, silly, foolish.

Simple Addition. See *Addition*.

Simple Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity*.

Simple Flank. See *Flank*.

Simple Flowers. See *Monopetalous Plants*.

Simple Number. See *Number*.

Simple Place, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Place. Simple*.

Simple Quantities, (in *Algebra*.) are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative: Thus $3a$ or $+3a$ and $-2b$ are Simple Quantities; but $a+b+c-d+f$ are Compound ones. See *Compound Quantities*.

Simple Tenaille. See *Tenaille*.

Simple Wound. See *Wound*.

Simples, Phylical Herbs, probably so call'd, as being the chief Ingredients of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simplar or Simplist, one that has skill in such Simples

Simpleton, a silly half witted Person.

Simplex Charta. See *Charta Simplex*.

Simplex Beneficium, (in old *Latin* Records) a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a Sine-Cure, a Pension out of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls

Simplex Justiciarius, a style anciently us'd for a Puny Judge that was not chief in any Court.

Simplicia, (in the Art of *Physick*) Simples or Medicines that are unmixt and uncompounded.

Simplicity, Plainness, Singleness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Indiscretion, Silliness, Foolishness: Also the Name of an *American* Bird, otherwise call'd *Humility*; which see.

Simpling, as *To go a Simpling*, *i. e.* to go into the Fields, to gather Simples or Physical Herbs.

Simula, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Manchet, or White Loaf.

Simulation, Dissembling, Feigning, Disguise.

Sinapt, (*Gr.*) Senvy-seed, or Mustard, which provokes Appetite, is good for Mother Fits, the Falling-Sickness, Lethargy, Palsey, *&c.*

Sinapismus, an outward Medicine to be apply'd to the Head, made of Mustard, Wild Radish, Salt and Yest

Sinapium, a sharp Sauce prepared with Mustard-seed.

Sincere, honest, true, true-hearted, plain, downright, free, open.

Sincerity, Uprightness, Honesty, Plainness.

Sinciput (*Lat.*) the fore-part of the Head, reaching from the Forehead to the Coronal or Crown-future.

Sine or Right Sign, (in *Geom.*) is a Right Line, drawn from one end of an Arch or Angle, perpendicularly upon the Diameter that passes thro' the other end of the same Arch.

Versed Sine of an Arch or Angle, an Arch or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Arch and the Right Sine.

Sine Complement of an Arch or Angle, is what that Arch or Angle wants of 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

Sine assensu Capitali a Writ that lies where a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, Abbot, or Master of an Hospital, *&c.* alienates or disposes of Lands holden in right of his House, without the Consent of the Chapter, Convent, or Society; in which Case the Successour shall have this Writ.

Sine Cura or Sine-Cure, a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

Sine Die, (Law-Term) *i. e.* without Day, when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, he is said to be in *Misericordia pro falso clamore suo*; but when against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sine Die.*

Single, simple, alone.

Single, or Simple Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity*.

Single Tenaille. See *Tenaille*.

A Single, (among *Hunters*) the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To Single out, to pick out, or set a part from other Persons or Things.

Singular, peculiar, particular, special; rare, matchless, choice; odd, or affected.

Singular Number, (in *Grammar*) that Number whereby a Noun Substantive is apply'd to signify but one Person or Thing, as *Homo*, a Man; whereas the Plural signifies more, as *Homines*, Men.

Singularity, a being Singular, Uncommonness, Excellency, Rarity; a Particular or affected Way, Affectedness.

Singultus, (*Lat.*) the Hickups, a Convulsive and Disorderly Motion of the Midriff; a sobbing.

Sinical Quadrant, a Mathematical Instrument, made of Brass or Wood, on which Sines are drawn from each side, cutting one another, with an Index likewise divided by Sines, 90 Degrees on the Limb, and Sights on the Edge: It is us'd by Sea men to solve any Problem of Plain Sailing, and Questions in *Astronomy*.

Sinister, (properly that is on, or towards the Left-Hand) untoward, unlucky, unfortunate; also indirect, dishoneſt, unfair.

Sinister Aspect, (in *Astrol.*) an Appearance of two Planets that happens according to the Succession of the Signs: As *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degrees of *Gemini*; here *Saturn* is said to cast a Sinister Aspect on *Mars*.

Sinister Side or Part of an Escutcheon (in *Heraldry*) is the Left Side Part. *Sinister Chief Point*, is next the Middle Chief on the Left Side; and

Sinister

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Sinister Base Point is next the Base Point at the bottom of the Escutcheon.

To **Sink**, to drive, fall, or settle to the bottom, to destroy or undo; to fail or faint.

To **Sink a Deck**, (in Sea Language) is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

Sinnet, a Line made of Rope-Yarn, generally of two, six or nine Strings, which being platted one over another, are beaten small and flat with a wooden Mallet: Their main use is to *serve*, or bind about Ropes, to keep them from Galling.

Sinonia, a *Paracelsian* Term for the white glew of the Joynts.

Si non omnes, a Writ of Association, whereby if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allow'd, That two or more of them may finish the Business.

Sinoper or **Sinople**, a kind of Mineral, so nam'd from *Sinope*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the lesser *Asia*, near which it was heretofore found in great abundance: But it is commonly call'd *Ruddle*, or *Red-lead*, and us'd by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple Colour.

Sinuosity, a being full of Turnings, Windings, or Bendings.

Sinus, (*Lat.*) properly the large Lappet of a Gown, which the *Romans* us'd to cast over their Shoulder; a Bosom; the running or hollowness of Water-banks, a Gulph or great Bay of the Sea: In *Geometry*, a Sine: which see.

In *Anatomy*, **Sinus** is taken for any Cavity or hollow Space, in, or between the Vessels of an Animal Body: In *Surgery*, it is when the beginning of an Impostume, or Ulcer, is narrow, and the bottom large: And some Philosophical Writers call those Fissures or Clefts, which are between the several *Strata*, or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, *&c.* by this Term **Sinus**.

Sinus Meningium, (in *Anat.*) certain Cavities or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane; The First and Second, or the *Lateral Sinus's* are seated between the Brain and the *Cerebellum*, and end in the Vertebral *Sinus's*: The third begins from the *Os Cribriforme*, and ends in the middle of the former: The fourth arises from the *Glandula Pinealis* and ends likewise in the middle of the *Lateral Sinus's*: They are otherwise call'd *Ventriculi Cerebri*; which see.

Sinus Ossium, are those Cavities of the Bones, which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sion, (*Heb.*) Driness, the Name of a Mountain in *Judea*, often mention'd in the Holy Scriptures.

Sion-College, a College in *London*, founded by *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Part for the Maintenance of Twenty poor People.

Sion, or **Sium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb, call'd Water-Parsley, yellow Water-Cresses, or Bell-Rags.

Siphon, a Cock, or Pipe in a Conduit, the Tap or Faucet of a Vessel: Also a Tube or Pipe of Glass or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, and has one Leg shorter than the other: These *Siphons* or *Cranes*, are often us'd to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs; so that the Liquor beginning to run, will continue so till all be empty'd, without any other force than the natural pressure of the Air. Sometimes Glass-Tubes, or Pipes, tho' strait, are call'd *Siphons*.

Si quis, (*Lat.*) a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place on a Post or Wall, to proclaim any thing that is lost, *&c.* so call'd from the first Words of it in *Latin*, *Si quis invenerit*, i. e. If any one has found, *&c.*

Si recognoscat, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who before the Sheriff in the County Court has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Summ, received of him *in pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in numbred or ready Money.

Sirens, certain Sea-Monsters or Mermaids on the Coasts of *Sicily*, having the upper Parts of their Bodies like Women, and the lower ones like Fishes, who (as the Story goes) us'd to allure Passengers on Shore, where they were rob'd and devour'd: But *Ulysses* being desirous to hear their Harmony, stopt the Ears of his Companions with soft Wax, and caus'd himself to be bound to the Main-mast of the Ship; whereupon being discontented at the loss of so great a Prize, they threw themselves into the Sea, and were chang'd into Rocks. Whence 'tis said of a Woman having a charming Voice, That she sings like a Siren.

Siriasis, a fault in Trees, when by excessive Heat, they are scorch'd and burnt: Also a Diease in Children, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Brain, occasion'd by the heat of the Sun.

Sirius, the Dog-star, a bright Star of the first Magnitude or Size, in the Constellation call'd *Canis Major*, which towards the latter End of Summer causes a vehement and raging Heat; whence the Dog-days take their Name.

Sirones, a sort of Pushes or Wheals which arise in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, containing in them certain small Insects like Lice.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) the South East Wind.

Siser or **Sisarum**, (*Gr.*) the Skirret-root, the white Carret, or Yellow Parsnip.

Siskin, a Bird otherwise call'd a Green-finch.

Sistrum, (*Gr.*) a sort of Musical Instrument of an Oval Shape like a Racket, in use among the Ancients.

Sisymbrium, Water-mint or Spear-mint, an Herb *Sisumbrium aquaticum*, Water-cresses.

Sisyrinchion, a kind of great Onion.

Site, or **Scite**, the Situation or standing of any Territory, Place, or Building: In *Logick*, it is that Predicament, which declares a Subject to be so, or so placed. See *Position*.

Sith, an old Word for Since.

Sithcundman (*Sax.*) one that had the Office to lead the Men of a Town, or Parish; the High Constable of a Hundred.

Siticines, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were those who sounded upon a sort of Trumpet that had a very sorrowful and mournful Tone, at their Funeral Solemnities.

Sitis, Thirst, a failure of the Juice call'd Spittle, which occasions the desire of Drink; Drought, or Driness.

Sittim, or **Setthim**, (*Heb.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judaa*, of which the Ark was made.

Situate or **Situated**, seated; as The Town is situated upon a Hill.

Situation, the manner of being situated, seat. See *Site*.

Sixain, (in the Art of War) an Order of Battel for Six Batallions. Any number of Batallions produc'd by the Multiplication of Six, may be drawn up in this Order; for twelve Batallions will make two Sixains, eighteen will make three, and so on.

Size, Proportion, Bigness, Length; also a sort of Composition us'd by Plaisterers to make the White-wash stick on Walls; also a kind of Paste us'd by Shoomakers: Also that glewish, oily Matter, which Painters in Distemper mix with their Colours.

Among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, a **Size** is taken for so much Bread or Beer set upon any of their Names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To

To Size, to measure Pots, Vessels, &c. to wash or rub over with Size; to score as Students do in the Buttery-Book of a College at *Cambridge*; which at *Oxford* is termed to *Battle*.

Sizeable, that is of a fit or convenient Size.

Sizel, (a Term us'd in the Mint) the remainder of the long flat Bars of Metal which is to be melted down again, after the round pieces of Money have been cut according to their respective Sizes.

Sizer, a *Cambridge* Scholar of the lowest Rank, the same as a Servitour at *Oxford*.

Sizieme, (*Fr.*) a sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picket.

Skarfed, (Sea-Term) when one piece of Timber is let and fasten'd into another. See *Scarfed*.

To Skatch a Wheel, to stop or stay the Wheel of a Cart, Waggon or other Carriage, by putting a piece of Wood, a Stone or such like under it.

Skeg, a kind of wild Plum of a Reddish Colour growing in Hedges: The *Skeg* in a Ship, is that small and slender part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and is left a little without the Stern-post; but these Skegs being found inconvenient, are not now much in Use.

Skegger-Trout, a sort of Fish.

Skeleton, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* a set of cleaned and dried Bones of the dead Body of a Man or other Living Creature, artificially joyn'd together by means of their Ligaments, or else with Wires, in their natural Places and Order.

Sceletta, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Bell for a Church Steeple; whence our Vessels call'd *Skillets* usually made of Bell-metal.

Skellum, a *Dutch* Word for a Rogue.

Skepe or Scuttle, (among Husbandmen) a sort of flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn with.

Sketch, a rude Draught, the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting or Drawing.

To Sketch, to chalk out, to design.

Skew, as, To *look skew*, or *a-skew*, to squint or leer, to *look* shy, or with an evil Eye upon one.

To Skew. See, To *Skue*.

Skeyn, a kind of *Irish* short Sword.

To Skid a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Coach or Cart with a Hook, at the descent of a Hill.

Skiff, or Shallop, the lesser of the two Boats that belong to a Ship.

Skill, Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

Skilled, that has Skill, or is well versed in: skilful.

Skink, a four-footed Serpent, a kind of Land-Crocodile: Also a sort of strong *Scotch* Potage, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef, long boiled.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Butler or Cup bearer.

Skip, a Leap or Jump. *Skip*, or *Skip kennel*, is also a Nick-Name for a Foot-man.

Skip-jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down; a sorry Intruder.

Skipper, the Master of a *Dutch* Ship; also a common Sea-men.

Skippound, (*qu.* Ship-pound) is the Dividend of a Last of Corn, laden in a Ship, and contains 300, 320, 340, and 400 Pounds.

Skirmish, a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion without observing Order.

To Skirmish, to engage or fight after such a manner; as straggling Parties do before the main Battel is joyn'd.

Skirret, a Plant whose Root is somewhat like a Parsnip, which being dress'd after the same manner is counted a great Dainty and a strengthening Food.

Skittish, jadish or resty, as some Horses are; also humoursome, fantastical, rugged.

Skreen. See *Screen*.

To Skue or walk skuing, to waddle, to go ideling along.

To Skull. See To *Sculk*.

Skuppers. See *Scuppers*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

Skypenage, (in old Statutes) the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, so call'd whilst in the Possession of the *English*.

Slab, a Puddle: Among Carpenters and Joyners, the out side sappy Plank or Board sawn off from the sides of Timber.

Slabby, plashy, full of Dirt.

Slade, (*Sax.*) in old Records, a long flat piece or slip of Ground.

Slam, the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

To Slander, to back bite, or speaking evil of.

Slanderous, apt to slander, or rail at, foul mouthed, abusive.

Slank, slim, slender; also a kind of Sea-weed.

Slatch, (Sea Term) when the middle part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship, or in the Water, the usual Phrase is, *Hale up the Slatch of the Cable or Rope*: Also a small Interval or Time of fair Weather after a great deal of foul, is termed a *Slatch of fair Weather*.

Slattern, a slattering Woman, *i. e.* one that minds nothing, but leaves all at random.

Slay, an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom that has Teeth like a Comb.

To Slay, (old Word) to kill.

Sleaved, as *Sleaved Silk*, *i. e.* such as is wrought fit for Use.

Sled, or Sledge, a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough or other weighty thing to be drawn; or such as those on which Traytors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution.

Sledge, is also a great Hammer that Smiths hold with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

Sleeper, a Person that sleeps: Among Shipwrights, those Timbers are termed *Sleepers*, which lie before and behind in the bottom of a Ship; their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers call'd *Futtocks* and *Rungs*; as also to line out and make the narrowing of the Ship's Floor.

To Sleer, to leer, peer at, or blink.

Sleet, Rain and Snow falling together.

To Slide, to glide along, to slip.

Sliding-Rules or Scales, are Mathematical Instruments to be us'd without Compasses, in Gauging, Measuring, &c. having their Lines fitted so as to answer Proportions by Inspection.

Slime, soft Mud; also a clammy or glewish Humour.

Sliming, (in *Falconry*) is said of a Hawk's muting long ways, in an entire Substance without dropping any thing.

Slimy, full of Slime, ropy.

Sling, an Instrument to throw Stones with; also another sort us'd by Brewers to heave Vessels out of a Dray, and stow them in a Cellar: In Sea-Affairs, a Rope spliced, or fasten'd into it self at each end, and making an Eye sufficiently large, to receive a Cask or Pack that is to hoised up.

Slinging of the Yards, is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross-Tree, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tye should happen to break or be shot into pieces in a Fight, the Yard nevertheless may be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

Slink, a cast Calf.

To Slink, to steal or sneak away.

Slips. See *Cuttings*.

To Sliver, to cut into Slivers, or thin Slices.

† Slocken, softned; as *Slocken with over-much Moisture*.

Slocker,

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Blocker or **Blockster**, (*Dutch*) one that entices away other Mens Servants; a Kid napper.

Sloe, a sort of wild Plum.

Sloe-Worm, a kind of Insect.

Sloop, a small Sea Vessel.

Slops, a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

Slot, (among *Hunters*) the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

Sloth, Idleness; also a kind of wild Beast. See *Pigritia*.

Slouch, a great lubberly Fellow; a meer Country-Bumpkin.

Sloven, a nasty, beastly Fellow.

Slough, a deep and muddy Place, the cast Skin of a Snake, the damp of a Coal-pit, the Scar of a Wound.

Slough of a wild Boar, the Bed, Soil, or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time

Slough-Silver, a certain Rent paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days work in Harvest, heretofore performed by the Tenant for his Lord.

Slouth, (a Term in Hunting) a Herd or Company of some sorts of wild Beasts; as, *A Slouth* of Bears.

Slow in Motion, a Phrase us'd by *Astrologers*, when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than its mean Motion.

To **Slubber a thing over**, to do it carelessly, or without due Application.

Sluce, a Frame of Wood set in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

Slug, a heavy sort of great Gun; or a sort of Shot for a Gun; also a Ship that sails heavily.

Slug or **Slug-Snail**, a Dew-snail that has no Shell.

Smack, Taste, Relish, Smattering; an eager Kiss; also a small light Sea-Vessel.

Smackering, a longing for, or being desirous of; as, *To have a smackering after a thing*.

Smaka, (in old Records) a Smack or little Ship.

Small-Craft, (Sea-Term) all such Lines, Nets and Hooks, as serve to catch Fish; also all manner of small Vessels; as Catches, Hoys, Crays, *&c.*

Small-piece, a *Scotch* Coin, worth Two Pence Farthing *English*, of which three make a Noble.

Small-Pox, an infectious Disease. See *Variola*.

Smallage, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth, *&c.*

Smalt, a kind of Blew Powder-Colour, us'd in Painting; blew Enamel.

Smaragdus, (*Gr.*) the Emerald, a precious Stone that is transparent and of a lovely green Colour, very much comforting the Eyes.

Smaris, the white Cackerel, a Sea-fish.

Smart, quick, violent, sharp, biting, brisk, witty; also a sharp pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

Smatterer, one that has some smatch or tincture of Learning.

Smattering, a superficial, or light Knowledge.

Smectis, (*Gr.*) Fullers-Earth.

Smectymnuus, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of Five Presbyterian Ministers, who about *A. D.* 1641, wrote a Book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer, *viz. Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurstow*: Whence they and their Followers were call'd *Smectymnians*.

Smegma, (*Gr.*) Soap, or any thing that scours; a Wash-ball.

Smegmatick, belonging to Soap, soapy, that is of a scouring Faculty.

Smelling, a Sense probably occasioned by the *Effluvia* or small flowing Parts of Bodies, that mingle themselves with the Air, and get up into the Nostrils, which are cover'd with a very Nervous sensible Coat, and communicate certain corresponding Motions to the Brain; so that the Soul may judge differently of Bodies sending forth their respective *Effluvia*: Therefore when those *Effluvia* produce a grateful Sensation, such a Body is said, *To have a sweet Smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say *It stinks*.

Smelt, a small Sea-fish.

To **Smelt**, to melt Metal in the Oar, in a particular Furnace made for that Purpose, and call'd *The Smelting-Furnace*.

Smeth, a certain Ointment to take away the Hair.

To **Smicker**, to look amorously or wantonly.

Smilax, (*Gr.*) the Yew-tree: Also an Herb that has leaves like Ivy, with Berries and white Flowers, which runs upon Trees, and smells like a Lilly.

Smilax-Hortensis, the *French* Bean, or Kidney-bean. *Smilax lævis*, Rope weed, or Withy-Weed.

Smired, (*Sax.*) anointed.

Smiris or **Smyris**, (*Gr.*) the Emery or Emeril-stone, a hard Stone that Glaziers cut their Glass, and Jewellers polish their Jewels with.

To **Smirk**, to smile or look pleasant.

To **Smite**, to strike, or hit: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is said *To smite* or *smite*, when she wipes her Beak or Bill after Feeding.

Smithy, a Smith's Shop, or Forge.

Smiting-Line, (in a Ship) a small Rope made fast to the Missen Yard-arm, which serves to loose the Missen Sail without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard it breaks all the Rope-yarns with which that Sail is furled up: Whence the Word of Art is, *Smite the Missen, i. e.* pull by this Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

Smoke-Farthings, a certain Yearly Rent heretofore paid for the Customary Dues offer'd by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsontide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother Cathedral Church.

Smoke-Silver or **Smoke-Penny**, Money paid to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Litherwood.

Smooth Boiling of Sugar, (among *Confectioners*) is when the Sugar is boil'd to such a Degree, that the Artist having dipt the tip of his Fore-finger into it, afterwards applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks, and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

Smoterlich, (old Word) Smout-fair.

Smug, Spruce, neat.

To **Smug one's self up**, to trim or trick one's self up, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To **Smuggle Goods**, to run them ashore, or bring them in by stealth, without paying the Custom.

Smyrna, (*Gr.*) the Gum call'd *Myrrh*; which see.

Smyrnium, Lovage, or Parsley of *Macedon*; an Herb.

Snack, share; as *To go Snacks with one*.

Snacket, a kind of Hasp for Casements.

Snaffle, a sort of Bridle or Bit for a Horse.

Snag, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch.

Snail-Clover, an Herb. See *Sainfoin*.

Snake, a sort of Serpent.

Snake-eater, an *American* Bird. See *Hoatzin*.

Snake-weed, an Herb, otherwise call'd Adders-wort and *Bistort*; which see.

Snap, a kind of Noise; also a Morsel or Bit.

To **Snap**, to break, to catch; to snub or speak roughly.

Snap-Dragon, an Herb; also a sort of Sport.

Snap-hamper, a Fire lock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

Snappish, surly, rude, rough, crabbed.

To **Snarl**, to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled, as a Skain of Thread or Silk may be.

To

To Snatch or Snatch away, to catch ſuddenly, to wreſt or take away eagerly by force.

Snatch-Block, (in a Ship) a great Block or Pulley, having a notch cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any Rope: it is commonly faſten'd with a ſtrap about the Main-Maſt, cloſe to the upper Deck, and is chiefly us'd for the *Fall* of the Winding-Tackle, which is let into this Block, and then brought to the Capſtern.

Sneap, Sneath, or Sneed, (Country-Word) the Handle of a Sithe or ſuch like Tool.

To Sneak, to lurk about, to creep up and down pitifully.

Sneaks or Sneaksby, a ſneaking ſorry Fellow that ſcarce dares ſhew his Head.

Sneath. See *Sneap*.

To Sneer, to laugh fooliſhly, or ſcornfully.

Sneezing-Wort, an Herb ſo call'd from its Faculty of cauſing to ſneez.

Snet, (among Hunters) the Fat of all ſorts of Deer.

To Snicker or Snigger, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

Snipe, a ſort of Fowl.

Snite, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a *Rail*.

To Snite, a Term in *Falconry*. See To *Smite*.

Snoode, (in old Records) a ſmooth roll or bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.* from the *Saxon* Word *Snod*, a Fillet or Hair-lace, us'd by Women to ſmooth up their Hair, which in the North Parts of *England* is now call'd a *Snude*, and in *Scotland* a *Snod*.

To Snock, to lie lurking for a thing.

Snow-Drops, a ſort of Flower.

To Snub one, to take one up ſharply, to keep under or in ſubjection.

Snudge, an old Curmudgeon, or cloſe ſifted Fellow.

To Snudge along, to go like a Snudge, or one whoſe Head is full of Buſineſs.

To Snuffle, to ſpeak in the Noſe.

Snurl, a Rheum in the Head.

Snut-noſed, that has a flat Noſe.

Soame, a Word us'd in the Weſtern Parts of *England*, for an Horſe-load.

Sober, (*Lat.*) temperate, moderate; ſerious, grave; modeſt, diſcreet.

Sobriety or Soberneſs, a Vertue by which one abſtains from eating and drinking more than is requiſite or fit for Nourithment; Temperance, Moderation, prudent Carriage.

Soc, a Power or Liberty of Juriſdiction: Whence the Law *Latin* Word *Soca* ſignifying a Seigniory or Lordſhip endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of his Tenants call'd *Sockmen*.

Socage or Soccage, a certain Tenure of Lands, by inferiour Husbandry-Services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee; from the *French* Word *Soc*, a Coulter or Plough ſhare. There were two ſorts of this Tenure, *viz. Free* or *Common*, and *baſe Soccage*, otherwiſe call'd Villenage; but by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2. all Tenures are adjudged and taken to be turned into the former free and common Soccage.

Socager, Sockman, or Sokeman, a Tenant that holds Lands and Tenements by Socage. See *Socmen*.

Sociable, (*Lat.*) that delights in, or is fit for Company or Converſation.

Society, Company, Converſation, Civil Intercourſe, Fellowſhip, Friendſhip: Alſo a Company of ſeveral Perſons joyn'd together for ſome common Intereſt, or to aſſiſt one another in the Management of any particular Buſineſs.

The Royal Society, a Fellowſhip of Noble, Learned and Ingenious Men, well ſkill'd in the moſt uſeful Parts of Knowledge, *viz.* Mathematical, Phyſiological, Mechanical, and Chymical, founded by K. *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society* of *London* for improving Natural Knowledge.

Socinianiſm, the Principles and Opinions of the *Socinians*.

Socinians, an Heretical Sect that deny the Divinity of the Son of God, whoſe execrable Doctrine was firſt broach'd by *Lælius Socinus*, and afterwards promoted by *Fauſtus Socinus* of *Siena*, *A. D.* 1553.

Socket, that part of a Candleſtick in which the Candle is ſet: alſo a piece of Braſs or Iron at the bottom of a Pike, Halbard, *&c.* Sockets in a Ship are the Holes, which the Pintles or Iron-pins of the Guns, call'd Murdering pieces and Fowlers, are let into.

Socmen, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtors) a ſort of Tenants that manur'd and till'd the Inland or peculiar Demeans of their Lord, yielding him Work and not Rent: But after the Conqueſt, the proper *Socmen*, were thoſe who held by no Servile Tenure, but generally paid their Rent as a *Soke*, or Sign of Freedom; tho' they were ſometimes oblig'd to certain cuſtomary Duties for the Service and Honour of their Lord.

Socna, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Liberty, and Franchiſe.

Socome, (in *Common Law*) a Cuſtom of grinding at the Lord's Mill: Of theſe there is *Bondſocome*, where the Tenants are bound thereto; and *Loveſocome*, where they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

Socque, (*Fr.*) a Sandal, wooden Pattin or Clog for the Feet, worn by the Friers, call'd *Recollects*.

Socrates, (*Gr.*) ſaving Strength, a moſt excellent Philoſopher of *Athens*, whom the Oracle pronounc'd to be the Wiſeſt Man on Earth.

† Sodality, Fellowſhip, Society, Brotherhood.

Sodom, (*Heb.*) Champain Ground, one of the Five Cities of a very large, fruitful, and pleaſant Plain in the *Holy Land*, which were utterly deſtroy'd by Fire from Heaven; the Country where they ſtood being ſwallow'd up in the Lake of Brimſtone, commonly call'd the Dead Sea.

Sodom-Apples, certain Apples that grow in thoſe Parts, and appear very fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the firſt Touch.

Sodomite, one that commits Sodomy, a Buggerer.

Sodomitical, belonging to that hainous Crime.

Sodomy, Buggery, a Sin of the Fleſh againſt Nature, ſo call'd becauſe it was notoriouſly committed by the Inhabitants of the City of *Sodom*.

Sofa, a kind of Alcove much us'd in the Eaſtern Countries, being an Apartment of State, rais'd about two Foot above the Floor of the Room, and furniſh'd with rich Carpets and Cuſhions, where Perſons of the greateſt Honour are entertained.

Sofees, a certain Sect among the *Turks*, that paſs for religious Puritans, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being ever very buſy with their Beads, that the World may take notice of their Counterfeit Devotion; and when they ſay any thing, it is but two Words; as *Subhawn Allah*, *i. e.* God is pure, or *Iſtigfie Allah*, God defend, and ſometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great.

Soft Body. See *Elaſtick Body*.

Soil, Ground conſidered with reſpect to its Quality or Situation; Country: Among Hunters, the Slough or Mire, in which a Wild Boar wallows.

Soil-bound. See *Cruſt-clung*.

To Take Soil, to run into the Water, as a Deer does when cloſe purſued.

To Soil, to dung or muck, to dirty or foul.

To Sojourn, (*Fr.*) to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome time in a Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

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Soit fait Comme il eſt deſire, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* let it be done as it is deſired, a Form us'd when the King gives his Royal Aſſent to a private Bill, preferred to him in Parliament.

Soka or Soke, (*Sax* Law-Term) the Liberty or Privilege of Tenants, excus'd from Cuſtomary Impoſitions or Burdens: Sometimes it was taken for the Territory or Juriſdiction, in which the Chief Lord exercis'd his Liberty of keeping Courts, or holding Trials within his own Soke or Juriſdiction: Sometimes it was alſo taken for a Quit-rent, or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant, for acting in Quality of a Sockman or Free holder.

Soke-reeve, the Rent-gatherers in the Lord's Soke.

To Soke, to ſteep; to drain or empty one's Pockets.

Sokemanry, the Free Tenure, or holding of Land by Socage.

Soken. See *Soc* and *Hamſoken*.

Soker; as, *An old Soker, i. e.* a luſty Toper, ſound Tippler, or hard Drinker.

Sol, (*Lat.*) the Sun, the King of the Planets, Fountain of Light, and Eye of the World: Among *Chymiſts* it is taken for Gold, and in *Heraldry* for the Gold Colour, in the Coats of Sovereign Princes: Alſo the Name of one of the Muſical Notes. See *Note*.

Solace, Conſolation, Comfort, Delight.

To Solace, to afford Solace or Comfort, to re create one's ſelf.

Solachs, the Soldiers of the Grand Seignior's Foot-guards, who are about three Hundred in Number, and attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

Solæus, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* a Muſcle that helps to ſtretch out the Foot.

Solander, a Horſe-Diſeaſe. See *Seliander*.

Solanum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Night-ſhade or Bane-wort. *Solanum Veſicarium*, Alkakengi, or Winter-Cherry

Solar, belonging to the Sun.

Solar Comet. See *Diſcus*.

Solar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Sun*.

Solar Spots. See *Spots of the Sun*.

Solar Year, is either Tropical or Sidereal: The former is that ſpace of Time which the Sun takes up in paſſing thro' the *Zodiack*, or in returning to the ſame Equinoctial or Solſtitial Point, which amounts to 365 Days, 5 Hours and about 55 Minutes: And the *Sidereal* or *Aſtral Year*, is the ſpace the Sun employs in coming back to any particular, fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days, 8 Hours and 9 Minutes.

Solarium, (*Lat.*) a Sun dial; alſo a piece of Ground levelled, or Place raiſed up and expoſed to the Sun, where People us'd to walk; a Terrace-Walk: In our ancient Writers, it is taken for an upper Room or Garret, which in ſome Parts of *England*, is call'd a *Sollar*.

In the *Roman* Law, Solarium, ſignifies Ground-rent; a Penſion or Tribute paid for the Soil, or for a Houſe that ſtands upon publick Land.

Soldan, a Mahometan Prince; as, The Soldan of *Egypt*.

Soldanella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Sea-Bind-weed.

Solder or Sodder, a kind of Compoſition us'd by Plummers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

To Solder, to joyn or faſten with Solder.

Soldier, (*Fr.*) one that ſerves in the Wars for a certain Pay, which is call'd *Solde* by the *French*. In *America* there is a kind of Snail nam'd a Soldier, with a Foot like a Crab's Claw, which having no ſhell of its own, harbours in that of the Periwinkle.

Soldiery, the Militia, or Body of Soldiers.

Sole, only or alone.

Sole Tenant, (Law-Term) a Man or Woman that holds only in his or her own Right, without any other joyned.

Solea, (*Lat.*) a Sole of a Shoe, a Galloſhe, a Slipper; alſo a ſort of Sea-fiſh, in ſhape reſembling the Sole of one's Foot.

Soleæ (among the *Romans*) Sandals, a rich Wear or covering for the Feet made of Gold and Silk, having Leather-Soles ty'd with Thongs on the back part of the Foot.

Soleciſm, (*Gr.*) an impropriety of Speech contrary to the Grammar-Rules: The Word is deriv'd from the *Soli*, a People originally of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being tranſplanted to *Cilicia* in the leſſer *Aſia*, quite loſt the purity of their Mother-Tongue, inſomuch that they became noted for their rude Pronounciation and uncouth Expreſſions.

Solemn, (*Lat.*) properly, uſed or done publickly every Year at ſome certain time, performed with great Pomp or State; authentick, effectual.

Solemnity, a ſolemn Action.

Solemnization, the Act of Solemnizing.

To Solemnize, to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn manner, to celebrate, as *To Solemnize a Victory, a Marriage, &c.*

Solen, (*Gr.*) the Sheath or Raſor fiſh, a ſort of Shell-fiſh: Alſo a Surgeon's Frame in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

Solet et Debet. See *Debet & Solet*.

Solid, (*Lat.*) maſſive, hard, ſtrong, firm; real, ſubſtantial; ſound, laſting.

A Solid, (in *Geom.*) the third kind of Magnitude, that has three Dimenſions, *viz.* Length, Breadth and Thickneſs; and it is often us'd in the ſame Senſe as *Body*; which ſee.

Solid Angle, an Angle made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and thoſe joyning in a Point, like that of a Diamond well cut.

Solid Baſtion. See *Baſtion*.

Solid Numbers, are thoſe that ariſe from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any others whatever: Thus 18 is a ſolid Number made of 6 multiply'd by 3, or of 9 multiply'd by 2.

Solid Place. See *Place Solid*.

Solid Problem, is one that cannot be Geometrically ſolved but by the Interſection of a Circle and a Conick Section; or by the Interſection of two other Conick Sections beſides the Circle.

Solidago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Comfrey, Conſound, or Wall-wort, good to cloſe Wounds

Solidata, (in old Records) the Hire or Pay of a Soldier. *Solidata terræ*, twelves Acres of Land.

† Solidation, a making ſolid or firm, a ſoldering or faſtening.

Solidity, Firmneſs, Soundneſs, Maſſineſs; in a figurative Senſe it is taken for ſoundneſs of Judgment, depth of Learning, *&c.*

In a Philoſophical Senſe, Solidity is a Quality of a Natural Body oppoſed to *Fluidity*, which conſiſts in the Parts of Bodies being interwoven and intangled one with another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral Ways after the manner of Fluid Bodies. Among *Architects*, it is taken for the choice of a good Foundation and ſound Materials to work with.

Solidity of a Body, (in *Geom.*) is the number of little determinate ſolid Meaſures that are contained in it

Solido, (*Lat.*) as *A Bond* in Solido, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing Obligatory for the Whole.

Solidum, the Whole, the Full and Whole; alſo a Weight of four Scruples in Uſe among the Ancients.

Solidus, an entire or whole piece of Gold-Coin, near the Value of our Noble or Spur Royal; but it is now taken for a Shilling.

Sol fidian,

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Solifidian, one that holds Faith only without Works, as neceſſary to Salvation.

Soliloquy, a diſcourſing or meditating alone with one's ſelf.

Solipuga, (*Lat.*) a kind of venomous Ant or Piſmire, that in the heat of the Sun ſtings moſt vehemently, and is often found in the Silver-mines of the Iſland of *Sardinia*: It is alſo written *Soliſuga* and *Salpuga*.

Solitary, lonesome, private, retired, unfrequented; alſo that loves to be alone.

Solitaurilia, (*Lat.*) a Sacrifice of a Sow, Bull and Sheep, which the *Roman* Cenſors offer'd every five Years, when they perform'd the *Luſtrum*, or number'd and tax'd the Citizens.

Solitude, a ſolitary or uninhabited Place, a Deſart; alſo a Retirement, or ſolitary Life.

Sollar, or Solar, an upper Room of a Houſe, the Story next the Tiles. See *Solarium*.

To Sollicit, to importune or preſs, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; to proſecute a Buſineſs, to follow it hard.

Sollicitation, Motion, Inducement, Inſtance, Perſwaſion; the ſolliciting or proſecuting of a Buſineſs.

Sollicitor, one that ſollicits: In a Law-ſenſe, a Perſon employ'd to follow and take care of Suits, depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

Sollicitous, full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concerned about a thing.

Sollicitude, carking Care, great Trouble, anguiſh of Mind.

Solomon, (*Heb.*) Peaceable. K. *David*'s Son by *Bathſheba*, and his Succeſſor in the Kingdom.

Solomon's Seal, an Herb whoſe Leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of ſome Ladders; whence it is call'd *Scala Cœli*, and *Jacob*'s *Ladder*: It ſeals up the Lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and ſtops Fluxes.

Solon, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece* and a Law-giver to the *Athenians*, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priſcus* reign'd at *Rome*.

Sols or Sous, a *French* Coin that contains 12 Deniers, and of which 20 make a Livre, being equal to 3 ½ Farthings of *Engliſh* Money.

Solſtice, (*Lat.*) in *Aſtronom.* the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points is got fartheſt from the Equator; where it ſeems for ſome Days to be at a ſtand, before its Return back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter-Seaſons.

The Eſtival or Summer-Solſtice, is when the Sun ent'ring the Tropick of *Cancer* on *June* 11, makes the longeſt Day and the ſhorteſt Night.

The Hyemal or Winter Solſtice happens on *December* 11, when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the Day being at that time ſhorteſt and the Night at the longeſt, that is to ſay, in Northern Countries; for under the Equator there is no variation but a continual *Equinox*, or equality of Days and Nights: And in the Southern Parts, the Sun's Entrance into *Capricorn* makes the longeſt Day, and into *Cancer* the longeſt Night.

Solſticial, belonging to the Solſtices.

Solſticial Colure See *Colure*.

Solvable, that may be reſolved or explained, alſo that is able to pay.

Soluble, looſe, or apt to go to Stool.

Soluble Tartar, a kind of Salt Chymically prepar'd by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar and 4 Ounces of the fixed Salt of Tartar in three Pints of Water, for about half an Hour, in an Earthen Pan unglazed: When 'tis cool it is to be ſtrain'd, and the Moiſture being evaporated, the Salt will remain at the bottom; which is accounted a very good opening Medicine.

To Solve, to reſolve or decide.

Solvendo eſſe, a Law-Term, ſignifying that a Man has wherewith to pay, or as we ſay, is a *Perſon Solvent*.

Solvent, (in *Chymiſtry*) the ſame with *Diſſolvent*, being any Menſtruum or Corroſive Liquor that will diſſolve Bodies.

Solutio Chymica, (*Lat.*) is a reſolving any mixt Body into its Chymical Principles, which are Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water.

Solutio Continui, (in *Surgery*) a diſſolving of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts of the Body, as in Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, *&c.*

Solution, the unfolding, explaining, or anſwering of any Queſtion propoſed; the ſolving of any Problem in the *Mathematicks*.

Solutione feodi militis Parliamenti, et Solutione feodi Burgenſis Parliamenti, are Writs whereby Knights of the Shire and Burgeſſes ſummon'd to Parliament, may recover their Allowance, if it be denied.

Solutive, that looſens the Belly, as *A Solutive Medicine*.

Sommons. See *Summons*.

Somnambulo, (*Lat.*) one that walks in his ſleep.

Somnifera, Medicines that bring or cauſe ſleep.

Somnolentia continua, a conſtant Drowſineſs, or Inclination to Sleep.

Somnus, Sleep, a ſtrait'ning of the Pores of the Brain, caus'd by the Reſt or Repoſe of the Animal Spirits, by which means the outward Senſes ceaſe from their Operations

Somphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Gourd.

Sonchites, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Sonchos, an Herb call'd Sow-thiſtle; alſo wild or jagged Lettice.

Sonnet, a ſort of *Italian* Poem, conſiſting of Fourteen Verſes, all whoſe Rhimes curiouſly anſwer one another.

Sonorous, (*Lat.*) ſounding or making a loud Noiſe.

Soop, Potage after the *French* Way.

Sope-wort an Herb that puts forth joynted Stalks with Leaves like Plantane: It is of a ſcouring and cleanſing Quality, being much us'd in the Cure of the Dropſy, *French* Pox, Wounds, *&c.*

Soph, a Word us'd at *Cambridge* for *Sophiſter*; which ſee.

Sophi, a Title given to the ſupreme Monarch of *Perſia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperour: The Word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzcophi*, *i. e.* Pure and Holy.

Sophia, (*Gr.*) Wiſdom, a Proper Name of Women, particularly of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hannover*, the late Heir to the Crown of *England*.

Sophia Chirurgorum, the Herb Flix-weed us'd by Surgeons in Plaiſters for Wounds and foul Ulcers.

Sophiſm, a cunning ſhifting Argument or Speech: In *Logick*, 'tis when a Syllogiſm is not duly framed, or when falſe Matter is brought in under Colour of Truth.

Sophiſter, a ſubtil cavilling Diſputer, that makes uſe of Catches and Fetches, with a Deſign to deceive thoſe he goes about to perſwade: Alſo a young Student in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Sophiſtical, belonging to a Sophiſm, captious, deceitful.

To Sophiſticate, to adulterate, debaſe, corrupt, or ſpoil Liquors, *&c.* But Wines and Chymical Preparations are more eſpecially ſaid *To be ſophiſticated*, when they are not made good in their ſeveral Kinds.

Sophiſtication, a ſophiſticating, adulterating, or falſifying.

Sophiſtry, the Art of circumventing or deceiving by falſe Arguments.

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Sophrona, (*i. e.* prudent and temperate) a Christian Name of several Women.

Sopital Arteries, (*In Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries so call'd, because if they be tied, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep.

Sopoative or **Soporiferous**, (*Lat.*) causing, bringing, or procuring Sleep.

Sorb-Apple, the Service-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Sorbonist, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne*.

Sorbonne, a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity settled in the University of *Paris*, and famous over all *Europe*: It was founded by the *French* King St. *Lewis*, and *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confessor, a Canon of the Church of *Paris*, who gave it its Name from the Village of *Sorbonne*, near *Lyons*, which was the Place of his Nativity.

Sorbonnique, an Act of Divinity, so call'd, because 'tis always kept in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*

Sorbus, (*Lat.*) the Sorb, Service tree, or Quicken tree, the Berries of which yield a sharp Juice, that purges Watery Humours, and is very good for the Scurvy.

Sorcerer, one that uses Witch-craft, a Wizzard, Magician, or Inchanter.

Sorceress, a Witch or Hag.

Sorcery, a kind of Witchcraft or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

Sordet or **Sordine**, (*Fr.*) a little Pipe put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, sluttish; also base or mean, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

A **Sore**, an Ulcer or Wound, that is sore, raw, or painful: Also a Male Deer from four Years old

Sore-age, (in *Falconry*) the first Year of every Hawk.

Sore-Hawk, a Hawk so call'd from the first taking her from the Eiry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

Sorel, a Male fallow Deer of three Years old.

Sorex, (*Lat.*) the Rat, or Field-mouse.

Sorgum, a sort of Millet-grain.

Sorites, (*Gr.*) in *Logick*, a kind of Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of several Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former Proposition becomes the Subject of the latter, until from the Predicate of the last Proposition, and the Subject of the first, a Conclusion be inferred; as *Man is a Living Creature, a Living-Creature is a Body, a Body is a Substance*; *therefore Man is a Substance.*

Sorrance, a Word us'd amongst Farriers for a Horse's Disease.

Sorrel, a cooling Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste, which makes it very desirable in Sallets: Also a sort of Colour among Horses, a dark reddish Colour, intermix'd with red or white Hairs; or a Colour lighter than a light Bay, inclining to a Yellow.

Sorrow, an uneasiness of the Mind upon the Thought of a Good lost, which might have been longer enjoy'd, or on the Sense of a present Evil.

Sorry, that grieves or is much concern'd and troubled; also that is of little Value, pitiful, paltry.

Sors, (*Lat.*) Lot, Chance, Hazard: In old Records, it is taken for the Principal Money lent upon Usury, and distinguish'd from the Interest.

Sort of Ballances, (among Traders) is four Dozen in Number.

Sorting-Kersies, a sort of Cloth so call'd.

Sorus accipiter, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Sor, Sore hawk.

Sory, a kind of Mineral.

Sortilege, a Divination, or Sooth-saying by Lots; Sorcery.

Sostrum, (*Gr.*) a Physician's Fee for curing of a Patient.

Sot, one that is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow.

Sote, (old Word) sweet.

Soteria, (*Gr.*) Sacrifices for Health, the Games and Solemnities made by the People of *Rome* for the Health and Preservation of the Emperour; especially when he recover'd of any Sickness.

Sothale, a kind of Entertainment, heretofore made by Bailiffs to those of their Hundred for Gain, which was also termed *Filetale*.

Sothfast, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Souce, a sort of Pickle for a Collar of Brawn, Pork, &c.

Soveraign or **Sovereign**, absolute, supreme, independent; chief, excellent in its kind.

A **Soveraign**, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold-Coin, Current at 22 *s.* 6 *d.* in 1 *Hen.* 8. In 34 *Hen.* 8. those Soveraigns were valued at 26 Shillings apiece; in 4 *Edw.* 6. at 24 *s.* in 6 *Edw.* 6. and 2 *Eliz.* at 30 *s.*

Soveraignty, the State or Quality of a Soveraign Prince: Supreme Power.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Soulscat, (*Sax.*) a Legacy which our zealous Ancestors usually bequeath'd at their Death to the Parish-Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Sound, entire, whole, wholesome, healthy, right or true, discreet or solid.

Sound, the Object of Hearing, which is caus'd by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air; so that (according to Dr. *Holder*) if such Motion be *Uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *Difform*, then it yields a Noise.

In *Geography*, a **Sound** is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands, where there is no Passage thorough, as *Plimouth-Sound*, *&c.*

The **Sound**, the Straight of the *Baltick* Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so call'd by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

Sound or **Sounder**, a Term us'd by Foresters for an Herd or Company of Swine.

To **Sound**, to make or yield a Sound or Noise; to try the depth of the Water in the Sea, or in a River; to pump or sist one.

To **Sound the Pump**, (in a Ship) is to put down a small Line, with something that is weighty, to know what depth of Water there is in the Pump.

Sounding-Line, a Line, bigger than the Deep-Sea Line, and somewhat above 25 Fathom in Length, with a piece of Lead at it, of about 6 or 8 Pound-weight, and near a Foot long; by means of which the depth of the Water may be found, even when the Ship is under Sail.

Source, (*Fr.*) the Head or Spring of a River, the Place from whence it takes its rise and flows: Also the Root, Cause, Occasion, Original, or Beginning of a Thing.

Sous, a *French* Penny. See *Sols*.

Souse, (*Fr.*) in *Cookery*, a Jelly, made of Hogs Ears and Feet boil'd in Water, and afterwards cut into small Pieces, to be stew'd in Vinegar and Sugar.

Souse, a Country Word for the Offal of Swine.

Soutage, course Cloth, or Bagging for Hops, *&c.* Also a Tax of Forty Shillings, heretofore laid upon every Knight's Fee.

Southbois See *Vert*.

Southern Signs. See *Astral Signs*.

Southern-Wood, an ever-green Plant, which by *Herbalists* is distinguish'd into Male and Female; and being drunk in Wine, is accounted a good Antidote against Poison: 'Tis also said of this Herb,

That

That no Vermin will come near the Place where it grows.

Sow, a Female Swine; a Term of Reproach often given to a fat, lazy, rank, big-breasted Woman; also a kind of Insect: Also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead: Also a large Tub with two Ears, carry'd on Mens Shoulders by a Pole or long Stick, call'd a *Sow-Staff*.

Sow-bread, an Herb that Swine take great Delight to feed on; whence its Name is deriv'd.

Sow-Thistle, an Herb, otherwise call'd Hares Lettice.

Sowlegrove, an old Name of the Month *February*, so call'd by the Inhabitants of South *Wales*, who have this Proverb, *Sowlegrove, fil lew, i. e. February* is seldom warm.

Sowne, a Term of Art us'd in the Exchequer, where *Estreats that Sowne*, are such as the Sheriff may gather; and *Estreats that Sown not*, are those that he cannot get.

Sowter, (old Word) a Shoemaker or Cobler.

Space, (*Lat.*) distance either of Time or Place: In a Philosophical sense, it is taken for *Distance* considered every Way, whether there be any solid Matter in it or not; and it is either *Absolute* or *Relative*.

Absolute Space, considered in its own Nature without regard to any outward thing, always continues the same and is Immoveable: But *Relative Space*, is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former which appears to our Senses, with respect to the Position of Bodies within it.

Spacious, that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, large, wide.

Spade, one that is gelded, either Man or Beast; also a Deer of three Years; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

Spade or Spitter, (among Husband-men) a Tool to dig the Ground with: *Cutting Spade*, a Tool with which they cut Hay-reeks or Corn-mows.

Spadix, (*Gr.*) the branch of a Palm or Date-Tree, of a red Die; whence it is taken for a light Red or bright Bay Colour.

Spadiers, Labourers that dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

Spagirica Medicina. See *Hermetical Physick*.

Spagirical or Spagirick, belonging to *Chymistry*, Chymical; as *Spagirical Calcination*.

Spagirical Calcination. See *Calcination*.

Spagirick Art, the Art of *Chymistry*, so call'd from the *Greek* Words *Span* and *ageirin*, *i. e.* to extract and to collect, or gather together, because it shews how to separate the purer Parts or Substances from mixt Bodies, and how to joyn them together again.

Spagirist, one that professes or practises *Chymistry*; a Chymist.

Spahi, a *Turkish* Horse-man compleatly Armed.

Spaid or Spayad, a Term us'd by Hunters, for a Red Male Deer of three Years old.

Spalls, Chips of Wood.

Span, a Measure from the Thumb's end, to the top of the little Finger, containing three Hands breadths, or nine Inches.

Spangle, a small round thin piece of Metal.

Spangled, cover'd or set off with Spangles.

Spaniel, a sort of Dog, with long Hairs.

Spanish, belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

Spanish Flies. See *Cantharides*.

Spanish Pick-tooth, a sort of Herb.

Spanish Trefoil, a kind of Grass. See *Sainfoin*.

Spanish Wool, Wooll coloured red by a particular Art practised in *Spain*; so that it communicates its Die to Ladies, who are studious either to improve what Colour they have, to refresh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

Spanking, spruce, fine jolly; as *A spanking Lass*.

Spanner, (in Gunnery) the Cock of a Carbine or Pulee.

Spar, a Bar of Wood; also Muscovy-glass; *Spars* are also the spokes of a Spinning-wheel; also certain Stones found in Lead mines, like Gems but not so hard.

Spar-hawk or Sparrow-hawk, a kind of short-winged Hawk.

Sparables or Sparrow-bills, a sort of small Iron-nails, which some Country-People wear in their Shoes.

Sparadrapum, (*Gr*) a piece of Linnen cloth dipt on both sides in a thick Ointment or melted Plaister.

Sparagus. See *Asparagus*.

Spare, thin, lean; also that is spared or saved.

To Spare, to save, to husband, to favour, to forgive or pardon.

Spare-Deck or Spart-deck, the uppermost Deck in some great Ships, which lies between the Main and Missen Mast, and is otherwise call'd the *Orlope*.

Sparganion, (*Gr.*) Sedge or Sword grass, an Herb.

Sparganosis, a stretching of the Breasts occasioned by too great abundance of Milk.

Spark, a very small part of Fire: Also a Youth that appears in a gay Suit of Cloths, a brisk young Gallant or Lover.

Sparkish, spruce, fine, genteel, airy.

To Sparkle, to cast forth sparks of Fire, to glance with the Eyes, to send forth small Bubbles, as strong Wine does in a Glass.

Spartum, (*Gr.*) a kind of *Spanish* Broom, a Shrub.

Sparus, a sort of Sea fish; also a small Dart.

Spasmatick, troubled with the Cramp.

Spasmodica, Medicine against Convulsions.

Spasmologia, a Discourse or Treatise of Convulsions.

Spasmus, a Convulsive Motion, a Disease, call'd the Cramp, which is the shrinking or plucking of the Sinews.

Spasmus cynicus or Canina convulsio, the Dog-cramp. See *Cynicus Spasmus*.

Spat, the Spawn of Oisters which is cast in the Month of *May*; also a kind of Mineral Stone.

Spatæ Placitum, (in old *Latin* Records) Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

Spatha, (*Gr.*) a two-handed or ballard Sword, a Skimmer or Ladle: Among *Apothecaries*, an Instrument broad at the lower end, to take up Conserves, Electuaries, *&c.*

Spathula or Spatula, a Spattle or Slice made of Silver or Steel, with which *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* spread their Salves and Plaisters: Also a wooden Instrument us'd by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors.

Spatter-dashes or Spatter-plashes, a sort of light Boots, without Soles.

Spattling-poppey, a Flower.

Spatula fœtida, a sort of Orrice, a Plant.

Spatum, the Mineral, call'd Spar.

Spavin, a Disease among Horses, a swelling or stiffness in the Ham that causes them to halt.

Speaker of the Parliament, an Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common Mouth of the rest: And as the Parliament consists of two Houses, so there are two Speakers, *viz.* one styled, *The Lord Speaker of the House of Peers*, and the other, *The Speaker of the House of Commons*. The first is usually the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the

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the other a Member of the House of Commons, chosen by the whole House, and approved by the King.

Spear-men. See *Pensioners of the King.*

Specht or Speight, a kind of Bird

Special, (*Lat.*) singular, particular, excellent, extraordinary.

Specialty, (Law-word) a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand and Seal. *Specialitas* or *Specialty*, was also heretofore taken for special or particular Acquaintance with any Person.

Species, kind, sort; Money or Coin paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects: In *Logick*, one of the five Predicables, *viz.* that which is predicated or declared after the Term *Quid* or *What*; as if it be asked, *What is* Socrates? Answer, He is a Man. In *Metaphysicks*, it is also an *Idea*, that relates to another more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

In the Art of *Physick*, Species properly signify the simple Ingredients in the *Druggists* and *Apothecaries* Shops, out of which Compound Medicines are made: But the Writers of *Pharmacy* usually give that Name to some Aromatick or purging Powders, because they were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops, to make up Electuaries, Tablets, Pills, *&c.*

In *Algebra*, Species, are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration: Whence the *Literal Algebra* is often styled *Specious Arithmetick*, or *Algebra in Species*: This short and useful Method of Notation was first brought in by *Francis Vieta* about the Year 1590, and by it he made many new Discoveries in that admirable Art.

Visible Species, are those wonderfully fine superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and draws in their due Proportion and Colours in the bottom of our Eyes.

Specification, a specifying, expressing, or declaring.

Specifical or Specifick, special, particular; that belongs to the Character of a thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or kind.

Specifick Gravity, (in *Philos.*) is the appropriate and peculiar Gravity or Weight, that any Species of Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be plainly distinguished from all other Bodies of different kinds.

A Specifick or A Specifick Medicine, is a Remedy that has a peculiar Virtue against some Disease; as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Powder, has to cure Agues or Intermitting Feavers.

To Specify, to particularise, to mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

Specillum, (*Lat.*) a little Looking-glass: Also a *Surgeon's* Instrument commonly call'd a *Probe*.

Specimen, an Essay, Trial or Proof; a Model, or Pattern.

Specious, fair in Appearance, seemingly just and allowable, plausible.

Specious Algebra, the modern *Algebra* practised by *Species* or Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra* and *Species*.

Spectacle, a publick Shew or Sight.

Spectator, a Beholder or Looker on.

Spectatress, a Female Beholder.

Spectre, a frightful Apparition, a Vision, Ghost, or Spirit.

To Speculate, (properly to spy or watch in a high Tower) to contemplate, observe, or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

Speculation the Act of Speculating, contemplating, *&c.* an Espial, a Notion: Also the *Theory*, or Study of an Art or Science without regard to the Practice.

Speculative, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate, studious in the Observation of things Divine or Natural: *Speculative* is also more especially opposed to Practical.

Speculum, (*Lat.*) a Looking glass; also the Surface of an Opacous or dark Body, well polished and made capable of reflecting the sun beams falling on it: Also a kind of Table framed by *Astrologers*, after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity; containing the Planets and Cusps, with their Aspects, Terms, *&c.*

Speculum lucidum. See *Septum lucidum.*

Speculum Matricis, a *Surgeon's* Instrument to open the Womb. See *Dilatatorium* and *Diapra.*

Speculum Oculi, the Pupil, Apple, or Ball of the Eye.

Speculum Oris, an Instrument to screw up the Mouth, that the Surgeon may discern the diseased Parts of the Throat, or for the conveying in of Nourishment or Medicines.

Speedwell, an Herb otherwise call'd *Fluellin.*

Spikes or Spikes, (Sea-word) great and long Iron nails with flat Heads and of divers Lengths; some being a Foot or two long, and some ragged, so that they cannot be drawn out again: They are us'd in many parts of a Ship for the fastening of Timbers and Planks.

Spiking up of the Ordnance, is when a Coin or the like, is fasten'd with those Nails, close to the breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

Spell, (*Sax.*) a Word or Saying: But it is now commonly taken for a sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written on a slip of Paper, about the Patient's Neck.

To Do a Spell, (in Sea-Language) signifies to do any Work by Turns, for a short Time, and then leave it. A *fresh Spell*, is when fresh Men come to Work, especially when the Rowers are reliev'd with another Gang: To *Give a Spell*, is to be ready to Work in such a one's room.

To Spell, to name or write down the Letters of a Syllable or Word: Among Sea-men, it is to let go the Sheats and Bowlings of a Sail, and Brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose in the Wind: The Word is chiefly us'd about the Missen-Sail; for there instead of Saying *Take in the Missen and peek it up*, they say in one Word, *Spell the Missen.*

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in *Italy* and *Flanders*.

Spelter, a sort of imperfect Metal.

To Spend, to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away time: Among Mariners, when a Ship's Mast or Yard is broken down by foul Weather, or any other Accident, they say, *It is spent*; but if it be done by the Enemies Shot in a Fight, the usual Phrase is, *Such a Mast or Yard is shot by the Board.*

Spene. See *Seen.*

Sperage or Asparagus, a well known Plant.

Spergula, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Spurry, or Frank; Wood-rose, a kind of Liver-wort.

Sperma, (*Gr.*) Sperm, the Seed of any Living-Creature; the Spawn or Milt in Fishes.

Sperma Ceti, (*i. e.* Whales Seed) an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, and afterwards well purified: It is an excellent Remedy in several Diseases, and commonly call'd *Parmacity.*

Spermatical or Spermatick, belonging to, or full of Sperm.

Spermatick Parts and Vessels, (in *Anat.*) are those Arteries and Veins, which convey the Blood to the Testicles; also those Vessels thro' which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which by reason of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed; as Bones, Sinews, Gristles, *&c.*

To

To Spermatize, to eject or throw out Sperm.

Spermatocele, a Rupture caus'd by the contraction or drawing together of the Veſſels that diſcharge the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

Sphaleciſmus, the gangreening or corrupting of any Part of the Body; alſo the blaſting of Trees.

Sphacelus, (in *Surgery*) a perfect Mortification of a part, when the Native Heat is wholly extinguiſh'd, and all Senſe taken away, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Nerves and Arteries, but alſo in the very Bones: It is diſtinguiſh'd from a Gangreene, by the entire Corruption and Stench, it being alſo inſenſible of the Knife and Fire: 'Tis otherwiſe call'd *Necroſis* and *Sideratio*.

Sphæra, a Sphere or Globe, a Ball, Bowl, Rundle, or any thing that is round.

Sphæritis, a Plant that has round Heads.

Sphærocephalus, a ſort of Thiſtle having ſuch Heads.

Sphæromachia, a playing at Tennis, Hand balls or Bowls.

Sphagitides, the Jugular Veins according to ſome Anatomical Writers; being two great Veins on each ſide of the Throat, which nouriſh all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

Sphendamnos, the Maple tree, alſo a ſort of Hemp.

Sphenoidals Sutura, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Scull, that ſurrounds the Bone nam'd *Os Sphenoides* ſeperating it from the *Os Occipitis*, from the *Os Petroſum*, and from the *Os Frontis*.

Sphenoides, a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Scull and upper Jaw. It is ſeated in the middle of the Baſis of the Scull, and is joyn'd to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the middle of its Sides, where it is continued to the *Oſſa Petroſa*, as if they were but one Bone.

Sphenois. See *Os Cuneiforme*.

Sphenopalatinus, a Muſcle of the *Gargareon* or Wind-pipe Cover, which ariſes from a Proceſs of the *Os Sphenoides*, between the *Ala Veſpertilionis* and *Proceſſus Styloides*; and is inſerted to the hinder part of the *Gargareon*.

Sphenopharyngæus, a pair of Muſcles that take riſe from the inner Wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and paſs obliquely downwards into the Gullet, which they ſerve to widen.

Sphenopterygopalatinus. See *Pterygopalatinus*.

Sphere, any ſolid round Body, which according to Geometrical Rules, is made by the Circumvolution or turning of a *Semi-circle* about its Diameter. It is alſo figuratively taken for the compaſs or reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

In *Aſtronomy*, Sphere ſignifies the whole Frame of the World, as being of a Spherical or round Figure, and more ſtrictly the *Primum Mobile* which encloſes all the other Orbs and Heavenly Bodies: The Sphere is alſo conſidered with reſpect to its three different Poſitions, *viz.* Right, Oblique and Parallel.

A Right or Direct Sphere, is when both the Poles of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial paſſes thro' the *Zenith*, ſo that the Equator and all its Parallels, ſuch as the Tropicks and Polar Circles make right Angles with the Horizon, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; whence it is that the Sun, Moon and Stars, aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the Horizon; as at the Iſland of St. *Lawrence*, and all other Places ſituated juſt under the Equinoctial Line.

An Oblique Sphere, is ſuch a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely or a-ſlaunt to one of the Sides of the Horizon; one of the Poles being raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90 above it, and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the Sun and Stars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all; This Poſition happens to all Places wide of the Equator.

A Parallel Sphere, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator falling in with the Horizon, and all the Parallels of the Equator, being alſo parallel to the Horizon: In this Caſe all the Stars in their Courſe, neither aſcend above the Horizon, nor deſcend below it; but move in a Road parallel to it: This Poſition is peculiar to thoſe Places that lie directly under the North and South Pole.

Sphere or Material Sphere, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Silver or Braſs hoops or Rings, repreſenting the Principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the Motions of the Heavens and the true Situation of the Earth; which is alſo termed an *Armillary Sphere*.

Sphere of Activity of any Natural Body, is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which and no farther the *Effluviums* or flowing Particles continually ſent forth from that Body, do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature: Thus where ever a Neele is plac'd ſo as that it can be mov'd by a Load ſtone, it may be ſaid, To be within the Sphere of Activity of the Stone.

Sphere of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) the Orb or Compaſs, wherein it is conceived to move.

Sphere of a Planet's Activity, (in *Aſtrol.*) the extention of a Planet's Light and Virtue, ſo far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aſpect. See *Platick*.

Spherical or Spherick, belonging to or round like a Sphere.

Spherical Numbers. See *Circular Numbers*.

Spherick Geometry or Projection, is the Art of deſcribing on a Plane the Circles of the Sphere, or any parts of them in their juſt Poſition and Proportion; and of meaſuring their Arches and Angles when projected.

Spherick or Spherical Triangles. See *Triangles*.

Spheroid, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Figure, made from the Plain of a *Semi-Ellipſis*, turned about one of its *Axes*: If the Circumvolution or Rolling be perform'd about the longeſt *Axis*, it is call'd an *Oblong Spheroid*, but if about the ſhorteſt, 'tis termed a *Prolate Spheroid*; ſuch is the Figure of the Planets, and of the Globe of our Earth.

Sphincter, (in *Anat.*) *i. e.* Binder, a Name common to ſeveral Muſcles that bind, ſtraiten, or draw together the *Anus*, Bladder, Gullet, *&c.*

Sphincter Ani, a large, thick, fleſhy Muſcle, that encompaſſes the *Anus*, or end of the ſtrait Gut, and ſerves to keep in the Excrement; being much larger in Man than in other Animals, in regard that a greater Force is requiſite for that purpoſe, by reaſon of the upright Poſition of their Bodies.

Sphincter Gulæ. *Oeſephagæus Gulæ.*

Sphincter Vaginæ, a Muſcle that lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and ſtraitens the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb, which it encloſes with Circular Fibres three Fingers in breadth.

Sphincter Veſicæ, a Muſcle ſeated in the upper part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandulæ Proſtatæ*; ſo that being ſtraiten'd, it hinders the involuntary diſcharge of the Urine.

Sphingium, a Monkey.

Sphinx, a Beaſt like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmolet: Alſo a monſtrous Witch, or Hag, near *Thebes*, ſaid to have had a Head and Face like a Girl, the reſt of the Body like a Dog, the Wings of a Bird, and Claws of a Lion; ſhe put forth Riddles, and kill'd thoſe Paſſengers that could not expound them.

Sphyngyle, (*Gr.*) the Andever or Whirl-worm; an Inſect.

Sphondy-

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Sphondylium or **Spondylium**. Holy Ghost's Root or Cow-Parsnip; also a *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt of the Back Bone.

Sphygmica, that part of Physick which treats of, or else Medicines that move the Pulses.

Sphygmus, the Pulse, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

Sphyræna, the Sea-Pike or Spit-fish.

Spica, (*Lat.*) the Ear of Corn, the long tops of Herbs, as of Lavender, *&c.* *Spica Celtica*, a kind of Moss, call'd Wolves-claw. *Spica Cilissa*, the Saffron-flower.

Spica Indica. See *Nardus Indica*.

Spica Nardi, Lavendar-spike, Spike-nard.

Spice, the beginning or remains of a Distemper; also several sorts of *Indian* Drugs or Grocery Ware; as Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, *&c.*

Spicery, a Place where Spices are kept.

Spicknel or **Spignel**, an Herb good against Cartarrhs and Rheums, which is otherwise call'd *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bear wort*.

Spider, a well known Insect, of which there is a monstrous sort in the Island of *Nevis* in *America*, with ten Feet that have every one four Joynts, and are horny at the ends; so that when they crawl, their Feet are spread as wide as a Man's Hand: Those Spiders have each two solid, sharp, black Tushes, big enough for a Tooth-picker, and often apply'd to that Use: They prey upon Flies, and other Vermin of the like Nature, and their Web are so strong, that a small Bird can scarce break thro' them.

Spigurnel, a Term anciently us'd for the Sealer of the King's Writs; which Office together with the Sergeancy of the King's Chappel *John de Bohun* resign'd to K. *Edward* I.

Spike or **Spiknard**, a sweet smelling Plant, the Oil of which is much us'd in *Physick*, being of a warming and ripening Quality.

Spikes, a Sea-Word. See *Specks*.

Spiked, sharp pointed: Among Mariners, the Touch hole of a Gun is said *To be Spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no Use can be made of that Gun by an Enemy.

Spina, (*Lat.*) a Thorn or Prickle, a Prickle or Bristle of an Hedg hog; also the Spine or Chine-bone of the Back.

Spina acuta, the White-Thorn or Haw-thorn; also part of the Shoulder-blade, so call'd by some Anatomical Writers.

Spina alba or **Spina regia**, the wild Artichoke, or Ladies Thistle. *Spina appendix*, the Gooseberry-bush. *Spina Christi* or *Spina Judaica*, Christ's Thorn. *Spina Fullonia*, Fullers Teazel. *Spina peregrina*, Globe Thistle, or Cotton-Thistle.

Spina Dorsi, (in *Anat.*) the hinder Prominences or Knobs, or the *Vertebræ* or Turning joynts of the Back. *Spina Sacra*, the Rump.

Spina Dentosa, an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a Malignant Humour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Skin that covers the Bone; whence often follows a necessity of cutting off the diseased Part.

Spinachia, Spinage, an Herb of great Request in Cookery, both for Broths and Sallets; it is also good for Feavers, and loosens the Belly.

Spinalis Colli, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle so call'd from its accompanying the Spines of the Neck: It arises from the five upper Transverse Processes of *Vertebræ* of the Chest, as also from the lower ones of the Neck; and has a large Insertion to the lower part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck Side-ways.

Spinalis Lumborum See *Sacer*.

Spinalis Medulla. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

Spinati, certain Muscles, whose Office is to stretch out and send the Body backward, and to move it obliquely.

Spindle, an Instrument us'd in Spinning: Also the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-beam of a Ship. Also the Axis of the Wheel of a Clock or Watch, is call'd the *Spindle*, and its ends the *Pivets*.

Spindle-Tree or **Prick-Timber**, a kind of Shrub.

Spine, (*Lat.*) the Back-bone, or long-joynted Chine-bone that goes down the Back; also the upper part of the *Os Pectinis*, or Share bone. See *Pectinis Os*.

Spinellus, (*Lat.*) the Spinel-Ruby a precious Stone somewhat softer, and not so bright as the true Ruby.

Spincola or **Spinæa**, a kind of Rose.

Spinet, a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

Spingard, (old Word) a kind of Brass-Gun.

Spink, a Bird otherwise call'd a Chaffinch.

Spinner, a Person that spins; also a small sort of harmless Spider.

† **Spinosity**, (*Lat.*) intricate Point, Difficulty.

Spinster, (Law-Term) a Title usually given to all unmarried Women from the Viscount's Daughter downward in all Deeds, Bonds, *&c.* Spinning being figuratively taken for all sorts of Work that Maids or unmarried Women are supposed to be employ'd in.

Spinturnix, (*Gr.*) a Bird that anciently us'd to come to the Altars, and carry'd away a Live-coal, as a Token of ill Luck, or burning to the House where it lighted: Also a four-footed Beast with Wings like the *Sphinx*.

Spinus, (*Lat.*) the Sloe tree, or Bullace-tree; Buck-Thorn, or Snag-tree; also a Bird call'd a *Siskin*.

Spiral or **Spiral Line**, (in *Geom.*) a crooked Line that winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet or run again into its self; but keeps on at a proportionate Distance; like the coiling of a Rope, or the folds of a Serpent, when she lies close in several turns; whence it is sometimes call'd a *Serpentine* Line and *Helix*.

Proportional Spirals, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb lines on the Terrestrial Globe.

Spiration, breathing.

Spire, a Steeple that rises tapering by degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at the top; also a heap of Corn or Grass.

To **Spire**, to grow up into an Ear, as Corn does.

Spirit, (*Lat.*) an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter: Also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul it self, the Ghost of a dead Body: It is also taken for Genius, Disposition, or Nature; Wit, Liveliness, Courage, Pride, *&c.*

Spirit, or **Mercury**, (among *Chymists*) is one of the five Principles that may be separated from a mixt Body by Fire: It is subtil, light, piercing and active, and has its Particles in a very quick Motion; as being probably that which causes the growth and encrease of all Bodies.

This Principle, when it comes over wrapt up as it were in a little Oil, is call'd an *Ardent Spirit*, such as Spirit of Wine; and therefore should rather be termed an *Exalted Oil*: Whence it has in it a little Volatile Salt dissolved, 'tis call'd a *Volatile Spirit*; as the Spirit of Harts horn, Urine, *&c.* If it be mixt with Acid Salts, its Volatility is then check'd, and 'tis styl'd an *Acid* or *Fixed Spirit*; as Spirit of Salt, Vitriol, Allum, *&c.*

Spirit of Nitre, is made by mingling one part of Salt-peter with three times as much Potters Earth dried, and distilling the Mixture in a large Earthen

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Earthen Retort ſet in a cloſe Reverberatory Fire. This Spirit is the beſt *Aqua fortis*, and is chiefly us'd for the diſſolving of Metals; but when dulcity'd or ſweeten'd, it is a good Medicine to be taken inwardly in many Caſes.

Spirit of Salt, is made by drying and powdering the Salt, and then mixing it with thrice its Weight of Potters Earth powder'd: Afterwards a Paſte is made of theſe with a little Rain-Water, which being roll'd up into little Balls or Pellets about as big as Nuts, is to be diſtilled according to Art.

Spirit of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this Acid Spirit and Spirit of Wine are mingled together, and digeſted by a gentle heat for about three or four Days.

Spirit of Sulphur, is only the Acid part of Sulphur or Brimſtone changed into a Liquor by Means of Fire: It is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Campanam*, from the Veſſel's ſhape, being like a Glaſs bell, in which it is uſually drawn.

Spirit of Wine. See *Wine*.

Univerſal Spirit, is the firſt Principle of Chymiſtry, that can be admitted for the Compoſition of Mixt Bodies; which being ſpread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the ſeveral Matrices or Pores of the Earth, in which it ſettles.

Spirits, (in the Body of Living-Creatures) were reckon'd of three Sorts, *viz.* The Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Herat, and the Natural in the Liver: But modern Authors diſtinguiſh them only into two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, and the Vital or Natural in the Maſs of Blood.

The **Animal Spirits**, are a very thin Liquor, which diſtilling from the Blood in the outward or Barky Subſtance of the Brain, are there exalted into Spirit; from whence being convey'd into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, they perform in thoſe Parts all the Actions of Senſe and Motion.

The **Vital or Natural Spirits**, are the moſt ſubtil parts of the Blood, which cauſe it to act and ferment; ſo as to make it fit for Nouriſhment.

To **Spirit away Children**, is to entice or ſteal them privily from their Parents or Relations in order to convey them beyond Sea, eſpecially to the Plantations in the Weſt *Indies*.

Spiritual, that conſiſts of Spirit without Matter; alſo devout, Religious, or Godly: Alſo the ſame as Eccleſiaſtical oppoſed to Temporal; as a *Spiritual Living*, or Benefice, that belongs to a Clergy-man.

Spiritualties, the Profits which a Biſhop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord; which are the Revenues that ariſe from his Viſitations, the Ordaining and Inſtituting of Prieſts, Preſtation money, *&c.* Theſe are uſually oppoſed to *Temporalities*; which ſee.

Spiritualization, (in *Chymiſtry*) an extracting or drawing of the moſt pure and ſubtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

To **Spiritualize**, to explain a Paſſage of an Author in a ſpiritual manner, to give it a Godly or Myſtical ſenſe: Among Chymiſts to reduce a compact mixt Body into the Principle call'd Spirit.

Spirituous, full of Spirits

Spiſſitude or **Spiſſity**, a Philoſophical Word for Thickneſs or Groſsneſs.

Spit-deep, (among Husband-men) is as much Ground as may be digged up at once with a Spade.

Spitchcock-Eel, a ſort of large Eel that is uſually roaſted.

Spithama, (*Gr.*) the Meaſure of a Span, from the Thumb's end to the end of the little Finger.

Spitter, one that ſpits and ſpawls: Among Hunters, a red Male Deer, near two Years old, whoſe Horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe; It is alſo call'd a Brocket or Pricket.

Spittle-Houſe. See *Hoſpital*.

Splanchnica, Medicines that are proper againſt Diſeaſes of the Bowels.

Splanchnology, a Diſcourſe, Treatiſe, or Deſcription of the Entrails of a Humane Body.

Splanchnon, an Entrail, or Bowel.

To **Splat a Pike**, a Term us'd in Carving at Table, for to cut it up.

Splay that Bream, *i. e.* cut up that Fiſh.

Splaying of the Shoulder, a Diſeaſe in Horſes occaſioned by ſome Slip, ſo that the Shoulder parts from the Breaſt, and leaves a rift or rent in the film under the Skin; which makes the Horſe trail his Legs after him.

Splen or Lien, the Spleen or Milt, a Bowel under the left ſhort Ribs over againſt the Liver, being a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Dregs of the Blood; where by the help of the Animal Spirits, they are refin'd, and returning to the Blood, promote its farther Fermentation.

Spleen, is alſo a Diſtemper in that Part, and figuratively taken for Spite, Hatred, or Grudge.

Spleen-wort, an Herb that takes Name from its Quality; as being very efficacious in Diſeaſes of the Spleen: It is otherwiſe call'd *Ceterach* and Milt-waſte.

Spleget, a kind of Tent for a Wound. See *Pledget*.

Splendent, (*Lat.*) ſhining, or bright.

Splendid, glorious, magnificent, ſtately, noble.

Splendour, Brightneſs, great Light, as of the Sun and Stars; alſo Glory, Magnificence, Pomp.

Splenetick, belonging to the Spleen; alſo Spleen-ſick, troubled with a Diſeaſe or ill Humours in that Part.

Splenium, a long Plaiſter or Cloth to be laid on the Body of one that is ſick of the Spleen. In *Surgery*, a Bolſter made of Linnen ſeveral times doubled, even to the thickneſs of the Spleen, which is us'd upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures: Alſo the Herb call'd large Spleen wort.

Spleniatick Artery, (according to ſome Anatomiſts) is the greateſt Branch of the *Cæliaca*, that goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

Splenical Vena, the left Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which is beſtowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a part of the Gut *Colon*, and the Spleen.

Splenical Medicines, ſuch Remedies as are proper to remove the Diſtempers and ſtoppages of the Spleen.

Splenii Muſculi, certain Muſcles ſo call'd from their Figure ſomewhat reſembling an Ox's Spleen: They ariſe partly from the five lower *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and partly from the points of five of the upper *Vertebræ* of the Cheſt: The Fibres of theſe Muſcles are faſten'd to the hinder part of the Head, and ſerve to draw it backwards.

Splent, a kind of hard Swelling without Pain, that grows on the Bone of a Horſe's Leg.

Splents or **Splints**, the pieces of a broken Bone; Alſo certain flat pieces of Wood us'd by *Surgeons* in the binding up of broken Limbs; alſo Harneſs or Armour for the Arms

Splice, a Word us'd by Seamen, when to make an Eye at the end of any Rope, the ends of the Strands or ſeveral Twiſts, are drawn into thoſe of the other Rope's Strands with a Tool call'd a *Fidd*, and this is termed a round Splice: There is alſo another ſort, when the Strands of either Rope are put one into another, at a good Diſtance from the Ends, and thoſe Ends left out unſpliced.

To **Splice**, to make faſt the ends of Ropes one into another, by opening the Strands or Twiſts at the ends of both Ropes, and then with a Fidd, to

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lay every Strand in order one into another. Among Husband-men, *Splicing*, is a particular way of Grafting; when the ſtock of one Tree and the top of another are cut ſloping and faſten'd together.

To **Split**, to cleave or cut aſunder; to perplex a Cauſe or Law-Suit, by raiſing new Difficulties: Among Sea-men, a Sail is ſaid *To be Spilt*, when it is blown down.

Spodium, *(Gr.)* the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Braſs; alſo a ſort of Soot, which riſing from tried Braſs, falls down to the bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* ſtill flies upwards: It is alſo taken for burnt Ivory, or the black Pieces which remain after Diſtillation, calcined in an open Fire, till they become White.

Spoliation, (*Lat.*) properly a robbing or ſpoiling, the Name of a Writ that lies in the Spiritual Court, for one Incumbent againſt another, when the Right of Patronage does not come into Debate.

Spondæus or **Spondee**, *(Gr.)* in *Grammar*, a Foot of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables; as *Cœlum*.

Spondylis, a kind of Serpent.

Spondylion. See *Sphondylion*.

Spondylus, a Knuckle, or Turning joynt of the Chine or Back bone; alſo the head of the Artichoke-thiſtle; alſo the whirl of a Spindle.

Spongia, Spunge, a kind of Sea moſs growing on the Rocks.

Spongites, a Stone found in Spunges.

Spongoidea Oſſa, (in *Anat.*) the ſame with the Cribriform, or Sieve like Bones. See *Ethmoides*.

Sponk. See *Spunk*.

Sponſion, (*Lat.*) a Promiſe, Engagement, or Obligation.

Sponſor, Surety, an Undertaker for another, a God-father.

Spontaneous, voluntary, free, that acts of its own accord.

Spontaneous Action. See *Action*.

Spooning or **Spooning before the Wind**, (among Mariners) is when a Ship being under Sail at Sea, is put right before the Wind; which is generally done in ſome great Storm, when they find the Ship too weak to indure the lying under the Sea; and when there is Danger leſt ſhe ſhould bring her Maſts by the board, by her violent *Seeling* or rolling about, and ſo founder; they uſually ſet up the Fore ſail, to make her go the ſteadier, which is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail*.

Sporades, *(Gr.)* certain Illands that lie ſcatter'd up and down in the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*: Among *ſtronomers*, ſuch Stars as were never as yet rank'd in any particular Conſtellation, nor had peculiar Names given them.

Sporadici Morbi, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) thoſe Diſeaſes that are riſe in many Places: or ſuch as being different in Nature, ſeize ſeveral People at the ſame time in ſeveral Countries

Sportula, (among the *Romans*) a ſmall Preſent of Money, which with Wine and Bread was diſtributed at certain Feaſts or other ſolemn Days of the Year; and ſo call'd from the Basket of the ſame Name, in which it was carry'd: Alſo a Sum of Money, equal to 1 Shilling 6 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh*.

Spots in the Sun, certain Opacous or ſhady Maſſes, which ſometimes appear ſticking to the Sun's Body, whoſe various Figures and Motion may be diſcern'd by means of convenient Telleſcopes.

Spouſe, a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

Spouſe-breach, (old Law-word) Adultery or Incontinence between married Perſons, oppoſed to ſimple Fornication.

Spout, (at Sea) a Maſs of Water gather'd together between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in ſhape of a Pillar or Water-ſpout. Theſe Spouts frequently happen in the *Weſt Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unleſs they be broken and diſpers'd by Shot from the great Guns.

Sprain, a violent contortion or wreſting of the Tendons of the Muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden Accident.

Spraints, (among Hunters) the Dung of an Otter.

To **Sprawl** or lie ſprawling, to lie on the Ground ſtretched out at full length.

Spray, (old Word) a Bough, Sprig, or little Twig.

Sprea, (old Word) broken Wood, or Wind-fall.

Spright, a Phantome, Spirit, or Hobgoblin.

Sprights, a kind of ſhort Arrows formerly us'd in Sea-Fights, which had wooden Heads made ſharp: They were diſcharged out of Muskets, and pierc'd thro' the Sides of a Ship where a Bullet could not enter.

Sprightly, full of Spirit and Life, lively, briſk, airy.

Spring, Fountain, Original, a principle of Motion; alſo one of the Four Seaſons of the Year.

Spring-Arbor, (in a Watch) that part in the middle of the Spring-box, about which the Spring is wound or turned; and to which it is hooked at one end

Spring-Box, is the Caſe or Frame ſhap'd like a Cylinder, that contains within it the Spring of a Watch or other Movement.

Spring-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moon, which flow higheſt, ebb loweſt, and run ſtrongeſt. See *Neep-tides*.

To **Spring** to riſe, come, or ſpout out, as a River, or Water does; to ſprout or ſhoot forth like Plants or Flowers, to ariſe or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To **Spring a Maſt**, (among Sea-men) when a Maſt is only crack'd and not quite broken in any Part whatever, as at the Hounds, Partners, *&c.* they uſually ſay, *The Maſt is ſprung*.

Springal, (Dutch) a Stripling, or young Man.

Springe, a Snare or Device made of twiſted Wire, to catch Birds or ſmall Beaſts.

Springer of an arched Gate, the Moulding that bears the Arch.

Springy or **Elaſtick Bodies**, (in *Philoſ.*) are ſuch as having had their Figure changed by the ſtroke or force of another body, can recover their former Figure, which Bodies that are not ſo qualify'd will not do: Thus, if a piece of Steel be bent any way, it will return to its former ſtraitneſs, but a piece of Lead will ſtand bent in any Form.

Sprit-ſail, (of a Ship) the Sail belonging to the Bolt-ſprit Maſt.

Spruce, neat, or fine in Garb, gallant.

Spruce-Beer, a kind of Phyſical Drink, good for inward Bruiſes, *&c.*

Sprucet-Leather, a ſort of Leather corruptly ſo call'd for *Pruſſia* Leather.

Sprunt, wonderful, active, lively, or briſk.

Spud, a ſhort ſcurvy Knife, a ſhort-arſe, or little deſpicable Fellow.

Spullers of Yarn, Men employ'd to ſee whether it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, the ſome or ſcum of Gold or Silver.

Spun-yarn, (Sea word) the Yarns of untwiſted Ropes, whoſe ends are ſcraped or beaten thin, in order to be let into the end of other Ropes, and ſo made as long as Occaſion requires.

Spunge, a ſort of ſubſtance that grows under the Rocks: In Gunnery, a Rammer or Staff, with a piece

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a piece of Lambs-Skin about the end of it, to ſcour a great Gun, before it is charged with freſh Powder.

To **Spunge**, to waſh or rub a thing over with a Spunge: In *Gunnery*, to clear the inſide of a piece of Ord'nance, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in her, which would indanger the Life of him that ſhould load or charge her again.

To **Spunge upon**, to eat and drink at another's Coſt.

Spunging-Houſe, a Victualling-Houſe near ſome Priſon, where Perſons newly Arreſted for Debt are kept for ſome time, till they agree with their Adverſary, or are remov'd to a cloſer Confinement.

Spunk, half rotten Wood, Touch-Wood, Match for Guns; alſo a Subſtance that grows on the ſides of Trees.

To **Spur**, to prick a Horſe with a Spur, to put or egg on, or forward.

Spur-Rial, a Gold-Coin, Current in the time of King *James* I.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant, the Juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that it is call'd *Devil's Milk*; which being dropt upon Warts, eats them away.

Spurge-Flax, a kind of Shrub.

Sputia Anginа. See *Angina*.

Spuriæ, (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the Baſtard-Ribs. See *Nothæ Coſtæ*.

Spurious, baſe-born, baſtardly, that is not Genuine, or of the right Stamp; falſe, counterfeit.

Spurious Fleſh, the Fleſh of the Lips Gums, *Glans Penis*, &c. ſo call'd by Anatomiſts, becauſe it is of a Conſtitution different from all the reſt.

Spurious Diſeaſes, Diſeaſes that Degenerate from their kind; as A Spurious Feaver, a Baſtard Pleuriſy or Quinſey, *&c.*

Spurkets, (among *Shipwrights*) are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks or Compaſſing-Timbers; or betwixt the Timbers call'd Rungs on the Ship's ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

To **Sputn**, to kick out.

Spurry, a ſort of Herb.

Sputum, (*Lat.*) Spittle; alſo a thin Paint or Varniſh, like Leaf-Gold.

Squab, little and fat, or thick and ſhort; as *A Squab Child*.

A **Squab**, a ſoft ſtuffed Cuſhion or Stool; alſo a thick, fat Man or Woman.

A **Squab Rabbet** or **Chick**, one ſo young that 'tis ſcarce fit to be eaten.

Squabble, a Diſpute, Quarrel or Brangle: Alſo a Term us'd by Printers, when ſome Lines are fallen out of Order, in making room for other Lines, in another part of the Form; in which Caſe, the Form is ſaid *To be Squabbled*.

Squadron, (in the Art of War) a Body of Horſe, from an Hundred to two Hundred Men, ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs, according as Generals think fit, or neceſſity requires: Alſo a certain Number of Ships, eſpecially Men of War.

† **Squalid**, (*Lat.*) foul, naſty, filthy, ill-favoured.

Squalley, a Note of faultineſs in the making of Cloth.

Squalus, a certain Fiſh, the Scate or Ray.

Squama, the Scale of a Fiſh, Serpent, *&c.*

Squama æris, Braſs-Scales or Cinders.

Squamoſa or **Petroſa Oſſa**, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Scull behind the Ears.

Squamoſa Sutura, one of the Sutures or Seams of the Scull-Bones; ſo call'd, becauſe the Parts of the Bones joyn'd together by the Suture, lie much a-ſlope and like Scales. See *Mendoſa Sutura*.

To **Squander away**, to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

Square or **Square Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles: Alſo an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Wood with two Shanks, having one Side perpendicular, or at Right Angles to the other, us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, Maſons, *&c.* In *Aſtrology*, **Square** is an Aſpect between two Planets, that are diſtant a fourth Part of the Zodiack, or 90 Degrees, which is counted an unfortunate Aſpect, but not ſo prejudicial as an *Oppoſition*.

Hollow Square, (in *Military* Diſcipline) a Body of Foot, drawn up with an empty Space in the middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage; facing and cover'd by the Pikes, every way, to oppoſe the Horſe.

Long Square, a Geometrical Figure that has four Right Angles and four Sides; but two of the Sides are long, and the other ſhort.

Square Body, (in the Art of *War*) a Body that has as many Men in File, as in Rank, and is equal whatſoever way it Faces.

Square Equations. See *Quadratick Equations*.

Square Number, (in *Arith.*) any Number that is Squared or Multiplied by it ſelf; as 4, which ariſes from the Multiplication of 2 by 2; thus 9 is likewiſe the Square of 3, 16 of 4, 25 of 5, *&c.*

Square-Root, the Side of a Square Number: So 2 is the Root or Side of the Square 4; 3 of 9, 4 of 16, 5 of 25, *&c.*

Square the Yards, a Sea-Term. See *Yards*.

Squaring, (among *Mathematicians*) is the making of a Square equal to any Figure given: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle, is a contriving of a Square equal and exactly Correſpondent to any Circle, or a finding out the *Area* or Content of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the *Area* of ſome Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ableſt Mathematicians, altho' they have come near enough the Truth for any Uſe.

Squaſh, a little Creature in ſome Parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichneumon* or *Indian* Rat; Alſo a certain Summer-Fruit, growing in thoſe Parts, in manner of, and much like a Pumpion.

To **Squaſh**, to paſh or bruiſe flat.

Squatina, (*Lat.*) the King ſtone, or File-fiſh; a ſort of griſtly Sea-fiſh.

Squilla, the Squill or Sea-Onion, good againſt the Head-ach, Falling-ſickneſs, ſtoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.* Alſo the Prawn or Shrimp, a Fiſh; alſo a kind of Water-Inſect like a Prawn.

Squinancy or **Quinſey**, a ſwelling and inflammation in the Throat, which often ſtops the Breath and hinders the ſwallowing of Meat.

Squinanthus, (*Lat.*) Squinant, a ſweet-ſmelling *Arabian* Plant, otherwiſe call'd the ſweet Ruſh and Camel's-Hay.

Squobble. See *Squabble*.

Stabilitio Denationis. See *Wanlaſs*.

Stability or **Stableneſs**, (*Lat.*) Firmneſs, Sureneſs, Continuance.

Stable, firm, ſteady, fixed, ſure, laſting.

Stable-ſtand, (in the *Forreſt-Law*) is when one is found at his Stand in the Foreſt, with a Croſs-bow, or Long-bow, bent ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a Tree with Gray-hounds in a Leaſh ready to ſlip; being one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's Deer; the other three being *Backberond*, *Bloudy hand* and *Dog-draw*; which See.

Staccado, a Pale or Fence. See *Steccado*.

Stachia, (in ancient *Latin* Records) an Eſtache, a Dam or Head made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, *&c.* to ſtop a Water Courſe.

Stachys, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd baſe Hore-hound, wild Sage, Sage of the Mountain, or Field Sage.

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Stack of Wood, (among Husband-men) a Pile of Wood 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 Foot high.

Stacte, a kind of Gum or creamy Juice that iſſues out of the Myrrh-Tree.

Staddles, young tender Trees. See *Standils*.

Stadium, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Meaſure peculiar to the *Grecians*, which uſually contain'd 125 Paces; but was different, according to the diverſity of Times and Places: It is now taken for a Furlong or the eighth part of an *Italian* Mile.

Staff-Officer. See Officer.

Stag, a red male Deer, five Years old.

Stag-beetle, a ſort of Inſect.

Staggard, (among Hunters) a young male Deer of four Years old.

To Stagger, to trip or reel, to move or ſhake, to waver, or be in Doubt.

Staggers, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*, or Dizzineſs in Men or Women.

Stagger-wort, a kind of Herb.

Stagiarius or Stagionarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Canon that actually kept his ſtated Reſidence in a Cathedral Church; diſtinguiſhed from *Reſidentiarius*, a Title given to every Canon inſtalled to the Priviledges and Profits of Reſidence.

Stagma, (*Gr.*) a Drop: Among *Chymiſts*, the Juice of ſeveral Plants mingled together, in order to Diſtillation.

Stagnant, ſtanding, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To Stagnate, to lie ſtill after ſuch a manner; to want a free Courſe, as the Blood does, when grown too thick.

To Stain, to ſpot, defile, or dawb; to die Colours, to blur or blemiſh one's Reputation.

Stainand-Colours, (in *Heraldry*) are Tawney and Murrey.

Stainer or Painter-Stainer, See *Painter*.

Stalactitæ, (*Gr.*) a ſort of ſtony, ſparry Icicles, which hang down from the Tops or Arches of Grottos, Caves, or Vaults under Ground; as alſo from the Roofs and Chapiters of the Pillars of ſuch Places as are built over the *Thermæ*, or hot Springs.

Stalactites, the Drop-ſtone, a kind of ſoft Stone.

Stalagma, a diſtilled Liquor.

Stalagmias, the beſt kind of Shoe-maker's-Black.

Stalagmium, a Jewel or Ornament worn in the Ears; a Pendant, or Drop.

Staldings, a ſort of old Money. See *Crocards*.

Stale, that is not freſh, old; as *Stale Beer*, a *Stale Maid*, &c.

Stale, the Urine or Piſs of Cattel; alſo the round or ſtep of a Ladder: Alſo a living Fowl put in any Place to allure others ſo as they may be taken; a Decoy.

To Stalk, to go or walk ſoftly, as Fowlers do; to go ſtately, or ſtrut along.

Stalker, a Perſon that ſtalks or goes gingerly: Alſo a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a Man.

Stalkers, a kind of Fiſhing-Nets mention'd in ſeveral old Statutes.

Stalking-horſe, a Horſe made uſe of in Tunnelling for Partridges; whence it is figuratively taken for a Perſon employ'd as a meer Tool or Engine to bring about a Buſineſs.

Stall, a Stable for Cattel; a little Shop, or the fore part of a Shop.

To Stall, to put into a Stall or Stable; alſo to glut or cloy.

Stall-boat, a kind of Fiſher's Boat.

Stallage, (Law-word) Money paid for the ſetting of Stalls in a Market or Fair; or the Right of doing it.

Stallion, a Stone-horſe kept to cover Mares: A Man maintain'd by a luſtful Woman, to ſatisfy her lewd Deſires: a Gallant, a Bully.

Stam-wood, (Country Word) the Roots of Trees grubbed up.

Stamina, (*Lat.*) among Herbaliſts, are thoſe little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompaſſing round the *Style*, and on which the *Apices* grow at their Ends.

Stamine, (*Fr.*) a light ſort of *French* Stuff.

Stamineous Flower, an imperfect Flower, that wants thoſe fine coloured Leaves which are call'd *Petala*, and conſiſts only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

Stammel or Stammel-Jade, a great flouncing Mare; an over grown bouncing Wench: *Stammel* is alſo a kind of red Colour.

To Stammer, to ſtutter, to falter in one's Speech.

Stanch, ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound; downright; as *A ſtanch Commodity*, a *ſtanch Knave*, &c.

To Stanch, to ſtop a Flux of Blood; to ceaſe to flow or run.

Stanchions, (in a Ship) certain pieces of Timber, which being like Pillars ſupport and ſtrengthen thoſe call'd Waſte trees.

Stand, Pauſe or Stay, Uncertainty, Doubt; alſo a Frame to ſet a Candle ſtick on, or a Veſſel in a Cellar, &c.

Stand of Burgundy Pitch, (in Merchandize) a quantity from two and a half to three Hundred Weight.

Standard, the chief Enſign of a Royal Army or Fleet, belonging to the General or Admiral: Alſo the ſtanding Meaſure of the King or State, to which all other Meaſures are framed: Alſo the ſtanding Allay of Gold and Silver, as it is ſettled in the Mint; a Model or Rule.

Standards, Standils, or Staddles, (in Husbandry) Trees reſerved at the felling of Woods for growth for Timber.

Stander-Graſs, a ſort of Herb.

Standing-Coins. See *Coins in a Ship*.

Standing Part of the Sheat, in (Sea-Language) that part which is made faſt to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter: So that when the Sailers ſay, *Overhale the Sheat*, they mean, *Hale up the Standing Part*: But when 'tis ſaid, *Hale the Sheat* barely, it is to be underſtood only of the Running Part.

Standing Part of a Tackle, is the end of the Rope, where the Block or Pulley is faſten'd; as the other which is haled is call'd the *Fall*.

Standing-Lifts, the Lifts for the Sprit ſail Yard. See *Lifts*.

Standing-Ropes, all thoſe Ship-Ropes that are not us'd to be removed or to run in any Blocks, but are only ſet tight or ſlack as Occaſion requires; as the Sheat-ſtays, Back-ſtays, &c.

Standiſh, a ſtanding Ink-horn for a Table.

Stank, (old Word) weary, weak, or faint.

Stannaries, the Mines and Works, where Tin is digged and purified; as in *Cornwall* and other Places.

Stannum, Tin or Pewter; a Metal.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of Verſes commonly call'd a Staff, at the ending of which, the Strain is concluded.

Stapes, (*Lat.*) a Stirrup: In *Anatomy*, a little Bone of a Triangular Figure in the inner part of the Ear, conſiſting of two Branches, the cloſing of which is call'd, the *Head of the Stapes*.

Staphis, (*Gr.*) a dried Grape, or Raiſin; alſo a kind of wild Vine, which bears Fruit more like a Bladder than a Grape.

Staphis agria, the Herb Staves acre, or Lice-bane.

Staphyle,

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Staphyle, a Grape that Raisins are made of: Also a Disease in the Roof of the Mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blew like a Grape-stone.

Staphylinus, the Parsnip, a Root; also a kind of venomous Insect.

Staphyloedendros, a wild bushy Tree bearing Cods like round Bladders, in which are small Nuts with sweet Kernels; *Anthony's* Nut-Tree, or Bladder Nut-Tree.

Staphyloma, a Disease in the Eye when the *Cornea* or Horny Coat being eat thro' or broken, the *Uveous* Tunicle falls out so as to resemble the figure of a Grape-stone.

Staphyloparter, a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the *Uvula*, when it is loosen'd.

Staple, a City or Town, where Merchants joyntly lay up their Commodities for the better uttering of them by the Great; a Publick Store-house.

Staple-Commodities of England, are chiefly Wooll, Wooll fells, Leather, Cloth, Tin, Lead, *&c.* tho' now by *Staple-Goods* is generally meant, any good saleable Commodity, not easily subject to perish.

Staple-Inn, the Name of one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn.*

Star, a luminous Globe either fixed or moving in the Heavens. See *Fixed Stars.*

In *Fortification*, Star or Star-Fort, is a Work having several Faces, generally made up of from five to eight Points, with Saliant and Re-ent'ring Angles that flank one another; every one of its Sides containing from 12 to 25 Fathoms.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of little white Flower.

Starboard, (Sea Term) the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat; answering to the *Larboard* or Left. Thus 'tis usually said, *Starboard the Helm*, or *Helm a Starboard*, when he that *Conds* or gives Directions, would have the Steersman put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship.

Starboard-Watch, See *Watch.*

Star-Chamber, a Court formerly held by the Lord Chancellour and his Assistants, to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, Perjuries, *&c.* which took Name from a Chamber in *Westminster*, where it was kept; the Cieling of which was at first adorned with the Figures of Stars: But this Court was quite dissolved and taken away by *Stat.* 17. *Car.* I.

Star-Fish. See *Five-foot.*

Star-Redout, (in *Fortif.*) a small Fort or Work, of four, five, six, or more Points.

Star-wort, an Herb of a drying and cooling Quality.

Stare or Starling, a sort of Bird.

To Stare, to look stedfastly, to have a Wild Look: Whence it is figuratively said, *Such a one lay upon his Death-Bed with all his Sins staring him in the Face.*

To Start, to give a sudden Leap, to begin to run, to move a Question.

To Start a Hare, (a Term in Hunting) to force her to leave her Seat or Form.

Starting, (among Brewers) is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed to revive it again.

To Startle, to cause one to start by a surprizing Fright, to start or tremble for Fear.

Stater, (*Gr.*) a certain ancient Coin, worth about Two Shillings Four Pence. *Sater aureus*, a Gold-Coin of Sixteen Shillings Four Pence Value: Among *Apothecaries*, a weight of an Ounce and a Half.

Statera, a sort of Ballance otherwise call'd the *Roman* Ballance; a Goldsmith's Ballance, Troy-weight.

Statical Baroscope and Hygroscope, certain Instruments so call'd. See *Baroscope* and *Hygroscope.*

Staticks, a Science which Treats of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, the *Equilibrium* or equal Ballance of Natural Bodies, *&c.* being a part of the Mechanicks: When 'tis restrained to the Specifick Weights, and *Equilibria* of Liquors, it is call'd *Hydrostaticks*; which see.

Station, (*Lat.*) a Standing-Place, a Bay or Road for Ships, Post, Rank, Condition. Among the Papists, a Church or Chappel appointed to pray in, and gain Indulgences: In *Mathematicks*, a Place, where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take any Angles or Distances.

Stations of the Planets, (in *Astron.*) two Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun, on each side; so call'd because as they are ascending therein to their *Apogæum*, or descending to their *Perigæum*, they seem in a manner to stand still in the same Degree, and not change their Place in the *Zodiack.*

Station-Line See *Line of Station.*

Station-Staff, a Mathematical Instrument made of two Rulers which slide to ten Foot, divided into Feet and Inches with a moving Vane or Sight, *&c.* It is us'd in surveying for the more easy taking Off-sets.

Stationarii, (*Lat.*) certain Soldiers posted by the *Romans* in divers Places, to prevent Disorders, especially robbing on the High-ways; as the Grand Provosts are in *France* at this Day: They were otherwise call'd *Limenarchæ*, and the chief Commander of them *Irenarcha*, *i. e.* Prince of the Peace, because his Office was to secure the Peace and Quiet of the Common-Wealth.

Stationarius, a Garrison Soldier, a Sentinel; also a Stationer or Book-seller: In old Records, it is taken for a Canon that keeps his Station, or resides in a Cathedral Church.

Stationary, settled in a Place: Among Astronomers, a Planet is said *To be Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points call'd *Stations*; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some time to stand still, and to have no progressive Motion forward in its *Orbit*, or Course round the Sun.

Stationers or Company of Stationers, a Company of *London*, which includes Book-sellers, Paper-Stationers, Printers, Book binders, *&c.* incorporated in the Third Year of Queen *Mary* I. But 'tis observable, That the Stationers are of greater Antiquity than the Art of Printing, and at first dealt in Manuscript-Copies, Paper, *&c.* They probably took Name from certain particular *Stations* or Standing-shops, for the utterance of their Wares, especially about *Pater-noster-row*, and St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

Statuary, a Carver of Statues, or Images.

Statue, a standing Image of Wood, Stone, Metal, *&c.*

Statumen, (*Lat.*) whatever is made use of to support any thing, a Buttress, a Prop: Among the *Roman* Masons it was also taken for Morter mingled with Pebble-stones which serv'd for the first Lay in Flooring.

Stature, Natural Height, Size, or Pitch of any Person.

Status de Maneriо, (in old *Latin* Records) all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Liberties of a Mannour; assembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Usages.

Statute, a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The Statute or Statute-Laws of England, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the three Estates of the Realm.

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Statute-Merchant, is a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statutes Merchant, the Mayor of a City or Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that purpose: The Execution upon this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if to be found, or otherwise to lieze upon his Land and Goods.

Statute-Staple, (properly so call'd) is a Bond of Record acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple, and one of the two Constables of the same Staple; by Virtue of which Bond, the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods. *Statute Staple improper* is a Bond of Record founded upon *Stat.* 23. *Hen.* 8. being of the Nature of the former and acknowledged before one of the chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple and Recorder of *London*.

Statute-Sessions, certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every Hundred, for the deciding of Differences between Masters and Servants, the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

Statuto Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of a Man that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute Merchant, till the Debt be satisfied: Of these there is one against Lay Persons, and another against Clergy-men.

Statuto Stapulæ, a Writ that lies to take the Body to Prison, and seize upon the Lands and Goods of him that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute Staple.

Statutum de Laboratiis, a Judicial Writ for the apprehending of such Labourers, as refuse to work, according to the Statute.

Staves-acre, a sort of Herb.

Stay, stop, continuance in a Place, Prop, Support: In a Ship, *Stays* are Ropes whose use is to keep the Mast from falling aft or backward; and they are fasten'd to all Masts, Top-Masts and Flag staves, except the Sprit-sail Top-mast. The Main mast and Fore-mast, with the Masts belonging to them have also *Back stays*, which go on either side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

To Bring a Ship upon the Stays or **To Lay her**, is to manage her Tackle, and Sails so that she cannot make any way forward, which is done in order to her Tacking.

Steady, firm constant, sure: Also a Term us'd at Sea when the Conder would have the Steers-man at the Helm, keep the Ship even from making Yaws, or going in and out in her Course.

Steatocele, (*Gr.*) a Rupture or Swelling in the *Scrotum*, which is of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence.

Steatoma, a preternatural Swelling that consists of a Matter almost like Suet: It is soft and easily yields to the Touch, but soon returns to its proper shape and bigness when the Fingers are removed.

Steccado, (*Span.*) the Lists, a Place railed in for the beholding of a Combat or Duel. In *Fortification*, a kind of Pale or Fence set before Trenches, to keep the Enemy from getting into them.

Stede, (old Word) Place.

Stedfastly, (old Word) Firmness or Sureness.

Steed, a Horse; as *A stately Steed*.

Steel, a sort of Metal: In *Archery*, the Body of an Arrow or Shaft made of Wood.

Steep-Tubs, certain Vessels us'd at Sea for the shifting of Beef, Pork, Fish, *&c.* till the Salt be drained.

Steepings, a sort of old Coin. See *Grocards*.

Steer, a Bullock or young Ox.

To **Steer**, to guide a Ship with the Helm; to direct or manage an Affair.

Steerage, (in a Ship) the Act of steering; also a Room before the Bulk-head of the great Cabbin, where the Steers-man stands, sleeps and eats.

Steeve, (among Sea-men) the Bolt-sprit, or Beak-head of the Ship is said to *Steeve*, when it stands too upright or not strait enough forwards.

Steeving, is also a Term us'd by Merchants, when they stow Cotton or Wooll, by forcing it in with Screws.

Steganography, the Art of secret Writing by Characters or Ciphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another; so that if the Letters should be opened, none may be able to decipher them, or discover the Contents.

Stegnosis, (*Gr.*) a binding and stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

Stegnotica, Medicines that are of a binding Quality.

Stella, (*Lat.*) a Star; also the Star-fish, Five-finger, or Sea-pad.

Stellate Plants, (among Herbalists) those Plants that have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals or Distances, in the form of a Star with Beams. Of this kind is Cross-wort, Madder, Lady's Bed straw, *&c.*

Stellers: See *Roman Beam*.

Stellio, (*Lat.*) a Creature that somewhat resembles a Lizard, and has spots on the Back like Stars: a kind of Evet or Newt call'd the Swift.

Stellionate, all kind of Couzenage or Knavish Practice in Bargaining or Merchandize; as the mortgaging or selling of a thing twice, paying Brass money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, *&c.*

Stem, (*Gr.*) the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit, the Stock of a Tree; also a Race or Pedigree.

Stem of a Ship, that main piece of Timber which comes bowing-wise from the Keel below; (into which it is scarfed or pieced in right before the Fore Castle) and serves to guide the Ship's Rake. In the Division of a First-rate Ship it is call'd the *Main-stem*.

To **Stem**, to stop, or put a Stop to.

Stenocoriasis, (*Gr.*) a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is straiten'd or weaken'd.

Stenography, the Art of short Writing.

Stentorian Voice, a roaring loud Voice, so call'd from one *Stentor* a *Greek* mention'd in *Homer*, whose Voice is said to have been as loud as that of Fifty Men together.

Stentorophonick Tube, the Speaking Trumpet, an Instrument invented by Sir *Samuel Moreland*. See *Speaking-Trumpet*.

Step, a Pace, the Threshold of a Door, a Measure of two Foot and a half: Among Sea-men, a piece of Timber having the Foot of any other Timber standing upright fixed into it; as the Steps of the Masts, Capstan, *&c.*

Stephanitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vine, whose Leaves running amidst the Grapes make Wreaths or Garlands.

Stephen, (*i. e.* a Crown) a proper Name of Men.

Stercoration, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with Dung.

Stercorosus Fluxus, a Looseness in which much liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails.

Stercus, Dung, Muck, Soil; Excrement, or Ordure voided by Stool.

Stereobates or **Stereobata**, (*Gr.*) in *Architect.* the first beginning of the Wall of any Building,

that

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that immediately ſtands on the Foundation; the Patten of a Pillar, whereon the Baſe is ſet; the Ground-work on which the Foot of a Pillar ſtands.

Stereographick Projection. See *Projection of the Sphere in Plano.*

Stereography, the Art of deſcribing or laying down the Figures of Solids upon a Plane.

Stereometry, a Science that ſhews how to meaſure ſolid Bodies, or to find their ſolid Contents.

Steril, (*Lat.*) barren, fruitleſs, unfruitful; dry, empty, ſhallow.

Sterility, Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs, Drineſs, Poorneſs.

Sterling or Penny, the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* Coin, before the Reign of K. *Edward* I. mark'd with a Croſs, or Strokes croſs wiſe; ſo that upon Occaſion it might be cut into Halves for Half pence, or into Quarters for Farthings: But *Sterling* is now us'd as a general Name of Diſtinction for the Current Lawful Money of *England*. See *Eaſterling*.

Stern, ſevere, crabbed, grim, ſurly.

Stern, (a Term in Hunting) the Tail of a Gray hound, or of a Wolf.

Stern of a Ship, is all the aftermoſt or hindermoſt Part of her; but ſtrictly taken, it is only the outmoſt Part abaft.

Stern-Chace, the Guns that are plac'd in the Ship's Stern: Alſo when one Ship in chaſing or purſuing another, follows the Chaſed a ſtern, directly upon one Point of the Compaſs; it is call'd a *Stern chace*.

Stern-Faſt, certain Faſtenings of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern of a Ship, to which a Cable or Hawſer may be brought or fixed in order to heave her a-ſtern, or to hold her Stern to a Wharf, &c.

Sternohyoides, (*Gr.*) in *Anat* a Pair of Muſcles commonly ſaid to ariſe from the Uppermoſt Part of the Breaſt-bone: But it has been ſince found out, that they actually take riſe from the inner part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Inſertion at the root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

Sternothyroides, a Pair of Muſcles that ſpring from the upper and inner Part of the *Sternum* whence aſcending on the ſides of the Wind pipe over the *Glandulæ Thyroidiæ*, they are inſerted to the lower part of the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

Sternum Os or **Sternon**, the great Bone in the foremoſt part of the Breaſt joyned to the Ribs which conſiſts of three or four Bones and often grows into one Bone, in thoſe that are come to ripeneſs of Age.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) Sneezing, which is a forceable driving out of the Head ſome ſharp Matter, that twitches and diſturbs the Nerves and Fibres.

Sternutative, apt to provoke Sneezing.

Sternutatozium or **Sternutamentum**, a Medicine or Powder that will cauſe ſneezing.

Stew, a Place to keep Fiſh in alive for preſent Uſe. *Stews* is alſo taken for thoſe Places that were heretofore allow'd in *England* to Women of profeſſed Incontinency, and were quite ſuppreſs'd by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. Brothel houſes, or notorious Bawdy-houſes.

Steward, a Term us'd in different Significations, but always taken for an Officer of great Account within his Juriſdiction. The chief of theſe is the Lord High Steward of *England*, who is only appointed for a time, either to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of ſome Noble-man or Peer of the Realm for High Treaſon, which being ended, his Commiſſion expires; ſo that he breaks his Wand and puts an end to his own Authority.

There is alſo the Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, a great Officer at Court, a Steward of the Marſhalſea, &c. beſides the Stewards of Corporation, Mannours, and Noble-men's Houſes.

Steward of a Ship, any Officer whoſe buſineſs it is to receive the full Meſs of Victuals of all kinds from the Purſer, to ſee it conveniently ſtowed in the Hold, and to look well to it when there; alſo to look diligently to the Bread, Candles, &c. and to ſhare out the Proportions of all the ſeveral Meſſes in the Ship.

Steward's-Room, a particular Apartment in the Ship's Hold, where the Steward ſleeps and eats, and where the Proviſions are ſtowed.

Stibium, (*Lat.*) a Mineral commonly call'd Antimony, of which there is good ſtore in the Mines of *Derby*-ſhire.

Sticha, (*Gr.*) binding Medicines outwardly apply'd, as Dragon's blood, &c.

To **Stickle** hard in a buſineſs, to ſtrive earneſtly about it.

Stickler, a Buſy-body in Publick Affairs, a Promoter of Faction and Diſturbance; a zealous Man, a great Diſputer: Alſo a ſmall Officer, who us'd to cut Wood for the Priory of *Aderoſe*, within the King's Parks of *Clarendon*.

Stipticum Emplaſtrum, (*Gr.*) a Plaiſter to heal and cloſe up Wounds.

Stigma, (*Gr.*) a Mark with a hot Iron, ſuch as Malefactors have, when burnt in the Hand, or Cheek; a Brand: In *Surgery*, it is taken for a Scar.

Stigmatical or **Stigmatick**, branded with Infamy or Diſgrace.

To **Stigmatize**, to brand, or mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a mark of Infamy upon; to defame or ſlander.

Stilbon, a Name ſometimes given to the Planet *Mercury*, becauſe it twinkles more than any of the reſt.

Stillatitious Oils (in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch Oils as are drawn out of Mixt Bodies by means of Fire, and diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe that are made by *Expreſſion*, *i. e.* by preſſing or ſqueezing.

Stillatory, a Place to put a Still or Alembick in.

Stiletto, (*Ital.*) a ſharp-pointed Dagger, or Tuck.

Stillicidium, (*Lat.*) the dropping of the Eaves of an Houſe, a little Gutter or Sink.

Stillicidium ſuper Partem, a Term in the Art of *Phyſick*. See *Embroche*.

Stillicidium Urinæ, the Stranguary, a Diſeaſe.

Stilling, a Stand, or wooden Frame to ſet a Veſſel on in a Cellar.

Still-Yard or **Steel-Yard**, a Place near the River *Thames* in *London*, where the Company of Eaſterling, or Hanſe Merchants had their Abode: 'Tis ſo call'd from a broad Yard or Court, where Steel was much ſold, and upon which that Houſe was founded.

To **Stimulate**, (*Lat.*) to move or ſtir up, to ſpur or egg on.

Stingo, a ſort of Drink made in *York* ſhire.

Stingy, niggardly, miſerably covetous.

To **Stint**, to bound or confine, to reſtrain or curb.

Stiony (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe in the Eye-lids.

Stipend, (*Lat.*) Salary, Hire, Pay.

Stipendiary, that ſerves for Wages or Hire.

Stipone, a kind of ſweet compound Liquor drunk in the Summer-time.

Stiptical or **Stiptick**. See *Styptick*.

To **Stypulate**, (*Lat.*) to covenant, bargain, or agree.

Stipulation, the Act of ſtipulating; a Covenant made according to the uſual Form in Law, or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauſes to be put into a ſolemn Contract.

Stirk. See *Sturk*.

Stirrup,

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Stirrup, a well known Iron Frame faſten'd to a Saddle with a thong of Leather, for the Rider to reſt his foot in; Among Seamen, it is taken for a piece of Timber faſten'd with an Iron that comes under the Ship's Keel, when ſome part of the Keel is loſt or beaten off by any Miſchance; which Iron is ſtrongly nailed with Spikes on each ſide of the Ship.

Stitch, the ſewing with a Needle; alſo a ſharp twitching Pain.

Stitch-wort, an Herb by ſome call'd Birds-tongue, accounted effectual againſt Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Stithy, a Smith's Anvil: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Oxen, which cauſes the Skin to ſtick ſo cloſe to the Ribs, that they cannot ſtir.

Stittle-back, a ſort of Fiſh.

Stiver, a *Dutch* Coin worth 1 ½ Penny *Engliſh*, of which 20 make a Guilder, and 6 a *Flemiſh* Shilling.

Stoaked, a Sea-Term for ſtopped: Thus when the Water in the bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Well, the Ship is ſaid *To be ſtoaked*, and when any of the Limber holes are ſtopt that the Water cannot paſs out, the uſual Saying is, *The Limbers are ſtoaked*: Alſo when any thing is got in or about the bottom of the Pump ſo that it is choak'd up and cannot work, they ſay, The *Pump is ſtoaked*.

Stoaker, one that looks after the Fire, and ſome other Concerns in a Brew houſe.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, ſtab, or thruſt, with a Weapon.

Stock, the trunk or ſtem of a Tree, a Race or Family; a Fund of Money; alſo the Cards not dealt, eſpecially at the Game of Picket: Alſo part of a Tally. See *Counter-foil*.

Stock of an Anchor, that piece of Wood which is faſten'd to the Beam, hard by the Ring, and ſerves to guide the Flook of the Anchor, that it may fall right to fix it ſelf in the Ground.

Among Ship-Carpenters, **Stocks** is a frame of Timber and great Poſts made a-ſhore, to build ſmall Frigats, Pinnaces, Ketches, Boats, *&c.* Whence a Ship is ſaid *To be on the Stocks*, when ſhe is a Building.

To **Stock**, to ſupply, to furniſh.

Stock Brokers. See *Brokers of Stocks*.

Stock-fiſh, a ſort of Salt-fiſh dried in which the *Hollanders* drive a great Trade, and with which they victual their Ships.

Stock-Gilliflower, a Plant of which there are ſeveral ſorts both ſingle and double.

Stœbe, (*Gr.*) an Herb that grows in watery Grounds, Knap-weed.

Stœchas, an Herb and Flower call'd *Stœcados*, Cotton-weed, or *French* Lavender; it is chiefly us'd in Phyſick for ſtoppages of the Urine, Liver, Spleen and Courſes.

Stode See *Stud*.

Stoical, belonging to, or being of the Humour of the Stoicks; as *A Stoical Gravity*.

Stoiciſm, the Maxims and Opinions of the *Stoicks*

Stoicks, certain Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, that made a particular Profeſſion of Vertue and Auſterity, and were ſo nam'd from the *Greek* Word *Stoa*, *i. e.* a Porch, becauſe *Zeno* their firſt Founder taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that Things were order'd by an unavoidable neceſſity of Fate, and that a wiſe Man ought to be free from all Paſſions, ſo as never to be moved either with Joy or Grief.

Stole, a long Robe or Garment of State, in uſe among the *Roman* Ladies; but it is now more eſpecially taken for a kind of Prieſtly Ornament.

Stole or **Stool**, a Royal Wardrobe.

Groom of the Stole, the Head Gentleman belonging to a Prince's Bed-Chamber.

Stoma, (*Gr.*) the Mouth, a Part of the Body; Among *Anatomiſts*, it is alſo taken for the Mouth of any Vein or other Veſſel.

Stomacace, a foreneſs in the Mouth, rankneſs of the Gums.

Stomach or **Stomack**, that part of the Body which receives and digeſts the Food; alſo the Appetite to Meat; Heart or Spirit, Choler, Paſſion.

To **Stomach** or **Stomach at**, to be angry at, to reſent a thing.

Stomachful, that has a great Stomach or Spirit, diſdainful, dogged.

Stomatic Nerves. See *Phrenetick Nerves*.

Stomachicum, a Medicine good to open the Stomach.

Stomachus, (in *Anat.*) is properly the left or upper Orifice of the *Ventricle* or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it; and not the whole Stomach, which is termed *Ventriculus*.

Stones, ſuch kind of Minerals as are hard and may be crumbled or broken into ſmall Parts.

Stone of Beef, at *London*, is the quantity of 8 Pound: In *Hereford*-ſhire 12 *l.* A Stone of Glaſs is 5 *l.* Of Wax 8 *l.* A Stone of Wooll (according to Stat. 11. *H.* VII.) ought to weigh 14 Pounds, yet in ſome Places, it is more, and in others leſs; as in *Glocester*-ſhire 15 *l.* in *Hereford*-ſhire 12 *l.*

Stone-break, an Herb. See *Saxifrage*.

Stone-Colick, a torturing Diſeaſe.

Stone-Cray, a kind of Diſtemper in Hawks.

Stone-Crop, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Wall pepper; being of a very hot, ſharp and biting Quality.

Stone-Falcon, a ſort of Hawk that builds her Neſt in Rocks.

Stone Fly, a kind of Inſect. See *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderful Pile of Stones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, raiſed within the compaſs of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another; ſome of the Stones being 28 Foot high and 7 Foot broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-croſs with Mortiſes, ſo that the whole Frame ſeems to hang. This Monument is ſo remarkable that it has engag'd many Learned Pens in Conjectures about its Founder's Deſign and Antiquity, and no leſs than three or four entire Books have been written on that Subject.

Stone-Smith, a ſort of Bird.

Stook, a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheaves.

Stooming of Wine, putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients into it.

To **Stoop**, to bow or bend downwards; to cringe, or ſubmit: In *Falconry*, *Stooping* is when a Hawk being upon her Wings, at the height of her Pitch, bends down violently to ſtrike the Fowl.

To **Stop**, to ſtay, to keep from going forward, to hinder: Alſo a Term us'd by Sea-men, who when they come to an Anchor and veer out the Cable, ſay, *Stop the Ship*.

Stopper, (in a Ship) a piece of Rope that has a Wale-knot at one end and another Rope call'd a *Lannier* faſten'd into it; its Uſe being either to ſtop the Halliards or elſe the Cable, that it may not run out too faſt: The Word is *Lay on the Stoppers*, and a Ship is ſaid *To ride by the Stoppers*, when the Cable is faſten'd or ſtay'd only by them and not *Bitted*.

Storage, Ware-houſe room for Goods.

Storax or **Styrax**, the Gum of a *Syrian* Tree, that is very ſweet-ſcented, and of ſingular Uſe in *Phyſick*.

Stork, a Fowl ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Storge*, *i. e.* Natural Affection, upon account of the

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the great Care that it takes of its Dam, when grown old

Storks-Bill, the Name of a certain Plant and Flower: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, the ſame as *Crows bill*; which See.

Storm, bluſtering Weather, Noiſe, Buſtle, Scolding; Aſſault or ſudden Attack, Perſecution, Trouble.

To **Storm**, to chafe or fume, to be in a Rage; to attack a fortify'd Place furiouſly; to brawl, or ſcold.

Stote, a kind of ſtinking Ferret.

Stove, a Stew or hot Bath; a ſort of Furnace to warm a Room, or the Room it ſelf: Among *Confectioners*, it is a little Cloſet well ſtopt up on all Sides; where there are ſeveral ſtories or rows of Shelves one above another made of Wires, to hold the Sweet-meats that are to be dried.

Stover, (Country-Word) Straw, or Fodder for Cattel.

Stound, a Veſſel of Earth or Wood that ſtands an end.

Stounds, (old Word) Sorrows, Dumps.

Stours, (old Word) Shocks or Brunts.

To **Stow**, (Sea Term) to diſpoſe of or place Wares, Proviſions, Victuals, *&c.* in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stowage, the Place where Goods are laid up, or Money paid for ſuch a Place.

Stowr, (*Sax.*) a Place, a Village.

Stowk, a Country-Word, ſignifying the Handle of any thing.

Stowr, the round of a Ladder; alſo a Hedge-ſtake.

Strabiſmus, a ſquinting or looking a-ſquint, occaſioned by a Fault in the Muſcles that move the Eye.

To **Straggle**, to go from one's Company, as Soldiers ſometimes do.

Streight, right, direct, narrow.

A **Straight** or **Streight**, a great Difficulty, Trouble, Diſtreſs, extreme Want. In *Hydography* a narrow Arm of the Sea ſhut up on both Sides by Lands, and affording a Paſſage from one great Sea into another; as *The Straight of* Gibraltar, *the Straight of* Magellan, *&c.*

Straights or **Streights**, a ſort of narrow Kerſey, or Woollen Cloth.

Strain, Tune, flight of Speech or Eloquence: Alſo a breed of Horſes; and among Hunters, the View or Track of a Deer.

To **Strain**, to paſs any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, *&c.* to preſs, wring or ſqueeze; to raiſe the Voice or force it high, to wreſt or offer Violence, to endeavour greatly: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To Strain*, when ſhe ſnatches at any thing.

Strake, the Iron with which the Felloes of a Wheel are bound: Among Shipwrights and Sailers it is taken for a Seam between two Planks, as the *Garboard-ſtrake* is the firſt Seam next the Keel. A Ship is ſaid *To heel a ſtrake*, when ſhe inclines or hangs to one Side more than to another, the quantity of a whole Plank's breadth.

Stramonia, (*Lat.*) the Apple of *Peru*, or Thorn-Apple.

Strand, a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River: Whence a large Street in the Weſt-Suburbs of *London* lying near the Bank of the *Thames* is call'd The *Strand*. In Sea Language *Strand* ſignifies the twiſt of a Rope.

Strand and **Stream**, an Expreſſion formerly us'd for an immunity or freedom from Cuſtom, and all Impoſitions upon Goods or Veſſels by Land or by Water.

Strand-Runner, a Bird of the bigneſs of a Lark, with a four-ſquare Bill reſembling a Raſp, which runs on the Rocks of *Spitberg* and feeds on Worms.

Stranded. A Ship is ſaid *To be Stranded*, when either by Tempeſt or ill ſteerage, ſhe runs on Ground and ſo periſhes.

Stranger, a Man born out of the Realm, a Perſon with whom we have no Acquaintance: In a Law ſenſe, one that is not privy or Party to an Act; as *A Stranger to a Judgment*, *i. e.* he to whom it does not belong.

To **Strangle**, (*Fr.*) to throttle, choak, or ſtifle to Death.

Strangles, the thick Humour, which young Horſes void at their Noſtrils.

Strangle-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Strangury or **Stranguillon**, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe, when the Urine is voided by Drops, with great Difficulty and Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

Strap, a Thong of Leather: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Band uſually made of Silk, Wooll, or Leather, to ſtretch out Members, in the ſetting of broken or disjoynted Bones: Or elſe it is us'd in binding Patients, when 'tis neceſſary to confine them for the more ſecure performing of a painful Operation. Among Sea men, a *Strap* is a Rope wound about a Block or Pulley, with an Eye, to make faſt the Block, where there is occaſion to uſe it.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a kind of Rack, a Puniſhment inflicted on Soldiers for ſome hainous Offence, by drawing them up on high with their Arms tied backwards.

Strapping, huge, luſty, bouncing; as a *A Strapping Laſs*.

Strata, (*Lat.* among Naturaliſts) the Layers, or Beds of different kind of Earthy Matter, that lie one over another without any regular Order, in the moſt part of the whole Globe of Earth, from the Surface downwards, to the greateſt Depth that can poſſibly be digged or mined.

Stratatithmetry, the Art of drawing up an Army or Battalion of Men, according to any Geometrical Figure that ſhall be required: And alſo of expreſſing the juſt number of Men contained in ſuch a Figure, as they ſtand in Array, either near at Hand or at a Diſtance.

Stratagem, (*Gr.*) a politick Device, or ſubtil Invention in War.

Strath, an old *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying a Valley or Dale, which ſtill continues in the Names of ſeveral Places in *England*; as *Strathdee*, *i. e.* the Valley of *Dee Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*, &c.

Stratification, (in *Chymiſtry*) a ſtratifying or putting different Matters Bed upon Bed, or one Layer on another, in order to calcine a Metal or Mineral.

To **Stratify Gold** and **Cement**, (in a Crucible) is to lay a Bed of Paſte call'd *Cement*, then a Plate of Gold, then another Layer of Cement, then another Plate of Gold; and ſo on, till the Crucible be full.

Stratum ſuper Stratum, a Term us'd by Chymiſts for Stratification.

Straw, Stubble, a Ruſh or thing of no value: Alſo a Word of Command to diſmiſs the Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, ſo that they be ready to return to them upon the firſt firing of a Gun or beat of Drum.

Strawberry, a known creeping Plant that bears a ſweet Berry, which is very delicious and wholeſome.

Strawberry-Tree, a kind of Shrub, See *Arbutus*.

Straw-Worm, a ſort of Inſect.

Stream, running Water, the Current or Courſe of a River.

Stream-Anchor, a ſmall Anchor made faſt to a Stream-Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle

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Streams and in fair Weather; when the Sailers would only ſtop a Tide.

Stream-Works, certain Works in the Tin mines, when the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches, *&c.* See *Lode works.*

Streamer, a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

Street-Gabel or **Stret-Gabel**, the Summ of two Shillings ſometime paid Yearly by every Tenant of the Mannour of *Cuckington* in *Suſſex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

Strenuous, (*Lat.*) ſtout, valiant, hardy, active, vigorous.

Strepitus Judicialis, (in old Records) the Circumſtances of Noiſe Crowd, and other Formalities at a Tryal in a publick Court of a Juſtice.

Strepſicros, (*Gr.*) a kind of Buck, or Goat with wreathed Horns; the Antelope.

Strefs, main point in a Buſineſs: alſo Storm or foul Weather at Sea. To *lay Streſs upon*, to inſiſt or rely upon.

To **Stretch**, to reach out: In a Ship at Sea, the Sailers ſay, *Stretch forward the Hallyards or Sheats*, when they would have that part which the Men are to hale by, deliver'd along, into the Hands of thoſe that are ready to hoiſe or hale.

Stretchers, (in a Boat) are thoſe wooden Staves the Rowers ſet their Feet againſt, when they row; that ſo they may be able to fetch the ſtronger Stroke.

Stria, (*Lat.*) a Groove, Gutter, or Furrow in Carpenters or Maſons Work; a Rebate, a Creaſe. Among the Writers of Natural Hiſtory, *Striæ* are taken for the ſmall Hollows, Channels, or Chamferings, which are found in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell fiſhes.

Stricken advanced; as *Stricken in Years.*

Strickle or **Strickleſs**, an Inſtrument to ſtrike off the Over meaſure of Corn, *&c.*

Strict, (*Lat.*) cloſe, punctual, exact, poſitive; rigid, or ſevere.

Stricture, a Spark from a red hot Iron, but it is chiefly us'd in a Figurative Senſe; as *Brutes have ſome Strictures of Ratiocination.*

Stride, two Steps, or a Meaſure of five Foot.

Strike, a Meaſure that contains four Buſhels, and two of which make a Quarter; alſo the ſame as *Strickle* or *Strickleſs. Strike of Flax* is as much as is heckled at one Handful.

To **Strike**, to beat or hit, to affect or make an Impreſſion upon the Senſes or Mind; to make Meaſure even with a Strike or Strickle.

To **Strike** or **Strike Sail**, (in Sea-Language) is to let down, or lower the Top-ſails; ſo that when one Ship ſtrikes to another in this manner, it is a Compliment of Reſpect and Submiſſion; or a Token of Yielding.

When a Ship coming upon Shoal-water, beats upon the Ground, ſhe is alſo ſaid *To ſtrike:* Alſo when the Sea-men would have any of the Top maſts taken down, the Word is, *Strike the Top-maſts*; and when they lower any thing into the Hold, with the Tackles or Ropes, they term it, *Striking down into the Hold.*

Striking the Top-ſails upon the Bunt, is when they are only let down half Maſt high.

Striking Part. See *Watch work.*

Striking Wheel, (in a Clock) is that which by ſome is call'd the *Pin-Wheel*, upon account of the Pins that are plac'd on the Round or Rim of it: In Clocks that go 16 Days, the firſt or great Wheel is uſually the Pin-wheel, but in thoſe that go 8 Days the ſecond Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking wheel.

String that Lamprey, *i. e.* cut it up; a Phraſe us'd by thoſe that are skill'd in Carving at Table.

Stringent, forcing, forceable, as *To maintain a Truth in a ſtringent Way.*

Strip, a ſmall piece of Cloth: In a Law-ſenſe, Deſtruction, Ruin, Spoil; as *To make ſtrip and waſte*, or *ſtrop and waſte.*

Stripe, a Blow or Laſh; alſo a ſtreak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

Stripling, a Young-man, or Youth.

Strichel See *Strickle.*

Strix, (*Gr.*) the Screech Owl, an unlucky Bird; alſo a Witch or Hag that changes the favour of Children, a Fairy or Hobgoblin; alſo a Channel, Gutter, or Strake in the rebating of Pillars.

Strobilus, the Artichoke Plant; alſo a wild Pine-tree; or a Pine Apple.

To **Stroll**, to rove, or ramble about.

Strombus, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Shell-fiſh that have a Leader, whom they follow as it were their King.

Strond, (*Sax.*) the ſame as *Strand*, a high Shoar, or Street lying upon the River-ſide.

Strond and **Streme.** See *Strand and Stream.*

Strongyle, (*Gr.*) a kind of Allum in round Lumps.

Strophe, the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Ode, or Poem; the ſecond being the *Antiſtrophe*, which anſwers thereto; and the third the *Epode*, which anſwers to neither, but is anſwer'd in the next Return. *Strophe* is alſo the firſt turn of the *Chorus*, or Quire of Singers in a Tragedy on one ſide of the ſtage, anſwering to the *Antiſtrophe* on the other. See *Antiſtrophe.*

Stroud, (Sea-word) the ſeveral twiſts at the end of a Cable, or Rope.

Structure, (*Lat.*) manner, or way of Building; a Fabrick, or Pile of Building; Alſo the diſpoſure of the Parts of a Diſcourſe, the Order to be obſerved in the framing of it. In *Philoſophy*, *Structure* is the combination or reſult of all thoſe Qualities or modifications of Matter in any Natural Body, which diſtinguiſh it from others: It is otherwiſe termed the *Peculiar Form*, or *Texture* of ſuch a Body.

Strude or **Strode**, a ſtock of breeding Mares.

To **Struggle**, to ſtir one's ſelf violently, to contend, to wreſtle or fight, to ſtrive or endeavour earneſtly.

Struma, (*Lat.*) a Wen or Swelling in the Neck or Arm holes, a Botch; the King's Evil, a Swelling that generally appears in the Glandulous, or Kernelly Parts.

Strumatick, belonging to, or troubled with ſuch Swellings.

Strumea, an Herb with which Beggers make their Fleſh raw; Crow-foot.

Strumpet, a light Houſewife, a common Harlot.

Strunt-Jager or **Dung-Hunter**, a kind of Bird that breeds in *Spitsberg*, or North-Eaſt *Greenland.*

To **Strut**, or **Strut along**, to walk after a proud and ſtately manner.

Struthio or **Struthiocamelus**, (*Gr.*) the Oſtrich or Eſtridge, a large Fowl.

Struthiomela, a ſmall ſort of Quinces.

Struthion, a little Sparrow, a Bird; alſo a Plant call'd Fullers herb.

Strychnus or **Strychnis**, an Herb which makes thoſe mad that eat of it.

Stubble, ſhort Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

Stuck. See *Stuke.*

Stud, a Nail imboſſed in any thing.

Stud or **Stode**, a great Herd, or ſtock of breeding Mares.

Studding-Sail See *Gooſe wing.*

Student, (*Lat.*) one that ſtudies any Art or Science, eſpecially at the Univerſity; a ſtudious Man, a Scholar.

Studious, much given to ſtudy, bookiſh; alſo earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful.

Study,

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Study, application of Mind to learn or to do any thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

Stuke or **Stuck**, a kind of compound Morter, fit for Imagery, made of Chalk and white Marble well pounded together and sifted; Plaister of *Paris*.

Stum, the flower of Wine set a working.

To **Stum**, to put certain Ingredients into sick or decayed Wine, in order to revive it and make it brisk. See *Stooming*.

Stupa or **Stupea**, (*Lat.*) the course Part of Flax, Tow, Hards, Ockam to calk Ships with; also a Stupe us'd by Surgeons.

Stupefaction a stupifying or benuming, an extraordinary Astonishment.

Stupefactive, that is of a stupifying Quality; as *A stupefactive Medicine*.

Stupendious or **Stupendous**, prodigious, wonderful, astonishing.

Stupes, (in *Surgery*) Pledgets of Tow, Cotton, *&c.* dipt in scalding hot Liquors and apply'd to the diseased Part.

Stupid, blockish, dull, senseless.

Stupidity, Dulness, Blockishness.

To **Stupify**, to make stupid or dull, to benum or make insensible, to astonish or dismay.

Stupor, (*Lat*) Astonishment, Amazement; Senselessness, Numness; Wonder, Surprize.

Stupration, the deflow'ring or ravishing of a Woman, the committing a Rape.

Sturbridge-Fair, a great Fair so nam'd from the River *Sture*, near *Cambridge*, where it is kept every Year in *September*: It is very Famous for resort of People, and variety of Wares.

Sturdy, strong, lusty, bold, blunt, resolute.

Sturio, (*Lat.*) the Sturgeon; a Sea fish.

Sturk or **Stirk**, (Country Word) a Young Ox, or Heifer.

Sturnus, (*Lat.*) the Starling, or Stare; a Bird.

Stuyver, a *Dutch* Coin. See *Stiver*.

Sty, a Place for keeping or fatting Swine; also a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

Stygian Liquors, are Acid Spirits, so call'd by Chymists, from their Power to destroy or dissolve Mixt Bodies.

Style, (*Gr.*) Character, or manner of Writing; way of Expression; Also a particular Method of reckoning the Course of the Year; as The *Old and New Style*. See *Stylo Novo*.

In Dialling, **Style** is a Line whose Shadow on the Plane of the Dial, shews the true Hour-line, and it is the upper edge of the *Gnomon*, Cock, or Needle.

Style or **Stylus**, (among *Herbalists*) that middle bunching out Part of the Flower of a Plant, which sticks to the Fruit, or Seed; being usually long and slender, whence its Name is deriv'd.

Stylobata or **Stylobates**, (in *Architect.*) the Pedestal or Foot-stool of a Pillar, the Base on which it stands: It is also sometimes taken for the Trunk of a Pedestal between the Cornice and the Base; which is otherwise call'd *Truncus* and *Abacus*.

Styloceratohyoides, (in *Anat.*) are Muscles of the Bone nam'd *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as also the Jaws in the Act of swallowing: They arise from the outward Appendix of the *Os Styliforme*, and reach to the Horns or Points of the *Os Hyoides*: This pair of Muscles is likewise termed *Stylohyoideus*

Styloglossum, that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue: They take rise from the Appendix of the *Os Styliforme*, and are implanted about the middle of the Tongue.

Stylohyoideus. See *Styloceratohyoides*.

Styloides, certain Processes of Bone, which are shap'd backwards like a Pencil and fix'd in the Basis, or root of the Scull.

Stylo Novo, (*i. e.* in the New Style) a Term us'd for the New Computation of Time, according to the Settlement of Pope *Gregory* XIII. as *Stylo Veteri* or Old Style is the Computation according to that of *Julius Cæsar*: The New Style now goes eleven Days before the Old; so that the first Day of the Month among those that hold the latter, is the twelfth Day with those that observe the New. See *Gregorian Account*.

Stylopharyngæus, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muscles plac'd at the Foot of the *Processus Styloides*, which widen the Gullet, and draw the Jaws upwards: They descend from an Appendix of a Bone that is shap'd like a Pencil, and reaches to the sides of the Gullet.

Stymma, properly a thick Composition that is of a binding Quality; the gross, or thick Matter of any Ointment; the thick Mass that remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.* and pressing out their Oil.

Stypick, that is of a binding Nature or Quality.

Stypick Water, a sort of Liquor made of Colcothar calcin'd, or Vitriol dissolv'd, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a Young Man, and other Ingredients: It is of very good Use to stop Fluxes of Blood.

Styrax. See *Storax*.

Suasory, (*Lat*) that is apt, or tends to perswade.

Suavity, Sweetness, Pleasantness.

Subaction, a kneeding, working or exercising: Among *Apothecaries*, it is us'd for the working or softning of Plaisters.

Subaltern or **Subalternate**, that succeeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

Subaltern Officers. See *Officers*.

Subaltern Propositions, (in *Logick*) are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as *Every Triangle is Right-angled, some Triangles are Right angled*.

Subalterns, inferiour Judges or Officers.

Sub-bois, (*Fr.*) Under-wood. See *Sylva cædua* and *Vert*.

Sub-Brigadeer Sub-Lieutenant, &c. are Under-Officers in an Army, appointed for the ease of those over them of the same Name. Sub-Lieutenants of Foot take their Post at the Head of the Pikes.

Sub-buteo, (*Lat*) the lesser Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Subcartilagineum, (in *Anat.*) the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Griftles of the Chest; being the same as *Hypochondria*; which See.

Sub-chanter, an Officer in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church that begins the Anthem, in the Chanter's Absence.

Subclavian Vessels, (in *Anat*) the Arteries and Veins that pass under the Clavicles.

Subclavicular Vein, a Branch of the *Vena Cava*, or hollow Vein which runs under the Neck bone.

Subclavius, a Muscle of the Chest, which arises from the lower Part of half the *Clavicula*, where it is joyn'd to the Spine of the Shoulder-blade; and is inserted to the upper Part of the first Rib, near the *Sternum*, or Breast Bone.

Subcontrary Position, (in *Geom.*) is when two similar Triangles are so plac'd, as to have one common Angle at the *Vertex* or Top, and yet their Bases not Parallel.

Subcontrary Propositions, (in *Logick*,) are those that particularly differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as *Some Man is a Creature*; *Some Man is not a Creature*.

Subcutaneus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Basilick* Vein that runs towards the inner *Condyle*, or Joynt of the Arm: It spreads it self into *Ramus Anterior* and *Posterior*, which see.

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Sub-Dean, a dignify'd Clergy-Man, next to a Dean.

Sub-Delegate or Judge Sub-Delegate, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy.

To Subdeligate, to substitute or appoint another to Act under one's self.

Subdititious, that is put or laid in the room of another, that is not what it pretends to be; foisted, forged.

To Subdivide, to divide a second time, to divide the part of a Whole already divided.

† Subdolous, Subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

Subduction, a drawing or bringing up; a Deduction or Allowance, a Rebatement; also a Rule in *Arithmetick*, otherwise call'd *Substraction*; which See.

To Subdue, to bring under, to Conquer or Master, to Mortify

Subduple Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice: Thus 3 is said to be Subduple of 6, as 6 is double of 3.

Suber, (*Lat.*) the Cork-Tree; Cork.

Subhastation, (in the *Roman* Law) a particular way of selling Confiscate Goods, under a Spear or Pike, set up for that purpose; a Port-sale, or Out-cry.

Subject, bound, obliged to some Dependance, liable, apt, inclinable, wont.

A Subject, one that is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince; also the Matter treated of, or that which Science is conversant about. In *Philosophy* the Substance to which Qualities are joyn'd.

To Subject, to make Subject, to bring under, to tie up to a Thing, to make liable, to oblige.

Subjection, the being a Subject, Obedience to a Superiour, great Dependance, Slavery, Obligation, Necessity.

To Subjoyn, to joyn, or add a thing next to another; as *I shall only subjoin this to my Discourse.*

Subitaneous, sudden, hasty.

To Subjugate, to subdue, to bring under the Yoke of Bondage.

Subjugation, a subduing or taming.

Subjunction, (*i. e.* joyning underneath) a *Rhetorical* Figure, otherwise call'd *Subnexion* and *Subinsertion*, as also *Hypozeuxis* in *Greek*; which See.

Subjunctive Mood, (in *Grammar*) is so call'd, because it is commonly distinguish'd by some Conjunction or Adverb, and has some Condition subjoyn'd to what is affirmed: But in reality, the *Optative*, *Potential* and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the same Mood, under different Names.

Sublaxation, (in *Surgery*) an imperfect dislocating or putting out of Joynt, when a Bone is got but a little or half out of its Place.

Sublevation, a lifting up, a helping, succouring, or easing.

Subligaculum, (*Lat.*) Breeches, long Hose, or Drawers; also a sort of Truss us'd in Ruptures.

† Subligation, a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimate Corrosive, or White Mercury, a strong Corrosive Powder, made of Quick-Silver soak'd with Acids, and then sublimed up to the Top of the Vessel. It is us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, &c.

Sweet Sublimate. See *Mercurius Dulcis.*

To Sublimate or Sublime, (in *Chymistry*) to raise any volatile or light Matter by means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

Sublimation, the Operation of Subliming, when the finer and more subtil Parts of a Mixt Body, are separated from the Mass, and carry'd up in the Form of a very fine Powder, to the Top of the Vessel.

Sublime, lofty, high, great: as *A Sublime Notion, Style*, &c.

To Sublime, to raise, to refine; as *To Sublime one's Flesh into a Soul*: Also a Chymical Term, the same as To *Sublimate*; which see.

Subliming-Pots, the Vessels that serve for the subliming of any Mixt Bodies. See *Aludels.*

Sublimis, Sublime, high: In *Anatomy*, the Name of one of the Muscles that bend the Fingers.

Sublimity or Sublimeness, Height, or Loftiness of Expression, Style, &c.

Sublimy, the same as *Sublimate.*

Sublinguales, (in *Anat.*) certain small Glands or Kernels that run on each side of the Tongue, near its Tip, where they open into the Mouth, at a little distance from the Gums.

Sublinguium, the Cover of the Wind-Pipe, the same as *Epiglottis.*

Sublition, a plaistering, dawbing, anointing, or besmearing: Among Painters, the grasing or laying the Ground-Colour under the perfect Colour.

Sublunary, that is under the Orb of the Moon, a Term usually apply'd to all Things that are in the Earth, or in its *Atmosphere* below that Planet.

Sub-Marshall, or Under-Marshall, an Officer in the Marshalsea, who is Deputy to the Chief Marshall of the King's-House, commonly call'd the *Knight-Marshall*, and has the keeping of the Prisoners there.

Submersion, (*Lat.*) a plunging under Water, a drowning or sinking.

Submission, the Act of submitting, or yielding; Respect, Humbleness.

Submissive or Submiss, humble, respectful.

To Submit, to be subject, to yield, to humble one's self; to leave, or refer to another.

Submultiple Number or Quantity, (in *Mathemat.*) is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of times exactly: Thus 4 is Submultiple of 24, as being contain'd in it just 6 times. See *Equimultiplex.*

Submultiple Proportion, the Reverse of Multiple Proportion; which see.

Subnervare, (in old *Latin* Records) to subnervate, or cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs; to Ham-string.

Subordinate, inferiour.

To Subordinate, to set under another.

Subordination, dependance of Persons or Things, with respect one to another.

To Suborn, to set one upon the bearing of false Witness, or any other mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

Subornation, the Act of suborning: In a Law-Sense, a secret or under-hand preparing, instructing, or bringing in a false Witness; also the corrupting, or alluring to do such an Act: Whence *Subornation of Perjury* is taken for the enticing to that Crime.

Subpœna, (*Lat.*) a Writ by which all Persons under the Degree of Peerage, are call'd into Chancery, in such Case only where the Common-Law fails, and has made no Provision: There is also a *Subpœna* for the summoning of Witnesses to testify, both in Chancery and other Courts. The Name of these Writs is taken from the Words contained therein, which charge the Party summoned, to appear at the Day and Place appointed. *Sub pœna centum librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds.

Sub-Reader, an Under-Reader in one of the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Solemnity of the Reading.

Subscapularis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Arm, so named, from its Situation, as filling up the inward hollow Part of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder Blade: It arises from its whole Basis in the upper and lower Rib, and is inserted in a Semicircular manner to the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-Bone: This

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This Muſcle is otherwiſe call'd *Infra Scapularis* and *Immerſus*.

To **Subſcribe**, to ſign or ſet one's Hand to a Writing; alſo to ſubmit or conſent to.

Subſcription, a Subſcribing or Writing underneath, a ſetting one's Name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, Indenture, or other Inſtrument.

Subſcription for a Book, is when the Undertakers propoſe Advantages to thoſe that take a certain Number of Copies at a ſet Price, and lay down part of the Money, before the Impreſſion is finiſh'd.

Subſequent, immediately following, or coming next after.

To **Subſerve**, to promote, or help forward, as *They are ſuch Principles as will ſubſerve your Intereſt.*

Subſerviency, a being ſubſervient.

Subſervient, ſerviceable, helpful.

Subſeſquialteral Proportion. See *Seſquialteral*.

To **Subſide**, to ſink or lower; as *The Streams ſubſide from their Bank.*

Subſidence, a ſettling to the bottom, a ſettlement in Urine, *&c.*

Subſidiary, that is given or ſent to the Aid or Aſſiſtance of another; helping.

Subſidy, an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon urgent Occaſions, and impoſed on every Subject, according to a certain Rate ſet on his Lands and Goods: In old Statutes, *Subſidies* are ſometimes confounded with *Cuſtoms*.

To **Subſiſt**, to ſtand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subſiſtence, Being, Abiding, Continuance; Food, Livelihood.

Subſiſtence-Money, Half pay given to Soldiers, for their preſent Support.

Subſolanus, the Eaſt Wind, ſo call'd by the *Roman* Mariners; becauſe it ſeems to riſe from under the Sun.

Subſtance, Eſſence or Being, Matter, Reality, the beſt and moſt nouriſhing part of a Thing; the moſt material Points of a Diſcourſe; alſo Eſtate, Goods, Wealth.

Subſtantia Corticalis Cerebri. See *Cortical Part of the Brain.*

Subſtantial, Eſſential, Real, Solid; Juicy, Pithy, Strong; Rich, Wealthy.

Subſtantive or Noun Subſtantive, (in *Grammar*) a Noun, or Word that denotes the abſolute Being of a Thing, and which joyn'd with a Verb, ſerves to make a perfect Sentence.

Subſtitute, a Deputy one that ſupplies another's Place.

To **Subſtitute**, to put in the room of another; in ſpeaking either of a Perſon or Thing.

Subſtitution, the Act of ſubſtituting.

To **Subſtract**. See To *Subtract*.

Subſtyle Line, (in *Dialling*) is that Line drawn on the Plane of the Dial, over which the Style or Cock ſtands at Right Angles with the Plane.

Sub-ſupra-particular Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is contrary to *Super particular Proportion*; which See.

Subtended. See *Subtenſe*.

Subtenſe or Chord, (in *Geom.*) is a Line drawn under an Arch of a Circle, or a Right-Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two unequal Parts, to both which it is *Subtended*, *i. e.* extended or drawn underneath.

Subterfluous, (in *Philoſ.*) that flows or runs under.

Subterfuge, Evaſion, Eſcape, Shift; Hole to creep out at.

Subterraneous or Subterranean, that is incloſ'd within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth, that lies under Ground: Thus thoſe Trees, which being left there at the Univerſal Deluge, and ſo plentifully found in the Earth, in many Countries, are call'd *Subterraneous Trees*, and by ſome, *Foſſil Wood*.

Subtil or Subtle, cunning, crafty, ſharp, ready, quick; alſo ſmall, thin, fine, light, pure, ſeparated from its groſſer Parts.

Subtilization, the Act of ſubtilizing: In *Chymiſtry*, the diſſolving or changing of a Mixt Body into a pure Liquor, or into a fine Powder.

To **Subtilize**, to make ſubtil or thin, alſo to uſe Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

Subtilty or Subtlety, ſharpneſs of Wit, Craft; a ſubtil Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To **Subtract or Subſtract**, to deduct, or take off.

Subtraction, a ſubtracting, a taking off, or from. In *Mathematicks*, it is a Rule, by which a leſſer Quantity or Number is taken from a greater, to the end that the Remainder or Difference between the two Quantities or Numbers given may be known; and in *Arithmetick* it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Subtraction, (of *Integers*) is the Way of taking one Number out of another of the ſame kind, as Pounds, Ounces, Yards, *&c.* out of Pounds Ounces, or Yards.

Compound Subtraction, is the Method of taking a Summ compounded of ſeveral different Species, from another Sum compounded likewiſe of the ſame ſorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Subtrahend, the leſſer Quantity or Number, that is to be Subtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtriple Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity is contain'd in another three times: Thus 2 is ſaid to be Subtriple of 6, as 6 is Triple of 2.

Subverſion, a turning upſide down, or overthrowing; the Ruin, or Deſtruction of States or Kingdoms.

To **Subvert**, to Ruin or Overthrow, as *To Subvert the Government.*

Sub-Vicar, an Under-Vicar. See *Vicar*.

Suburb, that part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls.

Suburbian, belonging to the Suburbs.

Succago. See *Apochyliſma*.

Succarath, a kind of wild Beaſt in *America*, ſomewhat reſembling a Lyon in the Face, with a large and long Tail like a Squirrel.

Succedaneous, ſucceeding, or coming in the room of another; as a *Succedaneous Medicament*, *i. e.* a Medicine us'd after or inſtead of another.

Succedent, ſucceeding; as *Succedent Houſes* in *Aſtrology*, which are the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh, ſo termed becauſe they ſucceed or follow Angles in a Figure of the Heavens; yet not ſo much in Order as in Condition and Dignity.

To **Succeed**, to follow or come next after; to come in the Place of another; to go well forward, proſper, or ſpeed well; to fall out, or come to paſs.

Succentor. See *Incentor*.

Succenturiati Renes. See *Renes Succenturiati*, and *Capſulæ Attrabilariæ*.

Succenturiatio, (in the *Roman* Military Diſcipline) a filling up the Number of Soldiers, that are wanting in a Company or Troop, either by Death or Abſence; a Recruit.

Succeſs, the Event or Iſſue of a Buſineſs, either good or bad; but it is often taken for a happy Iſſue, or good Luck.

Succeſsful, fortunate, lucky.

Succeſſion a ſucceeding or coming after, a Series or continued Order of Time; alſo an Inheritance or Eſtate come to one by Succeſſion.

Succeſſion of the Signs, (in *Aſtron.*) that Order in which they are uſually reckon'd; as firſt *Aries*, next *Taurus* then *Gemini*, &c. It is otherwiſe term-ed *Conſequence*.

Succeſſive,

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Succeſſive, that ſucceeds, or follows one after another.

Succeſſour, one that ſucceeds another in his Place or Eſtate.

Succinct, brief or ſhort, comprehended in a few Words.

Succinum, (*Lat.*) Amber, a kind of congealed Subſtance, ſo call'd, becauſe it ſeems to be made of a certain Juice, and is of different Colours; as White, Yellow, Dark-Brown, Black, *&c.*

Succiſa, a Plant nam'd Devils bit.

Succory or **Wild Endive**, an Herb which is good to cool and open Stoppages of the Liver, *&c.*

Succotrine Aloes, the fineſt ſort which is brought from the Iſland *Succotra*, on the Coaſt of *Arabia* and from its Colour is call'd *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloes.

Succour, Help, Relief, Supply.

To **Succour**, to aſſiſt help or relieve in the Art of War, *To Succour a Place*, is to raiſe the Siege of ſuch a Place, driving the Enemy from before it: Among Sea-men, to *Succour* is to ſtrengthen or make more firm; as *To Succour a Cable*, *Maſt*, &c.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) a Devil that takes a Woman's Shape, to lie with a Man. See *Incubus*.

Succulent, full of Juice, juicy.

To **Succumb**, to fall down, ſink, or faint under; as *To Succumb under the weight of Afflictions*.

Succus (*Lat.*) Juice, Moiſture, Sap.

Succus Pancreaticus, (in *Anat.*) the Pancreatick Juice. See *Pancreas & Ductus Pancreaticus*.

Succuſſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a violent jolting, or ſhaking.

Suck-ſtone, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Sea-Lamprey.

Suckers of Trees, (in *Huſbandry*) unprofitable Shoots that ſpring out of the root or ſide of the Stock.

Succula, (*Lat.*) a little Sow. In Mechanicks, *Sucula* or *Succula*, is a bare Axis or Cylinder, with Staves in it to move it round, but without the Wheel call'd *Tympanum*, or *Peritrochium*.

Sud, an odd Word us'd among Sailors for the South-Wind.

Sudamina, (*Lat.*) certain red and angry Wheals or Pimples in the Skin, like Millet grains; which often happen to Children and Youths: They uſually break out in the Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Shoulders, Thighs, *&c.*

Sudor, Sweat, an Humour of the Body, which conſiſts chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur.

Sudorifica or **Sudorifera**, Medicines that provoke Sweating, the ſame as *Hydroticks & Diaphoreticks*.

Sudorifick, that makes, or cauſes Sweat.

To **Sue**, to put in, preſs, or ſtand for an Office, *&c.* to entreat earneſtly, to proſecute at Law. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To ſue*, when ſhe whets her Beak.

To **Suffer**, to undergo, to lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to endure, or bear with; to permit, or give leave.

Sufferable, that may be ſuffered or endured.

Sufferance, Allowance, Forbearance, Permiſſion, Leave.

Bill of Sufferance. See *Bill*.

Sufferentia Pacis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

Suffersuræ, certain Puſtles or Wheals occaſioned by Heat in Children.

To **Suffice**, to be enough, to ſatisfie, or afford Satisfaction.

Sufficiency, a being ſufficient; Ability, Capacity: It is alſo us'd by Sir *William Temple*, for Pride, Conceit, or Preſumption.

Sufficient, that ſuffices, or is enough to ſatisfie Neceſſity; able, capable.

Suffimentum or **Suffitus**, a Perfume that is burnt and ſmoaked; particularly a Powder made of ſweet ſcented Herbs, Gums, *&c.* which being thrown upon Coals, produces a pleaſant Smell.

† **Sufflation**, a blowing or puffing up.

To **Suffocate**, to ſtop the Breath, to ſmother, ſtifle, or choak.

Suffocatio Uterina. See *Hyſterica Paſſio*.

Suffocation, a ſuffocating, ſtifling, *&c.* a Stoppage.

Suffragan or **Biſhop Suffragan**, a Titular Biſhop appointed to aid and aſſiſt the Biſhop in his Dioceſs; a Biſhop's Vice gerent; or a Biſhop ſubordinate to an Arch biſhop. See *Biſhop*.

Suffrage a Vote or Voice given at an Election, in favour of any Perſon; alſo Approbation, or Allowance in general.

Suffutrex, (*Lat.*) a little Shrub. Among Herbaliſts, a low, woody perpetual Plant, that ſends out no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of the Stalk; as Lavender, Rue, Sage, *&c.*

Suffumigation, the making a Fume, or Smoak underneath: In the Art of *Phyſick*, an outward Remedy, conſiſting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* the Smoak of which is convey'd into the Body, from under a Cloſe-ſtool, for Diſeaſes of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

Suffuſion, properly ſignifies a pouring upon, or ſpreading abroad; but it is uſually taken for a Diſeaſe in the Eye call'd a Pin or Web. See *Hypochyma* and *Cataract*.

Sug, the Sea-flea, a kind of Inſect.

To **Sug**, to ſoak in Water.

Sugar, a very ſweet and pleaſant Juice or Liquor drawn out of certain Canes that grow in the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies*: The Canes being bruis'd and ſqueez'd with Mills and Preſſes, are put into Veſſels, where the Liquor is boil'd ſeveral times, till it be brought to a due Conſiſtence by means of Lemon-juice, *&c.*

Sugar of Lead. See *Salt of Saturn*.

To **Suggeſt**, (*Lat.*) to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

Suggeſtion, a ſuggeſting, or prompting; an Inducement, or Perſwaſion.

Sugillana, (*Lat.*) a black, and blew Spot made with a Blow; a black, or blood-ſhot Eye.

Sugillationes. See *Molopes*.

Suhak, the long ear'd Goat of *Scythia*, which in its Wooll, Hair, Face and Horns ſeems to reſemble a Sheep.

Suit, (*Fr.*) a Petition, Requeſt, or Motion, eſpecially ſuch as is made to the King or any great Perſon: Alſo a proſecuting or following a Party at Law, being the ſame as *Action*, either *Real* or *Perſonal*; alſo the following one in Chace, as *Freſh Suit*.

Suit of Court or **Suit-Service**, an Attendance that Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord. *Covenant*, is where the Anceſtor of one Man has Covenanted with another's Anceſtor, to ſue to his Court. *Suit-Cuſtom*, is when I and my Anceſtors have been ſeized or poſſeſſed of your own and your Anceſtors Suit, Time out of Mind. *Suit-Real*, or *Suit Regal*, is when Men come to the Court call'd the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

Suit of the King's Peace, is the purſuing a Man for breach of the King's Peace, by Treaſons, Inſurrections, or Treſpaſſes.

Suit-Silver or **Sute-Silver**, a ſmall Rent or Summ of Money paid by the Freeholders, to excuſe them from Appearance at the Court-Barons, within the Honour of *Clun* in *Shrop*-ſhire.

Suiter

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Suiter or **Suitor**, a Petitioner, one that makes Suit to a Court, that ſtands for an Office, or that makes Love to a Woman.

To **Suitor**, to Woo or Court for a Wife; as *He Suitor'd her in vain ſeven Years.*

Sulcus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) a ſmall Brook, or Stream of Water.

Sull, a Word us'd for a Plough in the Weſtern Parts of *England*.

Sull-Paddle, a ſmall Spade ſtaff, or Tool to cleanſe the Plough from the Clods of Earth.

Sullen, ſtubborn, dogged, peeviſh, crabbed.

Sullus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Lark-fiſh, a Sea hog.

To **Sully**, to defile, dawb, dirty, or foul; to ſtain, or blemiſh one's Reputation. To *Sully the Fancy*, to fill it with naſty, filthy, or impure Thoughts.

Sulphur, (*Lat.*) Brimſtone, a kind of Bitumen or congealed Mineral Juice: Among Chymiſts the ſecond Hypoſtatical, or third Active Principle; a liquid clammy Subſtance that ſoon takes Fire, and riſes up like Oil, after the Spirit in Diſtillation: It is alſo termed by them *Philoſopher's Sulphur*, and *the Father of Metals*.

Sulphur of Antimony. See *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

Sulphur Vivum, the grayiſh Sulphur, or Brimſtone, brought as it comes from the Earth, without being made up into Rolls.

Flower of Sulphur, the pureſt Chymical Sulphur, that ſticks to the Head of the Alembick.

Sulphur-Wort, a kind of Herb

Sulphureous, belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol, after the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol in the diſtilling of that Mineral by a moſt violent Fire are forc'd into the Receiver, the Matter is commonly rectify'd in a Glaſs-Veſſel, and the firſt Spirit that riſes then with a very gentle Heat, is termed the *Sulphureous Spirit*.

Sultan or **Soldan**, (*i. e.* Prince or Sovereign) a Title given to the Grand Signior or Emperor of the *Turks*: It alſo belongs to other *Mahometan* Princes; as *The Sultans of Egypt*.

Sultana or **Sultaneſs**, the Grand Seignior's Wife, or Empreſs of *Turkey*.

Sultane, (*Fr.*) the ſame: Among Confectioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-ſugar, and fine Flower.

Sultanin, a *Turkiſh* Gold-Coin worth about Eight Shillings, and ſo call'd becauſe ſtampt at *Conſtantinople*, where the Sultan lives.

Sultry or **Sweltry**, exceſſive hot, in ſpeaking of the Weather.

Sumach or **Sumack**, a kind of rank ſmelling Shrub that bears a black Berry made uſe of by Curriers to dreſs their Leather.

Sumage or **Summage**, an Horſe load; alſo Toll paid for Carriage on Horſe-back.

Sumbriero, (*Sp.*) a Canopy of State held over Princes or great Perſons, in *Spain* and other hot Countries, when they walk abroad, to skreen them from the exceſſive Heat of the Sun.

Summ, a certain quantity of Money, the ſubſtance of a Diſcourſe, an Abridgment of a Book: In *Mathematicks*, the Quantity or Number which ariſes from the Addition of two or more Quantities or Numbers together, which is ſometimes call'd the *Aggregate*; thus of 4 added to 3, the Summ or Aggregate is 7.

Summ of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) is when the Abſolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to 0; and this *Deſcartes* calls *the Summ of the Equation propoſed*.

Summa, (*Lat.*) a Summ of Money, the chief point of a Matter: In our ancient Deeds, it is taken for any Load or Burden of a Horſe; and in many Charters, we find *Summa Vini* and *Summa Ligni*, for a Horſe load of Wine or Wood.

Summa Frumenti, was the Quantity of Eight Buſhels or a Quarter of Wheat, ſtill call'd a *Seam* in *Kent* and other South Parts of this Kingdom.

Summary, conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

A **Summary**, a brief gathering together of the whole Matter in a few Words; an Abridgment, or Abſtract.

Summed, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyrie or Mew.

Summer, one of the four Seaſons of the Year: In *Architecture*, the main piece of Timber or Beam that ſupports the Building; alſo an Architrave betwixt two Pillars

Summer-Sault, a Gambol or Feat of Activity ſhew'd by a Tumbler.

Summer-Solſtice. See *Solſtice*.

To **Summerſtir**, (among Husband-men) to fallow or till Land in the Summer.

Summer-Tree, (among Carpenters) a Beam full of Mortiſes, for the ends of Joiſts to lie in.

Summit or **Summity**, (*Lat.*) the higheſt part or top of a Thing; as *The Summity of a Hill, of a Plant*, &c.

To **Summon**, to call one to appear before a Judge or Magiſtrate; alſo to demand the ſurrender of a Place.

Summoneas, a Judicial Writ of great Diverſity, according to the different Caſe wherein it is us'd; which ſee in the Table of the Regiſters Judicial.

Summoneas ad Warrantizandum, is the Proceſs whereby the Vouchee is call'd. See *Voucher*.

Summoner or **Sumner** a petty Officer that cites or calls a Man to any Court of Juſtice, eſpecially the Eccleſiaſtical. See *Apparitor*.

Summonitores, (in old *Latin* Records) the Summoners or Apparitors, who cited Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer any Charge or Complaint made againſt them.

Summonitores Scaccarii, thoſe Officers who aſſiſted in collecting the King's Revenues, and cited Defaulters in the Court of Exchequer.

Summons, a ſummoning to appear in Court, to anſwer to a Complaint, or to a Law ſuit; which ſignifies as much as *Vocatio in Jus*, or *Citatio* among the Civilians.

Summons in Terra petita, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party (at whoſe Suit the Summons is ſent forth) ſeeks to have.

Sumpter-Horſe, a Horſe that carries Neceſſaries and Proviſions for a Journey.

Sumptuary, belonging to Expences.

Sumptuary Laws, Laws made to reſtrain exceſs of Charge in Diet or Habit, ſuch as were in force among the ancient *Romans*. There were alſo heretofore many Laws in *England*, to prohibit coſtly Apparel, but all repealed by a Statute, *Anno 1, Jac.* I.

Sumptuous, rich, coſtly, ſtately.

Sun, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat. See *Sol*.

Sun-Dew, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Luſtwort, Moor graſs and Red-rot.

Sun-Flower, a Plant bearing a fine large Yellow Flower.

Sunday, the firſt Day of the Week, ſo call'd from its being ſet a-part by our *Saxon* Anceſtors for worſhipping the Idol of the Sun.

Sunday-Letter, the ſame as *Dominical Letter*.

Sunk Battery. See *Batery Sunk*.

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Superable, (*Lat.*) that may be overcome, or surpaſſed.

To Superabound, to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

Superabundance, very great Plenty, Exceſs, Superfluity.

Superabundant, over-flowing in Plenty, exceſſive, enough and too much.

To Superadd, to add over and above, to give Vantage.

† Superaffuſion, a pouring on the top, a ſhedding upon.

Superannuated, worn out with Age, ſtale, paſt the beſt grown out of Date.

Superbipartient Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number that divides another Number not exactly into two Parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

Superbus Muſculus. See *Attollens Oculum* and *Elevator Oculi*.

Supercargo, (*Ital*) a Perſon employ'd by the Owners of a Ship to go a Voyage, to overſee the Cargo or Lading, and to diſpoſe of it out and in, to their beſt Advantage.

† Supercherie, (*Fr.*) a Cheat, or Trick; Fraud, Deceit.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) that is of a ſour Countenance, or affected lofty Carriage, proud, haughty, ſtately.

Supercilium, (*Lat.*) the Brow or Eye Brow, properly the Ridge of Hair above the Eye-Lids. Alſo the lip or ſide of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Coxendix* or Hip bone.

Supereminence, Singular Excellency, Prerogative, or Authority above others.

Supereminent, excelling above.

To Supererogate, to give, or do more than is required.

Supererogation, a ſupererogating or doing more than one's Duty, a performing more good Works than he is bound to do.

Supererogatory, belonging to ſuch a Practice; as *Supererogatory Works, or Works of Supererogation, i. e.* a ſort of Works held to be Meritorious among *Roman* Catholicks.

Superfetation, a ſecond conceiving before the firſt Young is brought forth, ſo that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficial, belonging to a Superficies, or Surface; outward, light, ſlight, imperfect.

Superficial Content. See *Area*.

Superficial Furneau or Mine. See *Caiſſon*.

Superficial Wound, (in *Surgery*) a Wound that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

Superficiarius, (*Lat.*) among the *Romans*, one that builds a Houſe upon another Man's Ground, and pays a Quit-Rent for it.

Superficies, the Surface or outermoſt Part of any Thing, the Out-ſide. In *Geometry*, it is defin'd to be a Magnitude bounded by Lines, that only has Length and Breadth, without Depth or Thickneſs.

Superfine, very fine or thin; as *Superfine Wire, Thread, Cards*, &c.

Superfluity, that which is ſuperfluous, or more than needs, Overplus, Exceſs.

Superfluous, (properly over-flowing) over much, enough and to ſpare; alſo idle and unneceſſary, needleſs, unprofitable.

Supergeminalis, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a winding Veſſel joyned to the Teſticles, the ſame as *Epididymis*.

Super-Humane, more than Humane, above Man's Capacity or Reach.

Superhumeralis, (in *Anat.*) the upper Part of the Shoulder.

To Superinduce, to bring in over and above, to lay upon; to cover or draw over.

Superinduction, the Act of ſuperinducing.

Superinſtitution, (Law Term) one Inſtitution upon another; as when a Clerk is admitted and inſtituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewiſe Inſtituted to it, by the Preſentment of another Patron.

To Superintend, to Overſee, or have the chief management of Affairs.

Superintendency, the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendant.

Superintendant, a chief Overſeer, or Surveyor; alſo a kind of Biſhop or dignified Clergy man, among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*. The Presbyterians in *Scotland*, had alſo once Superintendants that held their Office during Life, and whoſe Power was in a great meaſure Epiſcopal; for they admitted and ordain'd Miniſters, preſided in Synods, inflicted Church Cenſures, *&c.*

Superintendent, that over-rules, or governs; as *God is a Superintendent Principle over Nature*.

Superiority, Pre-eminence, Excellence above others; alſo a being Superiour of a Monaſtery.

Superiour, upper or uppermoſt, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Knowledge, Strength, *&c.* that has the advantage, or the better.

A Superiour, one of our Betters, the chief Governour or Governeſs of a Monaſtery, otherwiſe call'd *Superiour Father*, or *Superiour Mother*. In the Art of Printing, A Superiour, is a ſmall Letter plac'd above a material Word, which directs by a like Letter, to the Citation in the Margin.

Superiours, Magiſtrates, chief Governours, or Perſons in any high Station.

Superiours, or Superiour Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, ſo call'd by way of Eminence, becauſe their Orbs are above the Sun.

Superlative, very great or eminent, extraordinary.

Superlative Degree, (in *Grammar*) the higheſt Degree of Compariſon, which is uſually expreſs'd in *Engliſh*, by putting the Participle *eſt* at the end, or moſt at the beginning of the Adjective, in its natural Signification; as *Nobieſt* or *moſt Noble*, *Wiſeſt moſt Wiſe*, &c.

Superligamen, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) a tying of Swathes, or Bands underneath.

Superligula, (in *Anat.*) the Cover of the Wind-pipe; otherwiſe call'd *Epiglottis* in *Greek*.

Supernal, that comes from above.

Supernatation, (in *Philoſ.*) a floating, or ſwimming at top.

Supernatural, that is above the Courſe, Strength, or reach of Nature.

Supernumerary, that is above the limited or uſual Number.

Superoneratione Paſturæ, a Judicial Writ that lies againſt one, who is impleaded in the County, for the over-burd'ning of a Common with his Cattel, in Caſe he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cauſe is removed to the King's Court at *Weſtminſter*.

Superparticular Propoztion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and a certain Part, whoſe Number is 1; ſo that the Number ſo contained in the Greater, is ſaid *To be to it in Superparticular Proportion*.

Superpartient Propoztion, is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and ſome number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 ⅔, 1 ¼, 1 ½, *&c.*

Super Prerogativa Regis, a Writ that lay againſt the King's Widow, for marrying without his Licence.

Super-

Superpurgation, an over-much purging by Stool. See *Hypercatharsis*.

Superscapularis Superior. See *Supraspinatus*.

To **Superscribe**, to write over, or on the out side of a Letter, Deed, *&c.*

Superscription, that which is superscribed or written on the out-side, the Direction of a Letter.

To **Supersede**, to suspend, demur, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding; to Countermand.

Supersedeas, a Writ signifying a Command to stay, or forbear the doing of that which in Appearance of Law ought to be done, were it not for that Reason on which the Writ is granted.

Super Statuto, 1 *E.* 3. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant holding in Chief, that alienated the King's Land without his Licence.

Super Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's High Way, or in the Glebe-Land, anciently given to Rectories.

Super Statuto de York, quo nul ferra Diteller, &c. a Writ lying against one that uses Victualling, either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor, *&c.*

Super Statuto facto pour Senschal et Marshal de Royne, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Plea in his Court; of Freehold, or for Trespass or Contracts, not made within the King's Houshold.

Super Statutum Edw. 3. versus Servants et Labores, a Writ that lies againg him who keeps another Man's Servant departed out of his Service against Law.

Superstition, Idolatrous Worship, or vain Fear of the Deity; an idle silly Opinion or foolish Belief about Divine Worship, or about Omens or Signs of good and bad luck: Scrupulousness, Overnicety.

Superstitious given to Superstition, over-scrupulous in Matters of Religion, or otherwise; bigotted, over-nice.

To **Superstruct**, to build upon; as To Superstruct one thing upon another.

Superstructure, that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

Supertripartient Quantity or Number, (in *Mathem.*) is that which divides another Quantity, or Number into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

† **Supervacaneous**, superfluous, unprofitable, that serves to no Use or Purpose; unnecessary, needless.

To **Supervene**, to come upon of a sudden, to come in unlooked for, or unexpected.

To **Supervise**, to oversee.

Supervisor, an Overseer, a Surveyor.

Supervisor of a Will, one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will be duly perform'd: It was formerly, and is still among some, a Custom to make such a Supervisor; but it is to little purpose.

Supinator Radii Brevis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Radius*, which arises from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and passing obliquely a cross that Bone, is inserted to its upper part, below the Knob of the *Radius*, where the round Tendon of the *Biceps* ends.

Supinator Radii Longus, another Muscle of the *Radius*, which takes rise from the upper and outward part of the Shoulder-Bone, three Fingers breadth below the end of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted to the outward and lower part of the *Radius*, near the Wrist: This Muscle with the former serves to move the *Radius* outwards.

Supine, idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

Supines, (in *Latin* Grammar) are of two sorts: The first of these ending in *um*, and having an Active Signification, is commonly set after Verbs of Motion; as *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down: The second Supine ends in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, has the Signification of an Infinitive Mood Passive generally attributed to it; as *Dignus lectu*, worthy to be read.

Supinity or Supineness, Sloth, Negligence, Carelessness.

Suppedanea. See *Supplantalia*.

To **Suppeditate**, to find, or furnish; as *To suppeditate Matter*.

To **Supplant**, to trip up one's Heels, to undermine him; to deceive or beguile.

Supplantalia or **Suppedanea**, Plaisters apply'd to the Feet; which for the most part are made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, *&c.*

Supple, soft or limber, pliant, complaisant, submissive.

Supplement, (*Lat.*) any Addition made to supply something that was wanting or defective; particularly an Addition to a Treatise.

Supplement of an Arch (in *Geom.* or *Trigonom.*) is the number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-circle; as *Complement* signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

Suppletory, that serves to supply some Imperfection, or Defect.

Suppliant, or **Supplicant**, a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

To **Supplicate**, to make humble Request, to entreat, beg, or beseech earnestly.

Supplication, humble Petition or Suit; earnest and submissive Prayer.

Supplicavit, a Writ that issues out of the Chancery for taking the Surety of Peace against a Man, and was heretofore call'd *Breve de minis*.

Supply, Aid, Relief: In the Art of War, *Supplies* are taken for Recruits of Forces, or the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To **Supply**, to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place, to furnish with Necessaries.

Support, that which upholds, or bears up a Weight or Burden; Prop, Protection, Defence.

To **Support**, to bear or prop up, to protect or uphold; to countenance, favour, or back; to keep up, maintain, or feed; to assist or help.

Supportable that may be suffered or endured; tolerable, sufferable.

Supporters, Images to bear up Posts, *&c.* in a Building: In *Heraldry*, the Figures of Lions, Tigers, Eagles, Griffins, or other Savage Creatures that are drawn standing on each side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support or uphold it; which Atchievement is allow'd to none under the Degree of a Knight-Banneret.

Supposable, that may be supposed.

To **Suppose**, to grant, or take for granted, to put the Case; to imagine or think, to produce a false thing in stead of the true.

Supposition or **Supposal**, is supposing, a thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation.

Suppositious, put in the room of another thing, that is real or proper; false, forged, counterfeit.

Suppository, a piece of a sort of Paste of about a Finger's length, which in some Cases is put up the Fundament, to loosen the Belly: It is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt and other Ingredients.

To **Suppress**, to smother or stop a Writing, or Book; to take away, or put down an Office; to conceal, or pass over in Silence.

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Suppreſſion, the Act of Suppreſſing, Smothering, *&c. Suppreſſion of the Courſes*, is when they are ſtopt, and have not a free Paſſage; and *Suppreſſion of Urine*, is a Difficulty in making Water.

Suppreſſionis Ignis, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Chymiſts for a Fire made above the Sand.

To **Suppurate**, to run with, or void Matter; as a Sore does.

Suppuration, gathering or reſolving to Matter, coming to a Head; mattering, or running with Matter.

Suppurative, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

Suppurgation, is when purging Medicines are too often us'd, which by too much opening the Veins, cauſes the Bloody Flux, drains the ſtock of Blood, and expoſes Nature's ſtrength to apparent Danger.

Supputation, a counting, reckoning, or caſting up.

Supraſcapularis Inferior, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Muſcle of the Arm. See *Infraſpinatus*.

Supraſpinatus, or **Supraſcapularis Superior**, a Muſcle, ſo call'd from its being plac'd above the Spine of the Shoulder-blade: It ariſes from the ſaid Spine, as alſo from the *Coſta Superior* of the Shoulder-blade, and joyning its Tendons with the *Infraſpinatus*, is inſerted to the Head of the Shoulder-bone. The proper uſe of this Muſcle, is to lift the Arm upwards, towards the hinder part of the Head

Supremacy, Soveraignty, the moſt tranſendent height in Power and Authority; more-eſpecially the Supreme or Chief Power of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Supreme, higheſt, chiefeſt, or moſt eminent of all; advanced to the higheſt Degree of Dignity and Authority.

Sura, (*Lat.*) the Calf of the Leg: Alſo the leſſer Bone of it, otherwiſe call'd *Fibula* and *Focile minus*.

Sural Vein, a Vein which runs down on the Calf of the Leg.

Suralis, a branch of the *Crural Vein*, which ſpreads it ſelf into two Branches, one Outward and the other Inward, and each of thoſe are divided into more; ſo that in their Courſe, with the Branches of the *Poplitæa*, they make all that Net-work of Veins which appears on the upper Part of the Foot.

Surantler, the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

Surbate or **Surbating**, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Bruiſe under a Horſe's Foot, often occaſioned by travelling too long unſhod.

To **Surceaſe**, to give over.

Surcharge, a (Term in *Traffick*) Charge upon Charge, or the Charge in any thing which is over and above that which is juſt.

Surcharge of the Foreſt, (Law-Term) is when a Commoner puts more Beaſts into a Foreſt than he has Right to.

To **Surcharge**, to overload; a Word chiefly apply'd to the Stomach.

Surcingle, a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of *England* uſually tie their Caſſocks: Alſo a kind of upper Girth, or Harneſs for Horſes. See *Surſengle*.

Surcoat, a Coat of Arms to be worn over Armour; alſo a ſort of upper Garment.

Sur cui in Vita, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Heir of that Woman, whoſe Husband has alienated her Land in Fee, and ſhe does not bring the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the recovery of her own Land: In which Caſe, her Heir may have this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe.

Surculus, a Shoot, Set, or Slip, a Cion, or Graff; a young Twigg, or branch of a Tree.

Surd, (*i. e.* Deaf, void of Senſe or Reaſon) a Term in *Mathematicks*, as *A Surd or Irrational Root*, *i. e.* that Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a Rational Number, and is uſually expreſs'd by ſome Character, call'd, the *Radical Sign*: Thus $\sqrt{5}$, or $\sqrt{(2)}5$ ſignifies the ſquare Root of 5; $\sqrt{(3)}16$ the Cubit Root of 16, *&c.*

In *Geometry*, Figures incommenſurable to the Rational Square are call'd **Surds** are alſo Lines that have not any common Meaſure, with the given Rational Line.

Commenſurable Surds. See *Commenſurable*.

† **Surdity**, Deafneſs, Dulneſs.

Surety, Security or Bail; as *To become Surety*, *i. e.* to be bound for another.

Surety of the Peace, is the acknowledging a Bond to the King, before a Competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace: It is call'd *Securitas Pacis* in *Latin*, and differs from *Securitas de bono geſtu*, or *Surety of the Good Abearing*, in this reſpect, That whereas the Peace is not broken without at Affray or Aſſault, the good abearing may be violated, by the number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons, and Harneſs.

Surface, (*Fr.*) the bare out-ſide of a Body, which conſider'd by it ſelf is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickneſs; and is the ſame with *Superficies*: Theſe in *Geometry*, are either Plane, or Curved.

A **Plain Surface** or **Superficies**, is made by the motion of a Right-Line always keeping in the ſame Plane; whether it be a Square or a Circle.

A **Curved** or **crooked Surface**, is Convex above or without, and Concave below or within; ſo that it may be conceiv'd like the Tilt of a Boat or Waggon: And ſuch a Surface may be produc'd, either by the motion of a Right-Line, on a Curve or crooked Line; or of a Curved Line, on a Right one.

Surfeit, an Indiſpoſition caus'd by exceſs in eating and drinking, or overcharging the Stomach.

Surge, a Billow, or Wave of the Sea; eſpecially ſuch as beat upon the Shore.

To **Surge**, to riſe up in Surges, or Waves: On board a Ship, when Men heave at the Capſtan, and the Cable happens to ſlip back a little, they ſay, *The Cable Surges*.

Surgeon or **Chirurgeon**, (*Gr.*) one that is ſkilled in, or profeſſes Surgery.

Surgery or **Chirurgery**, the Art of performing Cures on the Outward diſeaſed Parts of a Humane Body, by means of the Hands and proper Inſtruments: It is derived from the *Greek* Words *Cheir*, a Hand, and *Ergon* a Work. *Surgery* is alſo the Place, particular Room or Apartment, where Surgeons uſually perform their Operations. The ſeveral Parts of Surgery are *Anaplerosis*, *Diæreſis*, *Diorthoſis*, *Exæreſis* and *Syntheſis*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Surkney, a kind of White Garment like a Rochet.

Surmicha, (in old *Latin* Records) a Loaf of courſer White-Bread, ſuch as in *Kent* is call'd *Ravel-bread*.

To **Surmiſe**, to imagine, ſuppoſe, or think, to have a Suſpicion of.

To **Surmount**, to overcome, or get the better of; to excell, ſurpaſs, or out-do.

Surmounted, overcome, out done, *&c.* Alſo a Term in Heraldry, for the bearing of one Ordinary upon another; as *A Pile Surmounted of a Chevron*.

To **Surpaſs**, to go beyond, to exceed or excell.

Surplice, a White Linnen Garment, worn by Miniſters in the Church, while they read the Publick Service.

Surpliſage,

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Surplusage, (*Fr.*) in Common Law, a Superfluity or Addition of more than needs, which sometimes is the Cause that a Writ abates: It is also sometimes apply'd to Matter of Account, and signifies a greater Disbursement, than the Charge of the Accountant amounts to.

Surprisal or Surprise, a coming upon unawares, a sudden Assault, Amazement, or Astonishment.

To Surprise or Surprize, to take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily, to astonish or amaze.

Surprizing, that surprizes or causes Surprize; wonderful, strange.

Surquedry, (old Word) Pride, Presumption.

Surrebutter, (Law-Term) a Second Rebutter, a rebutting more than once. See *Rebutter*.

Surrejoynder, a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, opposed to the Defendant's Rejoynder; which is call'd *Triplicatio* among the Civilians.

Surrender, a religning, or giving up: In Common Law, an Instrument, Deed or Writing, which testifies a Tenant's Consent or Agreement, to yield and give up Lands or Tenements to the possession of him that has the next immediate Remainder or Reversion. There is also a customary Surrender of Copy-hold Land to the Lord of the Mannour, *&c.*

To Surrender, to yield or deliver one's self up; to yield up, or give up a thing; to lay down one's Office, or Place.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) done, or got by Stealth or Surprize.

Surrogate, one that is appointed to supply the Place of another; most commonly of a Bishop, or of a Bishop's Chancellour.

To Surrogate, to depute, or appoint in the room of another.

Surrogation, the Act of surrogating, or appointing a Deputy.

To Surround, to go round, or encompass.

Sursingle, a long upper Girth, to come over a Pad or Saddle, especially such as are us'd by Carriers, to fasten their Packs.

Sursile, a Word us'd in the Castle of *Dover*, for such Penalties and Forfeitures, as are laid upon those that do not pay their Duties, or Rent for Castleward.

Sursolid, (in *Mathem.*) the Fifth Power from any given Root or Side, either in Species or Numbers: So 32 is the fifth Power of the Root 2; for the Number 2 being set down five times and multiplied continually, produces 32.

Sursolid Place. See *Place Solid*.

Sursolid Problem, is that which cannot be resolved, but by Curves of a higher Nature than Conick Sections.

Surtoot or Surtout, (*Fr.*) a great upper Coat.

Surtout, a Term in the Confectioner's Art; as *Pistachoes in Surtout*, i. e. the Kernels of Pistachoe-Nuts cover'd with Sugar, and order'd after the same manner as Amond Sugar-Plums. Also a Term in Cookery, as *Pigeons dress'd in Surtout*, i. e. Pigeons farced or stuffed, tied up, and every one cover'd on the Breast with a larded Veal Collop, in order to be roasted, wrapt up in Paper, and afterwards serv'd up in a Ragoo or Cullis.

Survey, a general View, a Draught of one's Lands, a Description of a Country.

To Survey, to view or look about on all Sides, to oversee, to measure Land.

Surveying of Land, the Art of measuring the *Areas* or superficial Contents of Lands, Fields, Grounds, *&c.* by the help of proper Instruments; being the Science of *Planimetry* reduced to Practice.

Surveying-Scale, is the same as *Reducing Scale*; which See.

Surveyor, a Measurer of Land, an Overseer: especially one that has the Oversight or Care of some great Person's Lands or Works; as *The Surveyor General of the King's Mannours*.

Surveyor of the Melting, an Officer in the Mint, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not alter'd after the delivery of it to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master has made Tryal of it: His Salary or Fee is 100 Pounds *per Annum*.

Surveyor of the Navy. See *Navy*.

Surveyor of the Ordinance. See *Ordinance*.

Survivance or Survivorship, an outliving of one.

To Survive, to outlive.

Survivor, one that outlives another: In a Law-Sense, the longer Liver of two joint Tenants, or of any two Persons joined in the Right of any thing.

Sus, (*Lat.*) a Swine, a Hog or Sow.

Susanna, (*Heb.* Lily) a Christian Name of Women.

Susceptible, (*Lat.*) capable, or apt to receive an Impression, or Form.

† Suscitation, a raising, quickening, or stirring up.

Suskin, a kind of old Coin forbidden by Stat. 3. *H.* 5.

To Suspect, (*Lat.*) to fear, or mistrust; to surmise, or think.

Suspectful, apt to suspect, or mistrust.

Suspence, doubt, uncertainty of Mind.

To Suspend, to defer, delay, put off, or stop; to wave, or avoid giving one's Judgment; to deprive one of an Office, or to forbid him the Exercise of it.

Suspended, a Philosophical Word for hanged up.

Suspension, suspending, cessation, or ceasing for a while; as *A Suspension of Arms*; also the being suspended from one's Office.

Suspension or Suspense (in Common Law) is a temporal Stop of a Man's Right; as when a Seigniory or Rent, *&c.* by reason of the unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some time, but may be revived; and in that respect it differs from *Extinguishment*, which is when 'tis quite taken away or lost for ever. *Suspension* is also sometimes taken, as in the Canon-Law, for the lesser Excommunication.

Suspensor Testiculi, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muscle otherwise call'd *Cremaster*; which See.

Suspensorium, a Ligament of the *Penis* or Yard, which arises from the fore-part of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and is fixt to the upper part of the *Dorsum Penis*, on each side its great Vein.

Suspensory, a sort of Truss, or Bandage.

† Suspicable, liable to Suspicion.

Suspicion, Jealousy, Distrust, Fear, Conjecture, Surmise.

Suspicious, full of Suspicions, Jealousies, or Fears; Jealous, Distrustful; also that may be Suspected, or Feared.

Suspiral, a Spring of Water, passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-hole, a Vent, or Air-hole.

Suspirium, (*Lat.*) a Sigh, a Short-breathing; the Phthisick.

To Sustain, to support or uphold, to bear, hold, or keep up; to give Strength, to strengthen or nourish; also to bear or endure.

Sustenance, Nourishment, Food.

Sute-Silver. See *Suit-Silver*.

Sutler, one that sells Victuals to Soldiers, in a Camp or Garrison.

Suttle-Weight, (among *Merchants*) the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Allowance for Tare is deducted.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a Seam or Stitch: In *Surgery*, a sowing together of the sides or Lips of a Wound

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Also the joyning or closing of the Scull-bones like the Teeth of Saws, let one into another: Those that joyn the Parts of the Scull to the Bones of the upper Jaw, are of three sorts, *viz.* the *Transversalis*, the *Etmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*; which See under those Words. The Sutures joyning the Parts of the Scull, are four in number, *viz.* the *Coronalis*, *Lambdoidalis*, *Sagittalis* and *Squamosa*; which See.

Among *Naturalists*, the Closures with which the Shells of Fishes are joyn'd one to another, are also call'd *Sutures*.

False or **Bastard Sutures**, (in *Anat.*) are those Seams of the Scull, whose Figure resembles the Scales of Fishes, and are joyn'd together, by passing one over the other.

Swab, a Cod of Beans.

Swabber, an Inferiour Officer a-board a Man of War, whose Business is to see, that the Ship be kept neat and clean; causing her to be washed well once or twice a Week, especially about the Gun wails and Chains.

Swad, a Peascod-shell; also a gross fat Woman.

To **Swaddle**, to Swathe, or wrap up with Swathings-bands; also to cudgel, bang, or drub.

To **Swag**, to force, or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

To **Swagger**, to play the Hector, to boast, vaunt, to huff.

Swain, a Country-man, a Clown.

Swain-mote or **Swanimote**, a Court touching Matters of the Forest, held thrice a Year, before the Verderours, as Judges; and it is as requisite in a Forest, as a Court of *Pie-powder* in a Fair.

Swallow, a sort of Bird; also a Flying Sea-Fish; also a Gulph, or Whirl-Pool.

Swallow-Tail, (among *Carpenters* and *Joyners*) a particular way of fastening together two pieces of Timber, so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder: In *Fortification*, a Single *Tenaille*, that is narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde*.

Swallow-Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. See *Celandine*.

Swamp or **Swomp**, a Bog or Marshy Place, in *Virginia* and New *England*.

Swan, a known Royal Fowl, concerning which there is a Law, That whoever steals their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprison'd for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the King's Pleasure: Also the Name of a Constellation made up of Twelve Stars.

Swans-skin, a sort of fine Flannel, so call'd, upon account of its extraordinary Whiteness.

Swang, a North-Country Word for a green Swarth or Furrow, amidst Plough'd Land.

To **Swap** or **Swop**, to Exchange one thing for another to Barter, or Truck.

Sward, the Rind of Bacon.

Sward, or **Green Sward**, Among Husbandmen, Ground is said *To have a Sward*, or *To be Swarded*, when it is well grown, or Coated over with Grass and other Herbs.

Swart-Reyter, (*Dutch*) a Horseman with black Armour.

Swarthy, Sun-burnt, Tawny, Blackish.

Swash, a Stream, or Puddle of Water.

To **Swash**, to make fly about; to clash, or make a Noise with Swords.

Swash-Buckler, a vain-glorious Sword player, or Fencer; a meer Braggadochee, a vapouring Fellow.

Swath or **Swarth**, Grass or Corn, as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Sithe: In *Kent*, 'tis call'd *Smeith*.

Swathe, or **Swathing-Band**, a Band to Swathe, or wrap up a young Child; also a long and broad Band, that serves to bind up or contain any diseased Part with the Surgeon's Dressings. Also a Term in *Architecture*. See *Epithyllium*.

Sway, Power, Rule, Command.

To **Sweal**, to melt away wastefully, as bad Candles do; also a Country-Word for to singe a Hog.

Sweating-Sickness, a Distemper, which in the Year 1551, over-ran the whole Kingdom, and was observ'd to begin in *Shrewsbury*.

Sweep, (among Sea-men) the Mould of a Ship, where the begins to compass in at the Rung heads, is call'd *The Sweep of her*, or *The Sweep of the Futticks:* Also a kind of Refining Furnace. See *Salmond Furnace*.

To **Sweep**, to cleanse with a Broom: In *Falconry*, a Hawk, after she has fed, is said *To Sweep*, *i. e.* to wipe her Beak.

Sweep-Net, or **Drag**, a sort of Fishing-Net.

Sweepage, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

Sweeping, (among Mariners) is taken for dragging along the Ground, at the bottom of the Sea, or Channel, with a three-flooked Grapnel, to find some Cable or Hawser, that is slipped from an Anchor.

Sweet-bread. See *Pancreas*.

Sweet Cistus, a kind of Herb.

Sweeting, a sort of sweet Apple.

To **Sweiter**, to broil with excessive Heat.

Swepe or **Swipe**, an Engine, having Cross Beams, to draw Water with.

Swerdes-delf. See *Cnouts-delf*.

To **Swerve**, to depart, or go from; as, *To Swerve from the Truth*.

Swift, quick, nimble, fleet: In *Astronomy* and *Astrology*, a Planet is said *To be Swift in Motion*, when by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, it exceeds or moves farther than its Mean Diurnal Motion: And *Slow in Motion*, is when its Motion happens to be less than its Mean Motion.

Swifters, (in a Ship) are certain Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore-Masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrowds, and to keep the Masts stiff.

Swifting a Boat, (in Sea-Language) is when the Gun-wale is encompass'd with a good Rope, and the Chest-Rope made fast thereto, in order to keep the Boat from Swinging to and again in a stiff Gale.

Swifting the Capstan-bars, is straining a Rope round the outer ends of those Bars, to strengthen them, and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work there.

Swifting the Masts, a particular manner of casing and strengthening them, when a Ship is either brought a ground or on a Careen; which is done by laying fast all the Pendants of the Swifters and Tackles, with a Rope close to the Masts, and then carrying forward the Tackles, to hale them down as hard and tight as is possible.

Swill, Hog-wash: In the Northern Parts, it is taken for a Shade or Shadow; and sometimes for a Keeler, or Washing-Tub with three Feet.

To **Swill**, to gulp or swallow down greedily, to carouse, or drink hard.

Swil-bowl, a lusty Toper, a Drunkard.

Swillpough, (old Word) a Dilling, or Child Born when the Parents are old.

The **Swim**, a Channel so call'd that leads from the Buoy of the middle Ground up to the Buoy of the *Nower*, and has for the most part nine or ten Fathom Water in the midst of it.

Swine-bread, **Swine-cresses** and **Swine-grass**, several sorts of Herbs.

Swine-Hull or **Swine-Crue**, (Country Word) a Swine-Sty, or Hog-sty.

Swine-Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush kind.

Swing-wheel. See *Crown-wheel*.

To **Swinge** or **Swinge off**, to whip or bang soundly, to mawl, to chastise severely either with Words, or Blows.

Swingeing

Swingeing, huge, exceeding great; as *A Swingeing Stomach.*

To Swingle, to beat; a Term among Flax-dreſſers.

Swingle-Staff, a Stick to beat Flax with.

Swink, (old Word) Labour.

Swipe, an Engine to draw up Water; alſo another ſort to throw Granadoes.

Swithin, (*Sax.*) very high, a proper Name, particularly of a Biſhop of *Wincheſter* famous for his Holineſs, and upon that account Canonized for a Saint.

Swivle, a kind of Iron-ring that turns round about.

Swoling or Sulbing of Land, as much as one Plough can Till in a Year, a Hide of Land; tho' ſome ſay it is an uncertain Quantity.

To Swoop, to fly down haſtily and catch up with the Talons or Claws, as a Bird of Prey does.

To Swop See To *Swap.*

Sword, a well known Weapon.

Sword-bearer, an Officer that carries the Sword of State before a Prince, or Magiſtrate; particularly before the Lord Mayor of the City of *London.*

Sword-Fiſh, a Sea-fiſh which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sword, with Teeth on each Side, five Foot long and ſix Inches broad near the Jaw: It alſo has Vents near the Eyes, to ſpout forth Water, with ſeven Fins; and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

Sword-Grass, a kind of Sedge.

Sword-ſleiper, a North Country Word for a Sword-cutler.

Sworn Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune, who in any notable Expedition, us'd to engage themſelves by mutual Oaths to ſhare the Rewards of their Service: This Practice no doubt gave Occaſion to our Proverb of *Sworn Brothers*, or *Brethren in Iniquity*, by reaſon of their dividing Plunder and Spoil.

Sygros, (*Gr.*) a wild Sow; alſo a kind of Date tree.

Syh and Som, an old *Saxon* Expreſſion, ſignifying Peace and Security.

Sybaritical, belonging to to the *Sybaritæ*, effeminate, delicate, wanton, nice; from the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People advanc'd to that height of Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their Horſes to dance to the ſound of the Flute: Inſomuch, that the *Crotoniatæ*, who wag'd War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battel, made their Horſes fall a dancing; whereupon they broke their Ranks, utterly overthrew them, and deſtroy'd their City.

Sycominus, (*Gr.*) the Mulberry Fig-tree.

Syce, the Fig-tree.

Sycites, a precious Stone in Colour like a Fig.

Sycoma or Sycoſis, a fleſhy Subſtance, Wart, or Ulcer that grows about the Fundament, and is ſo call'd from its reſembling the ſhape of a Fig.

Sycomore, a fair Tree abounding in many Parts of *Egypt* and *Judæa*, that bears Leaves like thoſe of the Mulberry-tree, and a ſort of Fruit like Figs, very wholeſome and pleaſant to the Taſte: So that thoſe Trees which go by the Name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly ſo call'd, as being rather a ſort of Maple with Leaves like thoſe of the Fig-tree.

Sycophant, (from *Sycon* a Fig, and *Phainein* to diſcover) properly ſignifies one that to get a Reward of the Magiſtrate us'd to betray thoſe Fig-Merchants, who made any Exportations, without paying the Cuſtoms enjoyned by Law among the antient *Athenians:* Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any one that curries Favour with another for Gain; an Informer, Tale-bearer, Pick-thank, or Flatterer.

Syderatio. See *Sideratio.*

Syllabical, belonging to Syllables.

Syllabicum Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an Augmentation or Encreaſe made in *Greek* Verbs, by adding one Syllable at the beginning of ſome Tenſes: Thus, from the Preſent Tenſe τύπτω is formed the Preterimperfect Tenſe, ἔτυπτον, the *Futurum Secundum* ἔτυπον, the *Aoriſtus Primus*, ἔτυψα, &c.

Syllable, is an articulate, or compleat Sound, made of one or ſeveral Letters.

Syllepſis, (*Gr.*) *i. e.* Conception or Comprehenſion a Grammatical Figure, when two Nominative Caſes Singular of different Perſons are joyn'd to a Verb Plural: as *Ego & tu ſumus in tuto:* Alſo the Agreement of an Adjective, not with that Subſtantive which is neareſt, but with that which is moſt worthy or honourable, in any Sentence; as *Rex & Regina beati.*

Syllogiſm, (in *Logick*) a kind of Argument conſiſting of three Members, or Propoſitions; ſo that if the firſt and ſecond be granted, the third call'd the *Concluſion* muſt of neceſſity be admitted or allowed, as

Every Vice is odious,
Drunkenneſs is a Vice;
Therefore Drunkenneſs is odious.

Syllogiſms are of two ſorts, *viz.* either Categorical, or Hypothetical.

Categorical Syllogiſm, is that wherein both Propoſitions are Categorical, or Poſitive, as in the Example but now produced; or thus, *Every Man is a Living Creature*, &c.

Horned Syllogiſm. See *Dilemna.*

Hypothetical Syllogiſm, is when one or both Propoſitions are Hypothetical, or upon Suppoſition; as, *If he be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

Syllogiſtical, belonging to Syllogiſm or Logical Diſputations.

Sylva, (*Lat.*) a Wood, or Foreſt.

Sylva cædua, in our Statute-Law, a Wood under twenty Years growth, Under-wood; in Law-*French* it is call'd *Sub-bois.*

† Sylvatick, belonging to Woods, or Foreſts.

† Symbol, (*Gr.*) a Badge, Sign, or Token, a Motto, or Device; an Emblem, or Repreſentation of ſomething; as *Two Hands joyned or claſped together are a Symbol of Fidelity.* In Divinity, *Symbol* is taken for the Apoſtles Creed or Summ of Chriſtian Belief: The Elements of Bread and Wine in the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are alſo call'd *Symbols.*

In *Algebra*, Symbols are certain Characters, Signs, or Marks, which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c. See *Characters* and *Signs.*

Symbolical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of a Symbol; Myſtical.

To Symbolize, to ſignify ſome hidden thing, by certain outward Signs; as *An Eye ſymbolizes Watchfulneſs.* To *Symbolize*, or *Symbolize with*, is to concur, or agree in any thing with; to partake of each others Qualities; as *Fire and Air are ſymbolizing Elements*

Symmetral, the ſame as Commenſurable.

Symmetry, (in *Architecture*, Painting, &c.) Uniformity, a due Proportion requiſite according to the reſpective Rules of thoſe Arts, to make all the Parts of the Work to agree to and with the Whole: Among Phyſicians, it is ſometimes taken for a good Temper of Body.

Symmyſta, a Secretary, or Member of the Privy-Council, a Fellow-Prieſt.

Sympathetical or Sympathetick, partaking of, belonging to Sympathy.

Sympa-

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Sympathetical Inks, are such as can be made to appear or disappear very suddenly by the application of something that seems to work by Sympathy. There are some ways of preparing Inks of this kind, which are very wonderful and surprizing, as well as curious and diverting.

Sympathetick Powder, a Powder made of green or *Roman* Vitriol, Chymically prepar'd, or else only open'd by the Sun-beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it: 'Tis cry'd up to be of great Virtue for the curing of Wounds when some of it is spread on a Linnen cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound; so that if the Cloth be many Miles off the Wounded Person, yet he shall be healed: However, he that depends only on this Remedy is in danger of paying dear for his Credulity.

To Sympathize, to agree, or be affected with; to have a mutual Affection or Fellow feeling.

Sympathy, an agreeableness of natural Qualities, Humours, Temperature, *&c.* Fellow-feeling, Compassion. In a Medicinal Sense, an indisposition of one part of the Body caus'd by the Disease of the other.

Sympepsis, (in *Surgery*) a concocting or ripening of Humours, that are growing to an Impostume.

Symphonesis. See *Synecphonesis.*

Symphoniaca, an Herb call'd Hen bane.

Symphony, Musical Sounds and Concords pleasing to the Ear, either Vocal or Instrumental; also a Consort of Instrumental Musick.

Symphysis, (in *Surgery*) the joyning of two Bones, when neither has a proper, distinct Motion: And it is either without any *Medium*, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Grissle, a Ligament, or Flesh, *&c.*

Symphyton, the Herb great Comfrey, or Wallwort; Buggle.

Symploce, (*i. e.* folding or joyning together) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences, or Clauses, have the same Beginning and the same Ending as,

Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram uxuri esse parenti.

Quam bene, Caune, meo poturas gener esse parenti.

This Figure in *Latin*, is call'd *Complexatio* or *Complexio.*

Symptom, an Accident or Effect accompanying a Disease, as the Head-ach comes with an Ague, a pricking in the Side with a Pleurisy: Also a Sign or Token of any Thing.

Symptomatical or Symptomatick, belonging to, attended with, or caused by some Symptom.

Synactica, Medicines that contract, draw together, or straiten any Part.

Synæresis, (*i. e.* Contraction) a Figure of *Prosodia*, a contracting or clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one; as *Alvaria* for *Alvearia.*

Synagogue, a Congregation or Assembly; properly an Assembly of *Jews*, for the performing of Divine Service, in which it was anciently lawful to Pray, Expound the Scriptures, and Dispute, but not to offer Sacrifice: The Word is still us'd for a *Jewish* Church, or Place of Religious Worship.

Synalœpha, properly a gluing or mingling together. In *Grammar*, the joyning together of two Vowels or Dipthongs in the scanning of Verses: Or a cutting off the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as *Vit' est*, for *Vita est.*

Synanche, a Quinsey that quite stops the Breath, being a preternatural Inflammation of the Muscles of the Jaws.

Synarthrosis, (in *Surgery*) a compact or close joyning of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion; as in the Scull, Teeth, *&c.*

Synathroesmus, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Matters of different Nature are heap'd up together.

Syntaxis, a gathering together, a Congregation, an Assembly; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion.

Syncampe, a bending or bowing: In *Anatomy*, the flexure or bent of the Arm, where the lower part of it is joyn'd to the upper.

Syncategorema, (in *Logick*) a Word that imparts somewhat with another; such are the Universal and Particular Terms, as *all, none, certain, &c.* which signify little of themselves, but add to the force of other Words.

Syncategorematical, belonging to such a Term; that has no Predicamental, or Self-signification.

Syncellus, a dignify'd Clergy-man in the *Greek* Church, who was next to the Patriarch; a Bishop's Suffragan.

Synchondrosis, (in *Surgery*) a joyning together of Bones by a Cartilage or Grissle, as that of the Nose, Groin, the Share bone, *&c.*

† Synchronical, being or done together at the same time, that is of one time or standing; Contemporary.

Synchysis, a happening of several remarkable Accidents, Transactions, or Passages, at one and the same time.

Synchoresis, (*i. e.* a granting or allowing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded to, and then marred with a Retort upon the Objector; as, *I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends; yet he is Vertuous.* This Figure is call'd *Concessio* in *Latin.*

Synchysm, kind of liquid, or spreading Ointment.

Synchysis, Confusion, confused mingling together, Disorder: In *Grammar*, it is a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence: Among Rhetoricians, a Figure or Fault in a Speech, when the Order of Things is disturb'd: In *Surgery*, a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours of the Eyes.

Syncopation, a Term in *Musick*, which is us'd when a Note of one Part ends and breaks off upon the middle of a Note of another Part.

Syncope, (*i. e.* cutting off) a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Letter or Syllable is taken away out of the middle of a Word; as *Repostum* for *Repositum*, *Amarunt* for *Amaverunt.* In the Art of *Physick*, it is a hasty decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength; sudden Fainting or Swooning away, with a very weak, or no Pulse, and a loss of Sense and Motion.

In *Musick*, Syncope, is the driving of a Note, when some shorter Note, set at the beginning of the Measure, or Half-Measure, is immediately follow'd by two, three, or more Notes of a greater Quanty, before you meet with another short Note, equivalent to that which began the Driving; so as to make the Number or Time fall even again: As when an odd *Crotchet* comes before two, three, or more *Minims*; or an odd Quaver before two, three, or more Crotchets.

Syncrisis, (*i. e.* Comparison) a Rhetorical Figure, in which contrary Things, and different Persons are compared in one Sentence; as *The Subtle commit the Fault, and the Simple bear the Blame.*

Syncritica, relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines.

Syndesmus, a joyning together, a Band or Tie: In *Grammar*, a part of Speech call'd a Conjunction:

In

In *Anatomy*, a Ligament for the cloſing together of Bones and other Parts.

Syndic or **Syndick**, an Advocate or Attorney for the Commonalty of a City, the Recorder of a Town. In *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and other Parts, a certain Magiſtrate that has much the ſame Power as an Alderman amongſt us: The four Chief Magiſtrates of *Geneva* are alſo call'd *Syndicks*.

Syndicate or **Syndickſhip**, the Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the time of one's being in that Office.

Syndrome, a Concourſe, a running or meeting together of many in the ſame Place. In the Art of *Phyſick*, Concurrence, or appearing together of ſeveral Symptoms in the ſame Diſeaſe.

Synecdoche, (*i. e.* a receiving together) a Grammatical Figure, when the Ablative Caſe of the Part or the Adjunct is changed into the Accuſative; as,

Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora. Virg.

In *Rhetorick*, Synecdoche is a Figure wherein the Name of a Part is put for the Whole, or the Name of the Whole for a Part, as if one ſhould ſay, *England* for *Europe*, or *Europe* for *England*: Alſo when the *Genus* is put for the *Species*, *i. e.* the Matter of which a thing is compounded for the thing it ſelf, and on the contrary, as if it were ſaid, *Iron* for a *Sword*, or a *Sword* for *Iron*.

Synecphoneſis or **Symphoneſis**, (in *Grammar*) a Colliſion, or clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one; as in this Verſe of *Virgil*.

Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimina textâ.

Where the *e a* in *Alvearia* are contracted into one Vowel or Syllable. This Figure is alſo call'd *Syniz eſis*.

Synedzenonta, (in *Phyſick*) common Symptoms in a Diſeaſe, which neither take riſe from the Nature of it, nor of neceſſity accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuation, *&c.* of the Diſeaſe.

Syngrapha, a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties; an Obligation, Bill, or Bond between two or more.

Syniz eſis. See *Synecphoneſis*.

Synneurоſis, (in *Anat.*) an Articulation of Joynting of the Bones with Nerves or Ligaments; as the end of the Arm-bone call'd *Ulna* is joyn'd to the Bones of the Wriſt.

Synocha, a continued intermitting Fever, that laſts many Days, with great Heat, and ſometimes Putrefaction of the Blood.

Synochus, a continued Fever for many Days, without any intermiſſion, or abatement of the Heat; which is either ſimple, or accompany'd with Putrefaction.

Synod, an Aſſembly, or meeting together of Clergy-men, to conſult about Church-Affairs, or Points of Religion; of which there are four kinds, *viz.* 1. *General*, where Biſhops, Prieſts, *&c.* of all Nations are aſſembled. 2. *National*, where thoſe of one Nation only come together. 3. *Provincial*, where they of one only Province meet. 4 *Dioceſan*, where thoſe of but one Dioceſs have a Meeting. See *Convocation*.

Synodal or **Synodical**, belonging to, or done in a Synod.

A **Synodal**, a Tribute, or Duty in Money paid to the Biſhop, or Arch-Deacon by the inferiour Clergy at *Eaſter* Viſitation, and ſo call'd, becauſe it was frequently given in a Synod.

Synodals Provincial, the Canons, or Conſtitutions of a Provincial Synod.

Synodals Teſtes, Synodical Witneſſes: The Urban and Rural Deans were at firſt ſo call'd from their giving Information of, and atteſting the Diſorders of Clergy and People in the Biſhop's Synod; whoſe Authority in proceſs of Time came to be devolved upon the Church-Wardens.

Synodale Juramentum, was the ſolemn Oath taken by thoſe *Teſtes*, or Witneſſes, and is now by Church-Wardens to make their Preſentment.

Synodical, belonging to a Synod: In an Aſtronomical Senſe, belonging to the Courſe of the Moon.

Synodical or **Synodick Month**, the ſpace of Time taken up between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; which is 29 Days, 12 Hours and 45 Minutes.

Synodical Revolution, is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Syſtem or Body is carry'd along with the Earth, round the Sun.

Synodon or **Synodontes**, the Sea-rough with Dog's Teeth; a ſort of Fiſh.

Synodus, an Aſſembly, eſpecially of Clergy-men, a Synod or Council. Among *Aſtrologers*, it is taken for a Conjunction of two or more Planets, and ſometimes for their meeting by Beams in other Aſpects.

Synœceoſis, a reconciling or joyning together of things that differ: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the ſame Perſon or thing; as *The Covetous Man wants as well what he has, as what he has not*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Conciliatio*.

Synonymas, Words of one and the ſame Signification; as *Valiant*, *Stout*, *Couragious*.

Synonymia, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the ſame Signification are made uſe of to amplify a Matter; as *proſtravit*, *perculit*, *afflixit*, *i. e.* he overthrew, he beat down, he quaſh'd.

Synonymous, that is of the ſame Name, or ſignification.

Synopſis, a Summary of things diſpoſed ſo as to be ſeen at one view; an Abſtract, or Abridgment; an Inventory, a Brief.

Synovia, (in *Anat.*) the glewy Matter between the Joynts.

Syntagma, a diſpoſing or placing of things in an orderly manner; a Treatiſe, or large Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

Syntaſis, a preternatural Diſtention, or ſtretching out of the Parts.

Syntax, (in *Grammar*) that Part which teaches how to make a regular Conſtruction, or joyning together of Words and of Parts Speech in Sentences, *&c.*

Syntectoe, a kind of Looſeneſs, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixt with Oil or Greaſe is voided by Stool. It proceeds from the melting away the Subſtance of the Body by a violent hot Diſtemper of the ſolid Parts; ſuch as ſometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels, or in a vehement Burning, or Peſtilential Fever.

Syntenoſis, (in *Surgery*) the joyning of one Bone to another, by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh bone and *Tibia*.

Syntereſy, Remorſe, Prick or Sting of Conſcience.

Syntereticа or **Syntereticks**, that part of Phyſick, which gives Rules for the Preſervation of Health.

Syntexis, a lingering Sickneſs, a deep Conſumption and Diſſolution of the Body in which firſt the Fleſh is waſted, and afterwards the Subſtance of the more ſolid Parts.

Syntheſis, a compounding or joyning together: In *Grammar*, a Figure, in which a Noun Collective Singular is joyn'd to a Verb Plural, or to a Participle Plural, and of a different Gender; as *Pars merſi tenuere ratem*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Compoſitio*.

In *Surgery*, Syntheſis is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united, as in Wounds:

Alſo

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Alſo the Structure or Frame of the whole Body, or more ſtrictly that of the Bones.

Among *Mathematicians*, **Synthetis** is taken for Compoſition, or a particular way of demonſtrating Propoſitions from their firſt Principles; and it is oppos'd to *Analyſis*, or *Reſolution*: Thus,

The **Synthetical Method of Enquiry** or **Demonſtration**, is when the Artiſt purſues the Truth chiefly by Reaſons drawn from Principles before eſtabliſhed, and Propoſitions formerly proved; proceeding by a long regular Chain, till at laſt he comes to the Concluſion. This Method is follow'd in *Euclid*'s Elements, as alſo in almoſt all the Demonſtrations of the Ancients, and is contradiſtinguiſhed from the *Analytical*; which See.

Synuloticks, Medicines that bring Wounds, or Sores to a Scar; the ſame with *Cicatryzantia*.

Synymenſis, (in *Surgery*) the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, or Skin; as in Infants, the Bones of the *Sinciput*, or hinder part of the Head, are joyn'd to thoſe of the Forehead.

Syphon. See *Siphon*.

Syringe, a ſort of Squirt us'd by Surgeons to convey Medicinal Liquors into a Wound, or Sore; alſo into the Ears, Fundament, Womb, *&c.* alſo an Apothecary's Gliſter pipe: Alſo an Inſtrument made of Ivory, in uſe among Confectioners for the making of March-panes, *&c.*

Syringomata, Surgeons Knives to open Fiſtula's

Syringotomia, the inciſion, or cutting of a Fiſtula.

Syrinx, a Reed, a Pipe, a Flute; a Syringe, or Squirt; alſo an Ulcer call'd a *Fiſtula*.

Syrites, a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

Syrones, Wheal worms; a ſort of Worms that breed in the Skin.

Syrtes, two dangerous Gulphs in the fartheſt Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-ſands, call'd the Greater and Leſſer *Syrtis*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-ſands, or Shelves in the Water, made by the drift of Sand or Gravel.

Syrtites, a precious Stone found in the Sands of the *African* Shore; a kind of Sapphire.

Syrupus, Syrup, a Compoſition or Liquor of a ſomewhat thick Conſiſtence, made of Sugar boil'd up, with the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits.

Syſſarcoſis, (in *Surgery*) a Connexion, or joyning of Bones by the means of Fleſh.

Syſſitieteris, an Herb of good Fellowſhip, cauſing Mirth and Merriment.

Syſtem, properly ſignifies a regular orderly Collection, or Compoſition of many things together; a compleat Treatiſe, or Body of any Art or Science.

Syſtem of Philoſophy, is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them Dogmatically, or in a Scholaſtical Method; which is termed *The Syſtematical Way*, in contradiſtinction to the *Way of Eſſay*, in which the Writer delivers himſelf more looſely, freely and modeſtly.

Syſtem of the World, (among *Aſtronomers*) is taken for the general Fabrick, Conſtitution and Harmony of the Univerſe, or any orderly Repreſentation of it according to ſome noted Hypotheſis, in which the Heavenly Bodies are ſo diſpos'd among themſelves, as their Situation, Order, Motions and Properties may in ſuch an Author's Opinion beſt anſwer Appearances and Philoſophical Demonſtrations. Of theſe *Syſtems* the moſt conſiderable were advanc'd by *Ptolemy*, *Copernicus* and *Tycho Brahe*.

The **Ptolemaick Syſtem**, is that wherein the Globe of the Earth and Sea is fixed as the Center of the Univerſe, whilſt the Sun, Moon and Stars perform their Courſe round it every Day, each in their ſeveral Orbits and different Diſtances from it: So that the Moon is plac'd neareſt the Earth, next to the Moon *Mercury*, then *Venus*, the Sun, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; beyond thoſe, the Firmament or Orb of the fixed Stars, the Second Cryſtalline Heaven, the Firſt Cryſtalline; and Laſt of all that call'd *Primum Mobile*, or the Firſt Mover.

The **Copernican Syſtem**, the ſame with the moſt ancient or *Pythagorean* Syſtem, reviv'd by *Nicholas Copernicus*, is now much improv'd, and generally maintain'd by Aſtronomers. In this *Syſtem*, the Sun is ſuppoſed to be plac'd in the Center, or middle of the World; next to him, *Mercury* in about three Months Time makes his Ellipſis, or Oval Courſe; next to *Mercury*, is the Orbit of *Venus*, whoſe Period is 7½ Months: Next to *Venus*, our Earth and its Attendant the Moon perform a joynt Courſe, and meaſure out the Yearly Period: Next to the Earth, *Mars* alone, without any viſible *Satellites*, or Guard, rolls about the ſame Center in about two Years Time: Next to *Mars*, (tho' at a vaſt diſtance) *Jupiter* with his four remarkable *Satellites*, or Secondaries, takes his round in twelve Years: And laſtly, *Saturn* accompany'd with his five little Moons, is ſaid to deſcribe the moſt remote, or fartheſt Orbit in the ſpace of 30 Years.

The **Syſtem of Tycho Brahe**, was propos'd by a famous *Daniſh* Noble-man of that Name, who makes the Earth the Center of both the Luminaries, and of the Orb of fixed Stars; but the Sun the Center of the other four Planets, which he counts Eccentrick to the Earth, and conſtantly moving in the liquid *Æther*, or Sky, about the Sun, *&c.*

In *Muſick*, **Syſtem** is an extent of a certain number of *Chords*, having its Bounds toward the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progreſs made in that Science, and according to the different Diviſions of the *Monochord*.

The **Solar Syſtem**, (in the New *Aſtronomy*) is the joynt Union or orderly Diſpoſition of all the Planets that move round the Sun as their Center, in determined Orbits, and never go farther from it than their proper and uſual Bounds.

Syſtema, (*Gr.*) a Syſtem, the Body of a Science, the compaſs of a Song: In *Surgery*, it is the ſame as *Syntheſis*; which See.

Syſtematical, belonging to, or reduced to Syſtems.

Syſtematical Map. See *Syſtem of Philoſophy*.

Syſtole, a Contraction, a drawing, ſtraitning, or preſſing together: In *Grammar*, a Figure of *Proſodia*, whereby a long Syllable is made ſhort; as

——*tulerunt faſtidia Menſes*, Virg.

In *Anatomy*, **Syſtole** is the contraction or ſtraitning of the Ventricles of the Heart, by which the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery; as the Dilatation, or widening of thoſe Parts is termed *Diaſtole*; which See.

Syſtylos or **Syſtyle**, in (*Architect.*) a Building wherein the Pillars ſtand thick, the Intercolumniation, or diſtance between them being only two Diameters of the Column; but this Odrer is not altogether ſo cloſe as the *Pycnoſtyle*; which See.

Syſtemmenon. See *Twelfthende*.

Syzeugmenon, a Muſical Note call'd *B-fa-b-mi*.

Syzygia, a joining, yoking, or coupling together: Among Grammarians, the coupling or clapping of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe: In *Anatomy*, the pairs of Nerves that convey Senſe from the Brain to the reſt of the Body.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Syzygie**, is the ſame as the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars; or when they are both ſuppoſed to be in the ſame Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the ſame Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, paſſing thro'

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thro' them both. Among Aſtrologers, *Syzygie* is taken for the Intercourſe of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams, either by Bodily Conjunction, or other Aſpects.

TA

Tabacum, (*Lat.*) Tobacco, an Herb that grows in the Weſt-*Indies*, and is now ſmoaked in Pipes almoſt all the World over. See *Tobacco*.

Tabanus, the Burrel-fly, Stowt, or Breez; an Inſect.

Tabby, a ſort of waved Silk.

† **Tabefaction**, (*Lat.*) a rotting, corrupting, conſuming, or waſting away.

Tabard or **Taberd**, a ſhort Gown that reach'd no farther than the mid-Leg; alſo a kind of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat, whole before and open on both Sides, with a ſquare Colar, winged at the Shoulders. The Word is now us'd for the Coat of a Herald that is in Service.

Tabella, (*Lat.*) a little Table. See *Tablet*.

Tabellion, (in ancient Deeds) a Notary Publick, or Scrivener allow'd by Authority to engroſs and regiſter private Contracts, and Obligations.

Taberders. See *Tabiters*.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Pavilion, or Tent; eſpecially that among the ancient *Jews*, which was made to remove up and down as Occaſion requir'd, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept: Whence it is taken for a kind of Chappel made of Boards ſuch as were rais'd in the City of *London*, after the dreadful Fire, *A. D.* 1666. till the Churches could be conveniently rebuilt, and which are ſtill in uſe in ſome Places, where the Pariſh-Churches are not large enough to hold the Congregation: Among *Roman* Catholicks, *Tabernacle* is alſo a little Veſſel, in which the Popiſh Sacrament is put on the Altar.

The Feaſt of Tabernacles, a Feaſt that was kept by the *Iſraelites*, ſeven Days together, and began on the fifth Day of the ſeventh Month; during which Solemnity they continu'd abroad in Tabernacles, or Tents, in Remembrance that their Fathers liv'd ſo for a long time, after their Deliverance out of the Land of *Egypt*.

Tabernaculum, (*Lat.*) a Shed, or Booth, a little Shop made of Boards; a Tabernacle, or Tent: In our old Records, a Publick Inn, or Houſe of Entertainment.

Tabernæ Tres, the three Taverns, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua* upon the great Road call'd *Via Appia*, where Travellers uſually ſtopp'd, and which is mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, Chap. 28.

Tabes, a Conſumption, a waſting of the Body, as in a Hectick Feaver; a pining away, a Phthiſick: It is often taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, which cauſes the whole Body to decay and periſh by Degrees: Alſo a Corruption, Gore-blood, the Matter that iſſues out of a Wound.

Tabes dorſalis, a Conſumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone, which happens to thoſe that are too much given to Venery: So that the Patient is without a Feaver, and has a good Appetite, yet waſtes away, grows weak and ſhort-breathed, and at laſt dies of a Feaver, call'd *Lypyria*.

Tabid, dry, lean, or waſting away; as *To be of a tabid Conſtitution*.

Tabiters or **Tabardars**, a Name given to the Batchelor-Scholars on the Foundation of Queen's College in *Oxford*, from a kind of Gown they wore call'd a *Tabert*, *Tabarr*, or *Tabard*.

Tabitha, (*Heb*) a Roe buck, the proper Name of a Woman mentioned *Act.* 9. 36.

Tablature, a ſort of Muſick-Book, directing one that plays upon the Lute or Guitar, what ſtrings he is to ſtrike, by the Letters of the Alphabet: In *Anatomy*, it ſignifies a Diviſion or parting of the Scull-bones.

Table, a well known piece of Houſehold-ſtuff for ſeveral Uſes; as to eat, write upon, *&c.* It is alſo taken for the Courſes, or Meat ſerv'd up at Meals; as *Such a one keeps a good Table, i. e.* He lives plentifully; there is good eating and drinking at his Houſe: Alſo an Index, or Collection of the Heads of the Chapters, or principal Matters contain'd in a Book.

In *Architecture*, **Table** is a ſmooth and ſimple Member of different Figures, but moſt commonly made in form of a long Square, or of a Triangle. A *Projecturing Table*, is that which jetts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or any Part whereto it ſerves as an Ornament: And *a Raking-Table*, is that which is hallowed in the ſquare of a Pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

Tables or **a pair of Tables**, ſquare Frames of Wood that open and ſhut like a Book; being painted, or inlaid on the in-ſide, with ſix Points of different Colours, for the playing at Cheſs, and other Games with Dice.

Tables of Houſes, (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Tables ready drawn up for the Aſſiſtance of a young Practitioners in ſetting a Figure; ſo that by the help of ſuch a Table, any Perſon may ſoon learn to do it which otherwiſe would be very difficult.

Tables of Sines, Tangents and Secants, (in *Trigonom.*) are proportional Numbers caſt up, from, and depending on the given quantity of the *Radius*, or whole Sine in a Circle, from whence any other Sine, *&c.* may be found.

Aſtronomical Tables, are Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies.

Loxodromick Tables, Tables of Traverſes, which ſerve for the more eaſy and ready reſolving of Problems in Navigation. See *Loxodromical*.

To **Table**, to board, to entertain, or be entertained at one's Table.

Table-Rents, Rents paid to Biſhops, or Religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Table, or Houſe-keeping: Such Rents paid in *Specie*, or Proviſion of Meat and Drink, were ſometimes call'd *Bord land Rents*.

Tablet, a little Table: Among Apothecaries, *Tablets* are ſolid Electuaries, much the ſame as Lozenges; being uſually prepar'd with Sugar and ſome ſorts of Powder well imbodied together, and made up into little Cakes, to be given in many Diſeaſes, eſpecially thoſe of the Lungs and Breaſt.

Tabling of Fines, (Law-Phraſe) the making a Table for every County, where the King's or Queen's Writ runs, compriſing the Contents of every Fine paſſed in any one Term; as the Name of the County, Towns and Places, where the Lands or Tenements lie, the Name of the Demandant and Deforceant, with thoſe of every Mannour mentioned in the Fine, *&c.*

Tabor or **Tabret**, a kind of Drum.

Tabouret, (*Fr.*) a low ſtool, a Cricket: *The Privilege of the Tabouret*, a peculiar Privilege for ſome great Ladies in *France* to ſit in the Queen's Preſence.

Tabula, (*Lat.*) a Table, a Board or Plank: In old Records, a preſcribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches, drawn up by an Officer call'd the Hebdomadery, at the beginning of every Week, appointing the ſeveral Perſons and their Parts in the Offices of the following Week; which Perſons ſo

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nominated to their respective Duties, were call'd, *Intabulati*. See *Ebdomidarius*.

Tabum, corrupt, filthy, black Gore, foul Blood; also a thin sort of Matter that issues from an ill Ulcer.

Tacamahacca, a sweet Gum, of which Plaisters are usually made for the Tooth-ach and Head-ach.

Taces or Tasses, an Armour for the Thighs.

Tachygraphy, (*Gr.*) the Art of swift Writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) silent, said of any thing that is implied or meant, tho' not express'd.

Taciturnity, a being silent, or of few Words; a close, or reserved Humour.

Tack, a kind of little Nail with a Head. On board a Ship, Tacks are great Ropes, having a Wale-knot at one end which is fasten'd into the Clew of the Sail; so that they are first reeved or let thro' the Timber, call'd Chess-Trees, and then brought in at holes in the Ship's Sides; their use being to carry forward the Sail-Clews, and to make them stand close by a Wind.

Whence the usual Sea Phrases, *A Ship stands*, or, *Sails close upon a Tack*, i. e. close by the Wind; *Hale aboard the Tack*; that is, bring the Tack down close to the Chess-Trees; *Ease the Tack*, *i. e.* slacken it, or let it go or run out; *Let rise the Tack*, *i. e.* let it go all out.

Tack about, a Word us'd among Sailers, when a Ship's Head is to be brought about so as to lie a contrary Way.

Tackle or Tacling, the Furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for Sailing.

Tackles, are also small Ropes which run in three Parts, having either a Pendant with a Block or Pulley fasten'd to them, or a Rope call'd a *Lamier*, and at the other end a Block and a Hook to catch hold, for the heaving of Goods and weighty Things into the Ship. There are also Tackles, which belong to the Masts, and serve as a kind of Shrowds, to keep the Masts from straining.

The Boats Tackles, a sort of Tackles, that stand one on the Shrowds of the Main-Mast, and the other on those of the Fore Mast, serving to hoise in the Boat, and for several other Uses.

The Gunners Tackles, the Ropes with which the Ordinance are haled in and out.

Winding-Tackles. See *Winding*.

Tactical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Martial Array.

Tactics, Military Discipline, the Art of Marshalling Soldiers in an Army.

Tactile, (in *Philos.*) that is an Object of, or has relation to the Sense of Feeling, or to our Touch; as *The chief Tactile Qualities are Heat, Cold, Driness, Moistness, and Hardness.*

Taction, a feeling, or touching.

Taddy, a sort of Juice issuing out of a Spungy Tree in *America*, that grows strait and tall, and has all its Branches sprouting out at the very top. This Liquor is of a pleasant Taste, esteemed by the Natives as a delicious Drink, and is good against the Stone; It is receiv'd in Earthen Pots hung under the Top of the Tree, where Incisions are made for it to run out: But it must be sav'd in the Night; and drunk betimes in the Morning, because the Heat of the Sun would soon spoil it.

Tadpole, a young Frog.

Tænia, (*Lat.*) a Ribbon, a Head band, a Fillet; also the Swathe-Fish, a Sea Fish, so call'd from its resembling a Swathe or Band. In *Architecture*, it is a Member of the *Doric* Capital, the Shape of which is like a Square Fillet, being fasten'd below the *Triglyphs*, of which it seems to be the Base.

Taffarel, (Sea word) the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail of a Ship behind, over the Poop.

Taffety, a sort of Silk.

Tag, the point of a Lace; also a Word us'd in *Kent* for a young Sheep.

Tail, the train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, Comet, *&c.* Also a Law Word for a Tally or piece of Wood cut in Notches, such as are us'd by Brewers, Bakers, *&c.* which was formerly the Common Way of keeping all Accounts.

Tail, or *Fee-Tail*, that Inheritance which is opposite to *Fee Simple*; and so call'd, because it is so parted after such a manner, that it is not in the Owner's free Power to dispose; but is tut undivided by the first Giver, from all others, and ty'd to the Issue of the Donee: And this limitation of Tail is either General or Special.

Tail General, is that by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; so that how many Wives soever the Tenant holding by this Title shall have, one after another, in Lawful Marriage, his Issue by them all have a possibility to inherit successively.

Tail Special, is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and it is termed special, because if the Man bury his Wife before Issue, and take another, the Issue by his Second Wife cannot inherit the Land. Also if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *John* for ever, this is Tail Special.

Tail after possibility of Issue extinct, is where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them survives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case, the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in Tail after possibility of Issue extinct.*

Tail of the Trenches, (in *The Art of War*) the first Work the Besiegers make at the opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carry'd on towards the Place.

Taillioz, (*Fr.*) in *Architect*, the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar, otherwise call'd *Abacus* and *Plinth*.

Tainct, a little red-coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that annoys Cattel in the Summer-time.

Taint, Convicted of a Crime; as Treason, Felony, *&c.* A Taint, a Conviction, a Blur, Spot, or Blemish in one's Reputation.

To Taint, to Corrupt, to Spoil or Marr, to Bribe.

To Take and leave, (among Sea-men) when a Ship Sails so well that she can come up with another, or out-sail her at Pleasure; 'tis usually said, *She can take and leave upon her, whenever she will.*

Takel, (old Word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talbot, a kind of Hound or Hunting-Dog.

Talcum, (*Lat.*) Talk, a kind of Mineral, White, and Transparent, like Crystal, of which is made a curious white Wash, much coveted by Women, to preserve their Beauty.

Talent, (*Gr.*) a certain Weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* amounted to 4500 Pounds sterling, if Gold; and 375 *l.* if Silver. The *Greek* or *Attick* Talent was of two Sorts, the greater and the lesser; the greater, in *English* Money was worth about 233 Pounds 6 Shillings 8 Pence; and the other 165 *l.* or as some say, 100 *l.* as others, 120 *l.* and after some, 180 *l.* The *Roman* Talent of 24 Sestertios was equal to 187 *l.* But a Talent is now usually taken for 62 Pounds Troy-weight, and figuratively for a natural Endowment, Gift or Capacity.

Tales, (*Lat.*) such like: In Common Law, it is us'd for a Supply of Men Impanelled upon a Jury or Inquest that does not appear, or at their Appearance are Challenged as not indifferent: In which case, the Judge orders a Supply to be made by the Sheriff, of such others as are there present; and hereupon the very Act of supplying is call'd *A Tales de Circumstantibus.*

Talisman,

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Taliſman, (*Arab.*) a Magical Image or Figure made under certain Conſtellations, with vain Remarks upon the Characters or Diſpoſitions of the Heavens; ſo that according to the keeping or waſting of it, the Perſon repreſented, is ſaid to be preſerved or to waſte away.

Taliſmanical, belonging to Taliſmans.

Taliſmaniſt, one that makes Taliſmans, or that gives Credit to them.

Talk. See *Talcum*.

Tallage, (*Fr.*) Law-Word, a Tribute, Impoſt, Toll, or Tax.

Tallagium facere, (in old *Latin* Records) to give up Accounts in the Exchequer, where the Method of reckoning is by Tallies.

Tallatio, the keeping Account, as by Tallies, of all Battles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

Tallia, the ſet Allowance in Meat and Drink, for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

Talliari de certo Tallagio, to be Aſſeſſed at a certain Rate or due Proportion towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights, and by them on their inferiour Tenants.

Tally, a cleft piece of Wood, to ſcore up an Account upon by Notches; particularly ſuch as is given by the Officers of the Exchequer, to thoſe that pay Money there upon Loans, *&c.*

Tally the Sheats, a Word of Command us'd at Sea, when the Sheat-Ropes of the Main ſail or Fore-ſail are to be haled aft or backwards. See *Sheats*.

Tally-man, one that ſells Houſhold-Goods, Clothes, Linnen, Woollen, *&c.* to be paid by ſo much a Week.

Talmud, (*Heb.*) a Book compiled by the Rabbins or *Jewiſh* Doctors, containing their Traditions, Doctrines, Conſtitutions, Decrees, *&c.* which they us'd to obſerve more religiouſly than the Law of God.

Talmudical, belonging to that Work.

Talmudiſt, one that is skilled in, or that maintains the Principles of the Talmud.

Talon, the Claw of a Bird of Prey: In *Architecture*, a ſmall Member, made up of a Square Fillet and a ſtrait *Cymaticum*: It differs from the *Aſtragal*, which is a round Member; whereas the Talon conſiſts of two Portions of a Circle, one on the out-ſide and the other within; and when the Concave part is uppermoſt, 'tis call'd a *Reverſed Talon*.

Talpa, (*Lat.*) the Mole or Want, a little Creature: Alſo a kind of ſoft and pretty large Swelling, which uſually riſes in the Head and Face, and is ſo named from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as the Mole creeps under Ground.

Talſhide, or **Talwood**, a Word us'd in ſome Statute-Laws for Fire-Wood, cleft and cut into Billets of a certain ſize, which is limited by thoſe Statutes.

Talus, (*Lat.*) the Ancle or Huckle-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Aſtragalus*; the Paſtern of a Beaſt, alſo a Die to play with.

Talus or **Talut**, (*Fr.*) any thing that goes ſloping; as the *Talus of a Wall* in Maſonry, when its thickneſs is leſſen'd by Degrees, as it riſes in Height. In *Fortification*, the *Talus of a Baſtion* or *Rampart*, is the ſloping or ſhelving allow'd to ſuch a Work, whether it be of Earth or Stone; which is uſually made thicker at the bottom or foot than at the top, for its greater Strength and Continuance.

Talus Exteriour or **Outward Talus**, is the Slope allow'd the Work on the out ſide from the Place, and towards the Campaign or Field; which ought to be made as little as poſſible, to prevent the Enemies Scalado; unleſs the Earth be bad, and then a conſiderable *Talus* is abſolutely neceſſary.

Talus Interiour or **Inward Talus**, the Steepneſs of the Rampart, or other Work on the in-ſide, next the Place, which is commonly double the Outward *Talus* of the ſame Work.

Talwood. See *Talſhide*.

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* Fruit, ſomewhat like green Damſins, having within a black Subſtance or Pulp, which is very grateful to the Palate and Stomach, and is alſo of great Uſe in *Phyſick*, eſpecially for the Purging of Choler, and correcting the ſharpneſs of Humours.

Tamariſk, a ſort of Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath; very good againſt the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambarine, a Muſical Inſtrument, us'd in old time, and ſuppos'd to be the ſame with the *Clarion*.

Tambour, (*Fr.*) a Drum, an Inſtrument of Martial Muſick; alſo a kind of fine Sieve us'd by Confectioners for the Sifting of Sugar: In *Architecture*, the Vaſe or Ornament in the Chapiter of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order: Alſo the Name of part of a Tennis-Court.

Tamerlane or **Timur-lenk**, a *Scythian*, who having defeated the *Turks*, with a vaſt Army, took their haughty Emperor *Bajazet*, and caus'd him to be carried about in an Iron-Cage.

Tameſis or **Thameſis**, the River *Thames*, ſo call'd from the meeting and uniting of two Rivers nam'd *Tame* and *Iſis*. See *Thames*.

To Tamper with, to practiſe upon; to endeavour to draw in, bring over, or win; to corrupt, or bribe.

Tampkin, **Tampion**, or **Tampin**, a round piece of Wood, made fit for the Mouth of any great Gun, and ſo put into it, to keep out the Rain, or Sea-water.

Tampoon, (*Fr.*) a Bung, or Stopple for a Veſſel.

Tampoy, (a curious ſort of Drink made of Gilliflowers, in the *Moluccoes* and *Philippine* Iſlands.

Tamp, a kind of Stuff.

Tan, the Bark of a young Oak, beaten ſmall and us'd by Courriers for the tanning, or dreſſing of Leather.

Tanacetum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Tanſey.

Tanacles, certain Inſtruments of Torture, like Pincers.

Tangent of a Circle, (in *Geom.*) is a Right-Line drawn without the Circle; perpendicular to ſome *Radius*, or Semi-diameter, and which is ſo nam'd, becauſe it touches the Circle but in one Point.

Tangent of a Parabola, (or other Conick Section, or Geometrical Curve) is a Right-Line drawn ſo as to cut the *Axis* produced or lengthen'd, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

Tangible, (in *Philoſ.*) that may be touched, *Tangible Bodies*, ſuch Bodies as are diſcoverable and ſenſible by our Feeling, or Touch.

Taniſtry, a certain ancient Cuſtom in *Ireland*, whereby a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; the Uncle before the Nephew, *&c.* Whence it came to paſs that he who had moſt Power, or Policy, ſucceeded in any Principality, or Lordſhip. The Term is deriv'd from the *Saxon* Word *Thane*, *i. e.* a Noble-man.

Tank, (old Word) a little Pool, or Pond; a Ciſtern to keep Water in.

Tanquam, (*Lat.*) as it were, as if. In the Univerſities, a *Tanquam* is taken for a Perſon of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, *&c.*

Tanſey, a well-known Garden-herb.

To Tantalize, to put in the Condition of *Tantalus*; to admit one near, or in view of ſome Happineſs or wiſh'd for thing, and yet not ſuffer him to enjoy

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enjoy it; to deceive with falſe Hopes. The Word takes its rise from

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, who (as the Story goes) having invited the Gods to a Feaſt, caus'd his Son *Pelops* to be kill'd, dreſs'd and ſerv'd up to Table; for which Fact he was Condemned to ſtand up to the Chin in Water in Hell, with delicious Apples hanging over his Head, and even bobbing him on the Lips; yet not to have Power to ſtoop to the one to quench his Thirſt, or to reach up to the other, to ſatisfy his craving Stomach.

Tantamount, that amounts to, or is worth as much, that is of like Value.

Tantivy, a full Gallop; as *To ride Tantivy*: Alſo a Nick-name given by the Diſſenters to a Worldly-minded Church-man, that beſtirs himſelf for Preferment.

To **Tap**, to broach a Veſſel; to give a Tap, or Blow: Among Hunters, a Hare is ſaid to *Tap* or *Beat*, *i. e.* to make a Noiſe: In Husbandry, *To Tap a Tree at the Root*, is to open it round about the Root.

Tapaſſant, lurking, or ſquatting; a Term us'd in Hunting.

Taper or **Tapering**, that is broader at the bottom, and grows leſs by Degrees, till it come to the top, like a Cone, or Pyramid.

Taper, a Torch, or Flamboy; alſo a long and large liz'd Wax light, ſuch as are us'd for the moſt part in Churches, or Chappels.

Taper-bored, (in *Gunnery*) when a piece of Ordinance is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech, it is ſaid *To be taper-bored*.

Tapering, (among Sea-men) when a Rope or any thing elſe is much bigger at one End than at the other; as the Tackles are made tapering, which cauſe them to purchaſe or draw the better, and ſaves a great deal of Stuff.

Tapeſtry or **Tapiſtry-Hangings**, a ſort of Manufacture in Worſted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, wrought in Figures of Foreſts, Images, *&c.* to beautify a Room and cover the Walls.

To **Tappy**, (among Hunters) to lie hid as a Deer does.

Tapſus, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd white Mullein.

Tap-tow. See *Tat too*.

Tarandus, (*Lat.*) the Tarand, a ſort of Buffle, or wild Ox; alſo the Rein-Deer.

Tarantara, a Word of Encouragement to Battel, ſounded by Trumpets.

Tarantula, a kind of venomous Spider abounding about *Tarentum* or *Taranto*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which caſts forth a Sting, only curable by the ſound of Muſick.

Taraxacum or **Taraxacon**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Dandelion, or Sow thiſtle.

Taraxis, a diſturbance, or diſorder in the Humours of the Body; particularly thoſe of the Eye, Stomach and Bowels.

Taxchon, Taracon, or Garden-Dragon, an Herb.

Tarda, (*Lat.*) the Buſtard; a Fowl ſo call'd from the ſlowneſs of its Flight.

Tardity or **Tardineſs**, Slowneſs, Slackneſs; as *His Tardineſs was a great hind'rance to him.*

Tardy, dull, ſlow, lingering; alſo guilty, found tripping, or in a Fault.

Tare, (in Merchandize) an Allowance made to the Buyer, for the weight of the Bag, Frail, Cheſt, Cask, Hogſhead, *&c.* in which any Goods are put, or packed up; as *Tret* is a Conſideration allowed in the Weight for waſte in emptying and reſelling them.

Tare of Flax, the fineſt dreſs'd part of it made ready for the Spinner.

Tares, a ſort of Vetches; a Plant.

Target, a great Shield, or Buckler us'd of old among the *Romans*, *Spaniards* and *Africans*.

Targum, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of the old Teſtament.

Tari, an *Italian* Coin worth five Pence *English*, of which ſix make a *Palermo Florin*.

Tariff, (in *Arithm.*) a Table, made to ſhew at firſt Sight any Multiple or Product of the Diviſor, when taken twice, thrice, or any Number of Times under Ten; which ſerves to diſpatch the Diviſion of a great Summ: Alſo a proportional Table contrived for the ſpeedy reſolving of a Queſtion in the Rule of Fellowſhip, when the Stocks, Loſſes and Gains are very numerous: Alſo a Book of Rates agreed upon between ſeveral Princes or States, for Duties or Impoſitions to be laid upon their reſpective Manufactures, Merchandizes, *&c.*

Tarmes, (*Lat.*) a Worm that eats Fleſh, a Timber-Worm, a Maggot.

To **Tarniſh**, (*Fr.*) to grow dull, to loſe its Gloſs, Luſtre, or Brightneſs.

Tarpaulin or **Tarpaulin**, a piece of Canvaſs that is tarr'd all over, to be laid upon a Deck or Grating, to keep the Rain from ſoaking thro'; or for the Eaſe and Coolneſs of the Ship's Company in great heat of Weather: In a Figurative Senſe, it is taken for a Perſon bred up at Sea, and well vers'd in maritime Affairs, in Oppoſition to one brought into Command, or Office, that never was at Sea before; a down-right Seaman.

Tarragon or **Dragon-wort**, a good Sallet-herb, to be eaten with Lettice, Purſlain, *&c.*

Tarras, a kind of Plaiſter, or ſtrong Morter, which no Water can ſoak thro'.

To **Tarry**, to lag, or loiter; to continue, or abide.

Tarſus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſpace between the lower end of the two *Focil*-bones of the Leg, and the beginning of the five long Bones which bear up and are joynted with the Toes: It has ſeven Bones that differ very much one from another in Shape and Bigneſs, *viz.* the *Aſtragalus* or *Talus*, the *Os Calcis* or *Calcaneum*, the *Os Scaphoides*, *Naviculare*, or *Cymbiforme*, the *Os Cubiforme*, and three other Bones nam'd *Oſſa Cuneiformia*; all which, See under thoſe Articles.

Tarſus, is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers for the griſtly end of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, and which is otherwiſe call'd *Cilium*. Alſo the Name of a City of *Cilicia* in the leſſer *Aſia*, noted for the Birth-place of St. *Paul*.

Tartane, a Ship of great bulk and burden, us'd in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eaſtern Parts.

Tartar, a Native or Inhabitant of *Tartary*, a Country of *Aſia*, the People of which are of a barbarous and ſavage Diſpoſition: Whence the Proverbial Expreſſion, *To catch a Tartar*, *i. e.* to meet with ones Match, to be diſappointed, balked or cowed.

Tartar, the Lees or Dregs of Wine, which ſtick like a hard Cruſt to the ſides of the Veſſel; ſometimes Red and ſometimes White, according to the Colour of the Wine.

Tartar Emetick. See *Emetick Tartar*.

Tartar Soluble. See *Soluble Tartar*.

Tartar Vitriolate, is made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*: Afterwards when the Effervescence or bubbling is over, the Glaſs is to be ſet in the Sand, and the Moiſture drawn out in Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the bottom. It is a good opening Medicine that purges a little, and alſo works by Urine.

Cream of Tartar, a Skin that ſwims at top of the Liquor in which Tartar has been boil'd.

Salt of Tartar, is made of Tartar waſh'd, purify'd and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace; and

Oil

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Oil of Tartar is nothing else but that Salt dissolved, by letting it in a Cellar in a Glass-Vessel. See *Oil* and *Salt*.

Tartarean, (Poetical Word) belonging to *Tartarus* a deep Place in Hell; Hellish, Devilish, terrible.

To Tartarize, (in *Chymistry*) to refine, or putrify by the means of Salt of Tartar.

Tartarous, belonging to, or full of Tartar.

Tartre, (*Fr.*) Tartar, or hard Lees of Wine. *Tartre* or *a la Tarte*, in Cookery, a particular Way of dressing Chickens after they have been breaded and broil'd upon a Grid-Iron.

Tartuff, an Hypocrite, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion.

Tasck, an old *British* Word signifying as much as Tribute; whence perhaps comes our Word Task, *i. e.* a Duty or Work laid upon any Person.

Tassel, (in *Falconry*) the Male of a Hawk: Also a small Ribbon, or silk-twist sowed to a Book, to be put in any Leaf for a Mark.

Tassels of a Coach, certain silk-Cords fasten'd on each side the Doors, which serve for a Stay to those that ride in it.

Tasses. See *Taces*.

Tassum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mow, or heap of Corn.

Taste, ons of the five outward Senses, Savour, Relish, probably caus'd by the Salts that are in Bodies, which according to their various Configurations affect the Tongue as differently, and by tickling or otherwise moving those small Nerves which lie in the *Papillæ* of the Tongue, communicate a pleasant or ungrateful Sensation to the Brain.

Tath, a Privilege that formerly belong'd to the Lords of Mannours in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep folded at Night upon their own Ground, for the benefit of their Dung.

Tatous, an *American* wild Beast, as big as a Fox, and cover'd with Scales like Armour, in which it can wrap it self up so artificially, as to be secured from all Attempts of Huntsmen, or Dogs, and can roll it self down a steep Place like a Bowl, without Harm.

Tatter-de-mallion, a beggarly, shabby, or ragged Fellow.

To Tattle or Twattle, to talk a pace, to chat, or prate.

Tat-too or Tan-too, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison: It is sometimes call'd *The Retreat*.

Taudry or Tawdry, ridiculously gay, *q. d.* tricked up with such tinsel Stuff, or Lace, as is usually sold at *Audrey*-Fair in *Cambridg* shire.

Tavern, a House where Wine is sold by Retail.

Taught, (in Sea-Language) stiff, or fast: Thus the Mariners say, *Set taught the Shrowds, Stays,* &c *i. e.* make them fast; which is done when those Ropes, or any others are too slack and loose.

Taunt, (another Sea Term) when the Masts of a Ship are extraordinary tall for the Proportion of her, they say, she *Is taunt-masted*, or *that her Masts are very Taunt*.

A Taunt, a reproachful, abusive, or nipping Jest; a Scoff, or Flout.

To Taunt, to joke sharply upon; to revile or rail.

Taurocolla, (*Gr.*) a kind of glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

Taurus, a Bull, a strong Ox; also the Name of a vast ridge of Mountains in *Asia*: Also the second Sign of the *Zodiack* marked thus (♉) which the Sun enters on *April* 21st. Among *Astrologers*, it is counted the House of *Venus*, and Exaltation of the Moon; being of a fixed, and earthly Quality.

Tautological, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

Tautological Ecchos, are such as repeat the same Sound or Syllables many times; whereas those that repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly are termed *Polysyllabical Ecchos*.

Tautology, a saying or repeating of one thing several times over; a vain repitition of Words.

Taw, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary which is reckon'd among the Crosses, and so call'd from its resembling the Figure of a Capital Letter T.

To Taw, to tan, or dress Leather.

Tawdry. See *Taudry*.

Tawny, that is of a tanned, or yellowish, or dusky Colour; also a Colour us'd in *Heraldry*. See *Tenny*.

Tax, a certain Tribute or Duty rated upon every Town, *&c.* which was heretofore paid yearly to the King, but is not now rated without the consent of Parliament.

To Tax, to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with; to censure, or blame.

Taxable, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

Taxatio Bladozum, (in old *Latin* Records) an Imposition laid upon Corn.

Taxatio Norwicensis, the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices heretofore made thro' every Diocess in *England*, upon the Pope's granting to the King the tenth of all Spiritual Livings for three Years; which Taxation was made by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*, appointed by the Pope to that Office *An.* 38 *Hen.* 3.

Taxation, an imposing or laying of Taxes; a Valuation.

Taxers, two Officers yearly chosen in *Cambridge* to see the true Gage of all Weights and Measures; The Name took rise from taxing or rating the Rents of Houses, which was anciently the Duty of their Office.

Taxus, (*Lat.*) the Badger, Grey, or Brock, as wild Beast; also a Yew, or Yew-tree. *Taxus porcinus*, the Pig-badger.

Tazel. See *Teazel*.

Tea, a Liquor made of the Leaves of a Shrub of the same Name, brought from *China* and the *East-Indies*, the Virtues of which are now sufficiently known.

Teage. See *Tigh*.

Teal, a delicate sort of Fowl.

Team, a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for the drawing a Cart, Waggon, Plough, *&c.* Also a Flock of Ducks.

Team and Theam, or Tem and Theme, (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted in old times by the King's Charter, to the Lord of a Mannour, for the keeping, restraining and judging of Bond-men, *Neifs* and Villains, with their Children, Goods and Chattels, in his Court.

To Teaze, to vex, to pester, to disquiet one continually.

Teazel or Tazel, the Fullers-Thistle, a kind of hard Burr us'd by Cloath-workers in the dressing of Cloath.

Technical, (*Gr.*) artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences, whence the Terms of Art are usually call'd *Technical* Words.

Technology, a Description of Arts, especially the Mechanical.

Techy, froward, or apt to find fault with every thing.

Tecmartis, (*Gr.*) a Conjecture or Guess; In the Art of Physick, that which relates to the Cause of Diseases.

Tecolithos, a Stone like that of an Olive call'd the Stone of *India*, good against the Cholick and Stone in the Bladder.

To Ted, (Country-Word) to turn, or spread new-mown Grass.

Tedder,

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Tedder or **Tether**, a Rope with which the Leg of a Horſe or other Beaſt is tied, that he may graze within a certain Compaſs.

Te Deum, a Hymn of Thankſgiving us'd in Churches upon ſolemn Occaſions, eſpecially for the obtaining of a Victory, and ſo call'd from the firſt Words of it in *Latin*, *Te Deum laudamus*, *i. e.* We praiſe thee O God, *&c.*

Teding-Penny, **Tething-Penny**, or **Tithing-Penny**, a Tax or Allowance formerly paid to the Sheriff from every *Tithing*, towards the Charge of keeping Courts.

Tedious, (*Lat.*) over long, long-winded, ſlow, weariſome, tireſome, irkſome

Teenage, (Country Word) Bruſh-wood for Hedges or Fences. See *Tinettum*.

Teeth. See *Dens* and *Dentes Sapientiæ*.

Tegument, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Anatomiſts for a Covering of the Body; as *The five Teguments*, which are the *Epiderma* or Scarf-Skin, the *Derma* or true Skin, the *Panniculus adipoſus*, the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and the Common Membrane of the Muſcles. See thoſe Words in their proper Places.

Teil or **Teil-tree**, the ſame as the Linden tree.

Teine, a Diſeaſe in Hawks that makes them pant, grow heavy, and loſe their Breath, when they fly.

Teint, (*Fr.*) Complexion, Colour of one's Face, Die: In Painting, an artificial, or Compound Colour.

Telamones, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Images of Men that ſeem'd to bear up the Out-jettings of Corniſhes in the *Roman* Buildings, which among the *Greeks* were called *Atlantes*.

Telbent. See *Turbant*.

Telphium, (*Gr.*) a great Ulcer hard to be cur'd, and ſo nam'd from *Telephus* King of *Myſia*, who was a long time troubled with one: Alſo the Herb Orpine, chiefly us'd for healing Ulcers of the Bowels, Wounds, Ruptures, Burns, *&c.* which Herb was firſt found out by the ſame *Telephus*.

Teleſcope, a Proſpective-Glaſs, an Optick Inſtrument made of two or more Glaſſes plac'd in a Tube, or Pipe of ſeveral Lengths, to view Objects at a Diſtance, and more eſpecially for Aſtronomical Obſervations.

Aerial Teleſcope, an Inſtrument ſo call'd by Mr. *Chr. Huygens*, and deſcrib'd in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 161. which is made for the Night; and to be us'd without a cloſe Tube

Reflecting Teleſcope, another ſort of Teleſcope invented by Sir *Iſ. Newton*, of which there is a large Deſcription in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 81.

Teleſcopial, belonging to Teleſcopes.

Teleſcopial Stars, are thoſe that are not viſible to the naked Eye, but may be diſcover'd by the help of a Teleſcope.

Telecardios, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like, or of the Colour of a Heart.

Telis, the Herb Fenugreek.

Tellers, four Officers in the Exchequer ſo call'd, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive and pay all Moneys belonging to the King; as alſo to make Weekly and Yearly Books both of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treaſurer.

Tellina, (*Gr.*) a kind of Shell-fiſh call'd a Limpin.

Telonium, a Toll-booth, or Cuſtom-houſe. See *Thelonium*.

Tementale, (in old *Latin* Records) a Tax of two Shillings upon every Plough-Land.

Temerity, Raſhneſs, Unadviſedneſs, Inconſiderateneſs.

Temper, Conſtitution of Body, natural Diſpoſition, or Humour.

To **Temper**, to moderate, allay, or qualify; to ſeaſon, to mingle.

Temperament, a proper and proportionable Mixture of the Elements, but more eſpecially of the Humours of a Humane Body; the uſual Conſtitution, Complexion, or Habit of the Body: Alſo a *Medium* or means, found out in a Buſineſs, or Controverſy.

Temperance, Moderation, Soberneſs; a Moral Vertue, that governs the Paſſions, and reſtrains the ſenſual Appetite.

Temperantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that temper and allay acid or ſharp Humours.

Temperate, that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, ſober.

Temperate Zone. See *Zone*.

Temperature, the ſame as *Temperance*: Alſo a Quality in the Air which tempers it, and changes according to the diverſity of Seaſons, or the different Situations of Countries.

Tempeſt, (among Sea-men) a Wind accompany'd with Rain, or Hail, over-blowing ſo violently, that it is not poſſible for a Ship to bear any Sail; which they account a Degree higher than a Storm.

Tempeſtuous, ſtormy, boiſterous.

Templars or **Knights-Templar**, a Religious Order which continuing for the ſpace of 200 Years, was far ſpread in *Chriſtendom*, and had a Governour in every Nation, particularly one in *England*, who was ſtyled *Maſter of the Temple*, and ſummoned to Parliament: Whence the chief Miniſter of the *Temple* Church in *London*, formerly in their Poſſeſſion, is ſtill dignify'd with that Title: Their Habit was a white Cloak, or upper Garment, with a red Croſs on the Back, and a Sword girt about them. See *Knights of the Temple*.

Temple, a publick Building anciently raiſed in Honour, or for the Service of ſome falſe Deity: Whence it is ſometimes taken for a Church, or Place ſet apart for the Worſhip of the true God.

Temple of Diana. See *Epheſus*.

The **Temple** or **Templars-Inn**, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, a famous College of Students in the Law, heretofore the chief Seat of the Knights Templar in *England*, which Order being ſuppreſs'd, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe principal Manſion was S. *John's* Priory near *Weſt-Smithfield*; and of whom certain eminent Profeſſors of the Law, obtain'd a very large and perpetual Leaſe of this Temple, for the Yearly Rent of Ten Pounds, about the middle of the Reign of K. *Edward* III. Then it was divided into three particular Houſes, *viz.* the *Inner*, the *Middle* and the *Outward Temple*, which laſt afterwards became *Eſſex* Houſe; and the *Temple* Church yet ſtanding, was Conſecrated by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, *An. A. D.* 1185.

Temples, certain Jewels formerly worn by great Ladies, on their Foreheads and Temples, and faſten'd to their Hair with Bodkins.

Temporal, that continues for a time; alſo Secular, or Wordly, in contradiſtinction to *Spiritual*; as *The Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Upper Houſe of Parliament*: Alſo belonging to the Temples; as *The Temporal Arteries and Muſcles*.

Temporal Bones, See *Temporum Oſſa*.

Temporale Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an increaſe, or alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel, or Dipthong, in ſeveral Tenſes of a *Greek* Verb; as ἄγω in the Preſent Tenſe has ἦγον in the Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Temporalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the upper Jaw, otherwiſe call'd *Crotaphites*, which ariſing from part of the *Os Frontis*, *Sincipitis*, and *Sphenoides*, is inſerted to the upper Part of the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw. This Muſcle with its Partner, draws the lower Jaw upwards.

Tempe-

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Temporalities, the Temporal State of the Church, or Church-men.

Temporalities of Bishops, are such Revenues, Lands, Tenements and Lay Fees, as have been laid to Bishops Sees by Kings, and other great Personages; and which belong to them, as they are Barons or Lords of Parliament.

Temporary, that lasts but for a time, fleeting, perishable.

Temporary Fortification. See *Fortification.*

To Temporize, to observe, or comply with the Times. to be a Time server.

Temporum Ossa, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Temporal Bones, or Bones of the Temples which are situated in the lower Part of the Sides of the *Cranium*, or Scull: Their upper part being thin consists only of one Table of a Circular Figure, and is joyn'd to the *Ossa Parietalia* by the squamous Sutures; but their lower Part, which is thick, hard and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides.*

To Tempt, to allure or entice, to egg on or set a gog, to induce to Evil.

Temptatio, (in old *Latin* Records) an Assay, or Tryal; as *Temptatio panis fiat bis in anno.*

Temptation, a tempting, an Allurement, or Inticement: In *Divinity*, the means which the Devil makes use of to tempt Mankind to Sin, by setting before them a Scene of worldly Pleasures, Profits, *&c.*

Tempus pinguedinis & firmationis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) signifies the Season of the Buck and that of the Doe: The former was reckon'd from the Festival of S. *Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas* Day, *August* 1st. to that of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and the latter from the Festival of S. *Martin* to that of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary.*

Tenable, holdable, or capable of Defence, when apply'd to a Town or Place of some strength; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion.

Tenacious, that holds or keeps with might and main; as *To be tenacious of one's Liberty*; also close-fisted, covetous, niggardly, also that sticks fast, or is clammy.

Tenacity, a being Tenacious, Closeness with respect to Expence, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

Tenaille, (*Fr.*) a red-hot Pincer, such as are us'd by Executioners in Foreign Parts to tear off the Flesh of some Malefactors. In *Fortification*, a kind of Out work like a Horn-Work, but somewhat different; of which there are two sorts, *viz.* the single and the double.

Simple or Single Tenaille, is a Work whose Head or Front consists of two Faces, which make one Re-entering Angle; the Sides running directly parallel from the Head to the Gorge.

Double or Flanked Tenaille, is a Work that has its Front form'd by four Faces, which make two Angles Re-entering or inwards, and three Saliant Angles; and the Wing or Sides of this Work likewise run strait from the Head to the Gorge.

Tenaille of the Place, is the space comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, that is to say, the *Courtin*, the two Flanks raised on the *Courtin*, and the two Sides of the Bastions which face one another: So that 'tis the same with what is otherwise termed *The Face of a Fortress.*

Tenancies, (Law-Word) Dwelling-houses, or Places to live in, held of another.

Tenant, or Tenent, (according to the Law Definition) is one that holds or possesses Lands, or Tenements, by any kind of Right, whether in Fee for Term of Life, Years, or Will: To these belong several Additions; as

Tenant by Charter, is he that holds Land by *Feoffment*, or Donation in Writing, or by some other Deed. *Tenant in Chief*, he that held of the King in right of his Crown. *Tenant by Copy or Court-Roll*, one admitted Tenant of any Lands, *&c.* within a Mannour, which Time out of Mind have been demisable according to the Custom of that Mannour. *Tenant by the Courtesy of* England, he that holds for his Life, by reason of a Child begotten by him of his Wife, being an Heiress and born alive.

Tenant in Demesne, is he that holds the Demeans of a Mannour for a Rent without Service. *Tenant in Dower*, a Woman that possesses Land by Virtue of her Dower, Marriage-Portion, or Joynture. *Tenant by Elegit*, he that holds by Virtue of the Writ call'd an *Elegit*. *Tenant by Execution*, he that holds by means of an Execution upon any Statute, Recognisance, *&c.* *Tenant in Frank marriage*, he that holds Lands or Tenements upon account of a Gift of them made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

Tenant of the King, is he that holds of the King's Person, or has some Honour. *Tenant in Mortgage*, he that holds by means of a Mortgage, *Tenant al Præcipe*, is he against whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought. *Tenant in Service*, is he that holds by any manner of Service. *Tenant per Statute Merchant*, one that holds Lands by Virtue of such a Statute forfeited to him.

Tenant by the Verge, (in ancient Demesne) he that is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient Demesne. *Tenant at Will* he that holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Custom of the Mannour; and a *Tenant at Will*, by Common Law. There was also *Tenant in Burgage*, *Tenant in Frankfee*, *Tenant by Knight-Service*, *Tenant in Soccage*, and *Tenant in Villenage*: And there is *Tenant in Fee-simple*, *Tenant in Fee-tail*, *Tenant upon Sufferance*, *&c.*

Particular Tenant, is one that holds Lands, *&c.* only for a Term. *Several Tenant* is oppolite to Joynt Tenant, or Tenant in Common. *Sole Tenant*, is he that has no other joyned with him. *Joynt Tenants* are those that have equal Right in Lands, or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title: *Tenants in Common*, have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very Tenant, is one that holds immediately of his Lord; so that if there be a Lord *Mesne* and Tenant, the Tenant is very Tenant of the *Mesne*, but not to the Lord above.

Tenasmus or Tenesmus, (*Gr.*) a continual list to go to Stool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but sometimes bloody, slimy Matter.

Tench, a delicious fresh-water Fish.

To Tend, (*Lat.*) to drive or aim at, to wait on, look to, or take care of: In a Law-Sense, to offer or shew forth, to endeavour; as *To Tend the Estate of the Party, to tend an Advertment*, &c.

Tendency, Inclination, Aim, Drift.

Tender, soft, that is of a weak Constitution, feeble; kind, good-natured; nice, or scrupulous; exceptious, or touchy.

A Tender, a Nurse that tends, or looks to sick Persons; Also a sort of small Sea Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also an Offer, or Proffer of any thing.

To Tender, to indulge, make much of, or treats with great Tenderness; to present, or offer: In Common Law, carefully to offer or endeavour the performance of any thing; as *To tender Rent*, *i.e.* to offer it at the Time and Place, when and where it ought to be paid.

Tenderlings, (among Hunters) the soft Tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendon,

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Tendon, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is a ſimilar nervous Part joyn'd to Muſcles and Bones, by which the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed.

Tendril, a little Griſtle; alſo a young tender Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree; eſpecially of a Vine.

Tenebræ or Tenebres (*Lat.*) *i. e.* Darkneſs, a Service us'd in the *Roman* Church, on *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday* and *Friday* before *Eaſter*, in Repreſentation of our bleſſed Saviour's Agony in the Garden: So that fifteen Lamps, or Candles (which is the number of Pſalms or Canticles in the Office) being at firſt lighted on a Triangular Sconce, one of them is extinguiſhed at the end of every Pſalm repeated by the Prieſt, till all the Lights be put out, and the Congregation left in utter Darkneſs

† Tenebroſity, Obſcurity, Darkneſs.

Tenebrous, dark, full of Darkneſs, gloomy.

Tenement, properly ſignifies an Houſe, or Homeſtall: But in a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for Houſe, or Land, which a Man holds of another; and joyned with *Frank* it comprehends in general, Lands, Houſes, or Offices, in which we have an Eſtate for Life, or in Fee.

Tenementary Land, ſuch Land as the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noble men who poſſeſs'd *Bocland*, or Hereditary free Eſtates, uſually let out to Tenants, under arbitrary Rents and Services; being their Outland, which was otherwiſe call'd the *Tenant's Land*, or the *Tenancy*. See *Inland* and *Outland*.

Tenementis legatis, is a Writ that lies to *London*, or any other Corporation (where the Cuſtom is that Men may diſpoſe of Tenements as well as Goods and Chattels by their laſt Will) for the hearing any Controverſy about the ſame, and for redreſſing the Wrong.

Tenentibus in Aſſis non onerandis, &c. a Writ that lies for him to whom a Diſſeizor has alienated or made over Land of which he diſſeiz'd or diſpoſſeſſed another, that he be not diſturb'd for the Damages awarded, if the Diſſeizor have wherewith to ſatisfy them himſelf.

Teneriff, the chiefeſt and largeſt of the *Canary*-Iſlands, reaching about ſeventeen Leagues in length; and remarkable for a Mountain of a prodigious Height, *i. e.* about fifteen Leagues; which by ſome is call'd *Tercyra*, but commonly the *Peek of Teneriff*.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Word for Tenderneſs; as *The Tenerity of young Plants*.

Teneſmus. See *Tenaſmus*.

Tenet or Tenent, a Doctrine, or Opinion.

Ten-foot Rod. See *Station-ſtaff*.

Tenne, Tenney or Tawney, (in *Heraldry*) a bright Colour made of Red and Yellow mixed, in the Coats of the Gentry; but in the Eſcutcheons of the Nobility 'tis termed *Hyacinth*, and *Dragons-head*, in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Tenon, (among Carpenters) that part of a Poſt, or Rafter, which is put into a Mortiſe-hole.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the Subſtance or true intent and meaning of a Writing; the Senſe of one's Expreſſions, or Words: In *Muſick*, it is the Name of the firſt Mean or middle Part, next the Baſs.

Tenori indictamenti mittendo, a Writ whereby the Record of an Indictment and the Proceſs upon it, is call'd out of another Court into the Chancery.

Tenſare, (in ancient Deeds) to teen, to fence, or hedge in.

Tenſes, (in *Grammar*) the diſtinctions of Time in a Verb; the chief of which are five in Number; *viz.* the *Preſent Tenſe*, ſo call'd becauſe it treats of the time preſent, or that now is; as *Lego*, I read, or do read, the *Preterimperfect Tenſe*, the *Preterperfect Tenſe*, the *Preterpluperfect Tenſe*, which ſpeak all of the Time paſs'd, but after a different manner; as *Legebam*, *legi*, *legarem*, *i. e.* I read or did read, I have read, I had read; and the *Future Tenſe*, which expreſſes the Time to come; as *Legam*, I ſhall or will read: To theſe in the *Greek* Tongue, are added two *Aoriſts*, a *Second Future*, and a *Paulo poſt futurum*; all which only betoken different manners of the Time paſs'd or to come.

Tenſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a bending, or ſtretching out.

Tenſors or Extenſors, (in *Anat.*) are thoſe common Muſcles which ſerve to extend or ſtretch out the Toes, and have their Tendons let into all the leſſer Toes.

Tent, a ſort of Booth for Soldiers to incamp, or lie in; alſo a roll of Lint to be put into a Wound; alſo a ſort of Wine of a deep red Colour brought from *Alicant* in *Spain*: Among Lapidaries *Tent* is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they ſet them in Work.

Tent-wort, a kind of Herb.

† Tentation, (*Lat.*) an eſſaying, or trying.

Tenter, a Stretcher, or Frame us'd by Clothiers and Diers.

Tenter-Hook, a ſort of Iron nail.

Tenthredo, (*Lat.*) the leſſer Hornet, or Baſtard-Hornet; an Inſect.

Tenths, the Yearly Tribute, or Portion, which all Church Livings yield to the King.

Tentigo, (*Lat.*) ſtiffneſs, ſtretching; alſo a Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Priapiſmus*.

Tenuious or Tenuous, ſubtil fine, ſlender,

Tenuis, (*Lat.*) ſlender, thin, mean, ſorry, ſmall: Alſo a Grammatical Term to expreſs a *Greek* Vowel, or Conſonant that has no Aſpiration.

Tenuity, (in *Philoſ.*) ſmallneſs, thinneſs, ſlenderneſs.

Tenure, (Law-Term) the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords.

Tepefaction, (in *Philoſ.*) a making warm, or hot.

Tephrias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble of an Aſh-Colour.

Tephrion, a ſort of Medicine for Diſtempers of th Eyes.

Tephrites, a Stone having the Figure of a new Moon.

Tepid, (*Lat.*) luke-warm, cold and ſlack, indifferent.

Tepidity, Luke-warmneſs.

Teraphim, (*Heb.*) a Word us'd in the Holy Bible, and ſignifying Images or Idols.

Terce and Tercel. See *Tierce* and *Tiercel*.

Tercet, a Third in *Muſick*.

Tercion or Tertian, a Wine-meaſure that contains 84 Gallons, and is the Third part of a Tun.

Trebellum, (*Lat.*) a little Awger, Wimble, or Piercer.

Terebinthina, (*Gr.*) Turpentine, a kind of Gum.

Terebinthizuſa, a precious Stone, a ſort of Jaſper.

Terebinthus, the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebra or Terebrum, (*Lat.*) an Awger or Wimble, a Piercer; alſo an Inſtrument to engrave on Stones; alſo a Surgeon's Trepan, or Trepand-Iron.

Terebration, a boring, or piercing; a Term more eſpecially us'd in Surgery.

Teredo, (*Lat.*) a little Worm of a Copper-Colour, found for the moſt part in rotten Wood; alſo a Moth that frets Garments.

Teredum, the corrupting or rotting of a Bone.

Teres, long and round like a Tree, or Pillar; ſmooth, even.

Teres Major, (in *Anat.*) a round ſmooth Muſcle of the Arm, which ariſes from the lower Corner of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, paſſes under the upper Head of the *Gemellus*, and is inſerted

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inſerted by a ſhort flat Tendon below the Neck of the Shoulder Bone cloſe to that of the Muſcle call'd *Anifcalptor*, or *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Teres Minor, another Muſcle of the Arm, which in ſome Bodies is confounded with the *Infra ſpinatus*, but in others is diſtinct: It takes riſe from the lower Part of the inferior *Coſta* of the *Scapula*, and goes down obliquely over the upper Head of the *Gemellus major*, to its Implantation in the Head of the Shoulder bone.

Tergiſœtæ, or Tergiſerous Plants, thoſe Herbs that bear their Seeds on the back-ſides of their Leaves, ſo call'd by Herbaliſts upon that Account; as the Capillaries, *&c.*

Tergiverſation, (*i. e.* turning the Back) a boggling, ſhuffling, or flinching; a dodging; a Fetch, or Shift. In the *Roman* Law, *Tergiverſatio* ſignifies a Non ſuit, when the Plantiff lets the Matter fall

Tergum, (*Lat.*) the Back of a Man, Beaſt, or other thing; an Hide, or Skin; a Target, or Buckler.

Term, a particular Word, or Expreſſion; a Limit, or Bound; a limited, or ſet Time: In a Law-ſenſe, the bounds and limitation of Time; as a *Leaſe for Term of Life, or Years*: In *Geometry*, the extremity, end, or bounds of a Magnitude; as a Point is the Term of a Line, a Line of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid: And this in the Schools is call'd *Terminus Quantitatis*, or Term of Quantity.

Term of a Progreſſion, (in *Mathem.*) is every Member of the Progreſſion, whether it be Arithmetrical, or Geometrical.

Terms, alſo ſignify Articles, or Conditions; the State, Caſe, or Paſs of an Affair; alſo Womens Monthly Courſes: In *Logick*, a Syllogiſm is compos'd of three Terms, *viz.* the Subject, the Attribute, and the *Copula*: In *Aſtrology*, *Terms* are certain Degrees of the Signs, in which ſuch reſpective Planets are obſerved to have their Virtues and Strength encreaſed; whence a Planet in thoſe Terms is ſaid to have two Dignities.

In a Law-ſenſe, Terms are thoſe four Seaſons, or Times peculiarly ſet a-part for the hearing and determining of all Controverſies and Suits in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* and elſewhere; the reſt of the Year being call'd *Vacation time*. The firſt of theſe is *Hilary* Term, which begins *January* 23: or (if that be *Sunday*) the next Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following. The ſecond is *Eaſter*-Term, beginning the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter*-Day, and ending the *Monday* next after *Aſcenſion* Day. The third is *Trinity* Term, which begins the *Friday* next after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after. The fourth is *Michaelmas* Term, beginning *October* 23d, or (if that prove *Sunday*) on the 24th, and ending the 28th of *November* following. Every one of theſe Terms has Returns, or Return-Days. See *Returns*.

Terms of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) are the ſeveral Names, or Members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown Letter, but in different Powers, or Degrees.

Terms of Propoſition, (in *Mathem.*) are ſuch Quantities, Numbers, or Letters as are compared one with another.

To Term, to call, or name.

Termagant, a ranting, luſty, bold Woman.

Termes, (*Lat.*) a Bough plucked off from a Tree with the Fruit on it, an Olive-branch; alſo a little Worm commonly called a Death-watch; a Maggot, or Gentle.

Terminalia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the Feaſt of Land marks kept in Honour of *Terminus* the God of Bounds, for the adjuſting and diſtinguiſhing the Limits of Fields and every Man's particular Eſtate.

To Terminate, to limit or bound, to ſet Bounds, to determine, or decide; to end, or put an End to.

Termination, (in *Grammar*) the ending of a Word.

Terminer, (*Fr.*) as a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer for the Tryal of Malefactors. See *Juſtices* and *Oyer*.

Termini Cenſuales, (in old *Latin* Records) Rent-Terms, the four Quarterly Feſtivals on which Rent is uſually paid.

Terminthus, (*Greek*) the Turpentine-tree; alſo a kind of Swelling in the Thighs, with a black Pimple on the top, as big as the Fruit of that Tree.

Terminus, (*Lat.*) a Limit, or Bound, a Meer, or Boundary parting one Man's Land from another; a Term, or Word. Alſo a Law Term, during which, Matters of Juſtice are diſpatch'd; as *Terminus S. Hilarii*, Hilary-Term. *Terminus Paſchæ*, Eaſter Term; *Terminus Trinitatis*, Trinity-Term, and *Termimus S. Michaelis*, Michaelmas Term.

Terminus Quantitatis, a School Word. See *Term*.

Termon-Land, Glebe land, or Land belonging to the Church, anciently ſo call'd.

Termor, (Law Word) one that holds Land or Tenements for Term of Life.

Ternary or Ternion, three in Number; as *A Ternary of Aces, Kings or Queens at Cards; A Ternary of Paradoxes*, &c.

Terpſichore, (*Gr.*) the Name of one of the Nine Muſes, to whom was attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

Terra, (*Lat.*) the Eath, Land, Ground. In Doomſday Regiſter, it is always taken for Arable, or Plough'd Land.

Terra Aſſiſa. See *Aſſiſus*.

Terra Damnata, or Terra Mortua, the ſame as *Caput Mortuum*; which Terms are generally made uſe of by Chymiſts, to expreſs that Earthy Part, or thick droſſy Matter, which remains after the Diſtillation of Minerals, *&c.*

Terra excultabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be Tilled, or Ploughed.

Terra extendenda, the Name of a Writ, commanding the Eſcheator to enquire and find out the true Yearly Value of any Land, *&c.* by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the Chancery.

Terra firma, the Continent, or Main Land; ſo call'd by Geographers.

Terra fruſca, (in ancient Deeds) freſh Land, or ſuch as has not been lately ploughed.

Terra Gilliflorata, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower

Terra Japonica. See *Catechu*.

Terra Lemnia, a ſort of red Earth digged out of a red Hill in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, and often us'd as a binding Medicine.

Terra lucrabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be gain'd from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte to a particular Uſe.

Terra Normannorum, ſuch Land in this Kingdom, as heretofore became an Eſcheat to the Crown, being forfeited by ſome *Norman* Nobleman, who took part with the *French* King, or *Dauphin*, in the time of King *Henry* III.

Terra nova, (in old *Charters*) is taken either for Land newly granted, or made over to ſome Perſon; or elſe for Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods.

Terra puturata, Land ſubject to the Cuſtom, or Duty call'd *Putura*; which ſee.

Terra Sabuloſa, gravelly, or ſandy Ground.

Terra Samia, a ſort of white, ſtiff and tough Earth, brought from the Iſland of *Samos*.

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Terra Sigillata, a kind of Earth much us'd in *Phyſick*, and ſo call'd becauſe it is commonly tranſported from the Iſle of *Lemnos* ſealed up.

Terra veſtita, a Term us'd in old Charters, for Land ſown with Corn.

Terræ Filius, (*i. e.* Son of the Earth) a Scholar appointed to make ſatyrical and jeſting Speeches at an Act in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, as the Prevaricator does at a Commencement in *Cambridge*. See *Prevaricator*.

Terræ Panis, the Herb Sow bread.

Terræ Teſtamentales, (in the *Saxon* Laws) Lands that were held free from Feodal Services, deſcendable to all the Sons of the Owner, and deviſable by Will.

Terrage, an Exemption, or Freedom from the ſervice of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* for the Lord; or from all Land Taxes.

Terraneola, (*Lat.*) the Bird call'd a Bunting.

Terrapine, (among the Inhabitants of *Virginia*) a Tortoiſe, or Turtle, a Creature that abounds in thoſe Parts, and is of three ſorts, *viz.* the Land Turtle, or Tortoiſe, often found amidſt the Rubbiſh of old Houſes, or upon dry ſandy Banks. The River Turtle, which caſts forth a ſtinking Smell, and is accounted poiſonous: And the Lake Turtle, that lives in Lakes, and is moſt properly what they call the *Terrapine*.

Terraqueous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Earth and Water mix'd; as the *Terraqueous Globe*, in which the Earth and Water both together make one Spherical, or round Body.

Terrar, **Terrer**, or **Terrier**, (Law Word) a Book, or Roll in which the ſeveral Lands of a ſingle Perſon, or elſe of a Town, or Manour, are particularly ſet down, with the quantity of Acres, Boundaries, Tenants Names, *&c.*

Terrarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Landholder, or Tenant.

Terrarius Cœnobialis, an Officer in Religious Houſes, whoſe Duty perhaps was to keep a Terrar of all their Eſtates, or to have their Lands exactly ſurvey'd and regiſter'd.

Terras, or **Terrace**, a Bank of Earth, an open Walk, or Gallery in a Garden, raiſed higher than the main Plot of Ground; alſo a flat Roof on a Houſe.

Terre, (*Fr.*) Earth, Ground, Land.

Terre Plain, (in *Fortif.*) the Surface of the Rampart, being the plain Space, or Walk on it, even with the level of the Ground, which is bounded next the Field, by the *Parapet*, or Breaſt work, and toward the Body of the Place, by the Inward *Talus*, or Slope.

Terre-Tenant, (Law Term) a Land Tenant, or one that has the actual Poſſeſſion or Occupation of the Land. Thus when a Lord of a Manour has a Free holder, who lets out his Freehold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is call'd *The Terre Tenant*.

Terrella, (*Lat. i. e.* a little Earth) a Name ſometimes given to a Load ſtone, when it is turned into a Spherical, or round Figure, and plac'd ſo that its Poles, Equator, *&c.* may exactly anſwer to thoſe of the World; becauſe it is a very juſt Repreſentation of the great Magnetick Globe of the Earth, which we inhabit.

Terrene, or **Terreſtrial**, belonging to the Earth, Earthy.

Terreſtrial Globe. See *Globe*.

Terreſtrial Line. a Term in Perſpective. See *Line Terreſtrial*.

Terrible, dreadful, fearful; alſo the Name of an Herb.

Terrier, a kind of Hunting-dog bred up on purpoſe to unkennel Foxes; alſo a ſort of Awger to bore with; alſo the ſame with *Terrar*; which ſee.

Terrine, (*Fr.*) an Earthen Pan: In *Cookery*, a Meis made of a Breaſt of Mutton, cut into pieces, with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, cover'd with ſlices of Bacon on the bottom, and ſtew'd in a Pan between two gentle Fires.

To **Terrify**, to ſtrike a Terrour into, to put in a Fear or Fright, to fright or ſcare.

Terris bonis et catallis rehabendis poſt purgationem, a Writ that lies for a Clerk, to recover his Lands, Goods, Chattels formerly ſeized, after he has clear'd himſelf of that Felony, with which he was charg'd and deliver'd to his Ordinary to be purged.

Terris et catallis tentis ultra debitum levatum, a Judicial Writ, for reſtoring of Lands, or Goods to a Debtor that is diſtrained above the quantity of the Debt.

Terris liberandis, a Writ that lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Proceſs before the King, and to take a Fine for his Impriſonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to releaſe him of the *Strip* and *Waſte*: Alſo a Writ for the delivery of Lands to the Heir after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken, that he ſhall perform them.

Territory, a Compaſs or Land belonging to, or within the Juriſdiction of a State, City, or Town.

Terrour, Dread, great Fear, or Fright.

Terſe, exact, neat, clean; as *A Terſe Style*.

Terſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a wiping, or cleanſing the outſide of any thing.

Terſor, the Name of a Muſcle of the Humane Body. See *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Tertian. See *Tercion*.

Tertian Ague, or **Feaver**, is that which intermits entirely, and returns again every third Day, with its ſeveral Symptoms, at a ſet Time.

To **Tertiate a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) is to find the thickneſs of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions and Muzzle, in order to judge of its Strength, or whether it be well fortify'd or not.

Teruncium, or **Teruncius**, (*Lat.*) a ſmall *Roman* Coin of three Ounces, which was in value one fourth part of an *As*, and in weight the fortieth part of a Silver *Denarius*.

Teſſera, a ſquare piece of any thing; a Watch-word, or Signal in War; a Ticket, a Tally, or Score: In *Anatomy*, the fourth Bone of the Foot in that part which is next the Leg.

Teſſeracoſte, (*Gr.*) the Forty Days between *Eaſter* and *Holy-Thurſday*; it may alſo be taken for the time of Lent. Alſo the time of a Woman's lying in before ſhe be Churched, or a Churching-Feaſt.

Teſſo, (in old *Latin* Records) a Grey, Brock, or Badger.

Teſt, a kind of Furnace made of Bricks, for the melting down Iron, *&c.* Alſo an Inſtrument us'd by Chymiſts and Refiners to purify Gold, or Silver, the ſame as a Coppel. Alſo an Oath appointed by an Act of Parliament, which conſiſts chiefly in renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, and the Tenet of Tranſubſtantiation; whence *Teſt* is figuratively taken for any manner of Proof, or Tryal of Perſons or Things.

Teſta, (*Lat.*) a Shell, or Shell-fiſh; alſo an Earthen Pot for Wine, Oil, or any other Liquors; alſo a burnt Tile, or Brick; a ſplint, or piece of a broken Bone.

Teſta de Nevil, an ancient and authentick Record, kept in the King's Remembrancers Office in the Exchequer, which is ſaid to be compiled by *Jollan de Nevil*, a Juſtice Itinernant under King *Henry*

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Henry III. and contains an Account of all Lands held in Grand, or Petty Sergeanty, with Fees and Escheats to the King, *&c.*

Testaceous, that has a Shell; as *Testaceous Animals*, *i. e.* Shell fish, Snails, Tortoises, *&c.*

Testaceous Fishes, (among Naturalists) are such as have strong and thick Shells entire, and all of one piece; as the Cockle, Oister, Scallop, *&c.* But those whose Shells are softer, thinner, and divided into distinct Joynts are termed *Crustaceous Fishes*; which See.

Testament, the last Will of a Person; a Solemn and Authentick Act whereby a Man expresses his Will, concerning the disposal of his Estate after his Death; which is of two sorts, either in Writing, or else *Nuncupative*, *i. e.* declared by Word of Mouth before sufficient Witnesses. See *Will.*

In the Scripture Phrase, it is taken for a Covenant; as *The Books of the Old and New Testament.*

Testamentary, belonging to a Testament.

Testamentum, (*Lat.*) a Testament, or last Will. In old Records, it sometimes signifies a Writing, Instrument, or Deed for the conveying of Lands, or other Things; so call'd because it bears a Testimony, or is attested by Witnesses.

Testator, he that makes or has made a Testament, or last Will.

Testatrix, a Woman that makes such a Will.

Testatum, a Writ in Personal Actions; as when one cannot be arrested where the Action is laid, but is returned *non est inventus*; this Writ is sent out into any other County, where such Person is thought to have wherewith to satisfy; and 'tis so call'd because the Sheriff has *testify'd* that the Party was not to be found in his Bailiwick.

Teste, a Word usually subscrib'd in the last part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus, *Teste meipsa*, *i. e.* Witness my self; if it be an Original Writ in the King's Name: But if the Writ be Judicial, it bears the Name of the chief Judge of the Court, out of which it issues, and is thus expressed, *Teste Matthæo Hale*, or *Joanne Vaughan Milite*, &c.

Tester, the Value of Six-pence in Money.

Testes, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Testicles of a Male, or Female: Those of Men call'd *Testes Viriles*, are made of divers small Vessels, in which the Seed is bred, and cover'd on the out side, with several Tunicks, or Coats. The *Testes Muliebres* in Women are a Part consisting of several Membranes and small Fibres loosely joyn'd one to another.

Testes Cerebri, are the two lower and lesser Protuberances or knobs of the Brain, so call'd from their resembling the Figure of Testicles.

Testich, a sort of *Persian* Carpet made of the finest Lawn; which are often sent as Presents to the greatest Princes, and are so large, that in the Carriage, one of them is a sufficient, if not too great a Burden for seven lusty young Men.

Testicles, the Organs of Seed in Men and Women. See *Testes.*

Testicular, belonging to the Testicles.

Testiculus, (*Lat.*) a Testicle. *Testiculus Venereus*, a Swelling of the Cod, after impure Copulation.

Testiff, (old Word) wild, hair-brain'd, furious.

Testification, a testifying, or witnessing.

To **Testify**, to witness or certify, to shew or express; to make appear or make known.

Testimonial, belonging to Testimony; as *A Testimonial Proof*, *i. e.* a Proof by Witnesses.

A **Testimonial**, a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, Ecclesiastical Superiour, or some other Person in Authority.

Testimony, Witnessing, Evidence, Deposition, Relation, Report, Account; Proof, Token Mark: Also the Quotation of one or more Passages in an Author: In the Holy Scriptures, it is us'd for a Law, or Ordinance.

Testoon, an old Silver-Coin among the French, which bore the Value of 18 Pence: But in the time of King *Henry* VIII. being made of Brass lightly done over with Silver, it was reduced to 12*d.* under *Edward* VI. to 9 *d.* and afterwards to 6 *d.* The *Testoon of Portugal* is worth 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Of *Spain* and *Navarre* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Of *Switzerland* 1 *s.* 4*d.* Of *Italy*, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Testudo, (*Lat.*) the Tortoise, or Shell crab; a Tortoise-shell, an Arch or Vault. Also among the *Romans*, a warlike Engine, or Fence made of Boards cover'd with raw Hides, and running upon Wheels; under which the Besiegers of a Town got up close to the Walls, to undermine or batter them: Also a Target fence, when the Foot Soldiers held their Shields over their Heads, close together to keep off the Enemies Arrows, *&c.* Also a large but not very hard Swelling in the Head, which takes Name from its Shape, resembling that of an Arch, or Tortoise, and sticks so close to the Scull, that it often infects and corrupts it.

Testy, peevish, apt to take pet, snappish, crabbed.

Teta or **Tetus**, (*Lat.*) the Ring Dove, or Queist; a Bird.

Tetanothyum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine to take away Wrinkles and smooth the Skin.

Tetanus, a kind of Cramp, a stiffness or stretching of the Sinews; whereby a Limb grows inflexible.

Tetartæus, a Quartan Ague.

Tether. See *Tedder.*

Tetrachord, (*Gr. in Musick*) a Concord, or Interval of three Tones: Among the Ancients, it was an Instrument, or rank of four Strings, accounting the *Tetrachord* for one Tone.

Tetrachymagogon, a Medicine that purges four sorts of Humours.

Tetracolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Division in Lyrick Poetry, consisting of four Verses or Lines.

Tetradiapason, (in *Musick*) a quadruple Diapason; a Chord otherwise call'd a Quadruple Eighth, or Nine and Twentieth.

Tetradrachmon, a Coin of the Value of four Groats; also four Ounces in Weight.

Tetraedron or **Tetrahedron**, (in *Geom.*) one of the five regular Bodies, being a Pyramid bounded by four equal and equilateral Triangles.

Tetraeterid, the space of four Years; a Term us'd in *Chronology*, *Astronomy*, and *Astrology.*

Tetragon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure consisting of four Angles, and as many Sides; a Square: Among *Astrologers*, it is taken for a square Aspect.

Tetragonal, belonging to a Tetragon.

Tetragonias, a Comet or Blazing-star, whose Head is of a square Figure, and its Tail, or Train, long, thick and uniform; being not much different from the Meteor call'd *Trabs.*

Tetragonism, a Word us'd by some Foreign Writers in the same Sense as the Quadrature, or squaring of the Circle.

Tetragonus, (in *Anat.*) a great square Muscle otherwise call'd *Quadratus Genæ*; which See.

Tetragrammaton, the Sacred Name of God, *Jehovah*, so call'd because it consists of four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetrametrum, a Measure in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Metres, or eight Feet.

Tetrao, the Bustard or Bistard, a Bird.

Tetrapetalous Flower of a Plant, (among *Herbalists*) is that which only consists of four single coloured Leaves call'd *Petala*, set round the *Stylus* to make up the whole Flower.

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Tetrapharmacon, a Medicine conſiſting of four Ingredients; as *Unguentum Baſilicum*. See *Baſilicon*.

Tetraptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Defective Noun that has only four Caſes; as *Plus*, which wants the Dative and Vocative Singular.

Tetrarch, a Prince or Ruler of the fourth part of a Country; as Herod *the Tetrarch*.

Tetrarchy, the Government or Juriſdiction of a Tetrarch.

Tetras, the Number of Four, the Cater-point in Dice.

Tetraſtiche, a Gallery with four Ranks of Pillars.

Tetraſtick, a Sentence or Epigram compriſed in four Verſes.

Tetraſtylos or **Tetraſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a Building that has four Columns, or Pillars in the Faces before and behind.

Tetraſyllabical, belonging to, or conſiſting of four Syllables.

Tetrax or **Tettix**, a kind of Pheaſant or Buſtard.

Tetrobolum, a Coin of four *Oboli*, about four Pence half penny of our Money; alſo a Weight of four Drams.

Tettigonia, a ſort of ſmall Graſs-hopper; an Inſect.

Teuchites, a kind of ſweet Ruſh.

Teuchzion or **Teuchzium**, an Herb like Germander; a great, or wild Germander; ſome take it for Pimpernel or Fluellin.

Teuthalis, the Herb Knot-graſs.

Teuthis, a Fiſh fenced with a long Bone ſtanding out, but wanting a Heart; a ſort of Cuttle-Fiſh.

Teutonick, belonging to the *Germans* anciently call'd *Teutones* and now *Duythſh* or *Dutch* People; as ſome think, from *Tuiſco* the Son of *Mercury*.

Teutonick Order, an Order of Knights, heretofore that of our Lady of Mount *Sion*, founded *Anno Domini* 1191. by *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem*, the Patriarch of that See, and other Chriſtian Princes, in favour of the *German* Nation. See *Knights Teutonick*.

Teution, (*Gr.*) the Plant call'd Beet.

To Tew, to tug, or pull; alſo to beat Morter.

To Tew-taw Hemp, to beat, or dreſs it in an Engine made for that purpoſe.

Text, (*Lat.*) the very Words of an Author, without any Expoſition or Remarks: Alſo a Portion of Holy Scripture, choſen for the Subject of a Sermon or Diſcourſe in Divinity.

Text-Leters, the Capital Letters in all ſorts of Hands that are uſually written.

Textuary, a Law-Book or other Treatiſe, that contains only the bare Text, without any Comment or Gloſs upon it.

Texture, (properly a Weaving) a Compoſure, the ordering or framing of a Diſcourſe, *&c.* In *Philoſophy, the Texture of a natural Body*, is that peculiar Diſpoſition of the Particles or ſmall Parts, of which it is compos'd, ſo as to make it have ſuch a Form, or be of ſuch a Nature, or be endow'd with ſuch Qualities.

Thack-Tiles, a Word us'd in old Statutes for Plain Tiles, ſuch as are laid on the ſide of a Houſe.

Thalami nervorum opticorum, (in *Anat.*) are two Prominences or bunching Parts of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain; ſo nam'd, becauſe the Optick Nerves riſe out of them: They are of a ſomewhat long Figure, and of a Marrowy Subſtance on the out-ſide, but a little Aſh-coloured within.

Thalaſſiarcha, a Supreme, or principal Officers at Sea; an Admiral.

Thalia, one of the Nine Muſes, whom the Poets made to be the Inventreſs of Geometry and Husbandry.

Thalictrum, a kind of Herb; Flux-wort, or Lask-wort.

Thames, the chief River of *Great-Britain*; which taking its Riſe in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*: The Sea flows up it gently 80 Miles; *i. e.* almoſt to *Kingſton*, ſo that Boats are drawn about 200 Miles, to *Oxford*, and many Miles higher.

Thanage of the King, a certain part of the King's Land, or Property; of which the Governour was ſtyl'd *Thane*.

Thane, **Theyne**, or **Thegne**, (*Sax.*) was ſometimes taken by our Anceſtors, for a Nobleman, ſometimes for a Magiſtrate, and ſometimes for a Free-man; but it more properly ſignifies an Officer, or Miniſter of the King.

Thane-Lands, ſuch Lands as were granted by Charters of the *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*, with all Immunities, except their being liable to Expeditions, repair of Caſtles, and mending of Bridges.

Thapſia, (*Gr.*) an Herb like *Ferula*, or Fennel-Giant, ſo call'd, from the Iſland of *Thapſus*, where 'tis ſaid to have been firſt found.

Thaſſare, (in old *Latin* Records) to lay up Hay, or Corn, into a Taſs, Stack, Rick, or Mow.

Thaughts or **Thoughts**, (Sea-Term) the Benches, or Seats, on which the Rowers ſit in a Boat.

Thaumaturgicks, (*Gr. i. e.* Wonder-working) one of thoſe Arts mention'd by Dr. *Dee* in his Preface to *Euclid*, and there defin'd to be a Mathematical Science, which gives a certain Rule for the making of ſtrange Works, to be perceived by the Senſe, yet to be greatly wonder'd at: It may be taken for any Art that does, or ſeems to do Wonders.

Thavy's-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Theater, (*Gr.*) a Play-Houſe, a Building contrived with all manner of Conveniencies for the Actors and Spectators, for the repreſenting and beholding of Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.* It alſo ſignifies the Stage in a Play-houſe, and in general any Scaffold raiſed for the Performance or Sight of any Publick Ceremony. in a Figurative Senſe we ſay, *The World is a Theater and all Mankind are the Actors; Such a Country is the Theater of War, &c.*

Theater of Oxford, a noble Pile of Building in that City, raiſed not long ſince by Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and call'd in *Latin*, *Theatrum Sheldonianum*, where the Students of the Univerſity perform their Publick Exerciſes, *&c.*

Theatins, an Order of Religious Perſons founded by *John Peter Caraffa*, Biſhop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Theatral or **Theatrical**, belonging to a Theater or Stage.

Theave, (Country Word) an Ewe-Lamb of the firſt Year.

Thebo, (in old Latin Deeds) a young Plant, or Set; a Standard; it was alſo ſometimes taken for any Arm, Branch, or Bough of a Tree.

Theft, (in Common Law) is defined to be an unlawful felonious taking away another Man's Moveable and Perſonal Goods, againſt the Owners Will with an Intent to ſteal them.

Theftbote, (*Sax*) the maintaining, or favouring a Thief, by receiving ſtollen Goods from him.

Thelonio rationabili habendo pro Dominis habentibus Dominica Regnæ ad firmam, a Writ that lies for one that has of the King's Demeſne in Fee-farm, to recover reaſonable Toll of the King's Tenants there if his Demeſne have been accuſtomed to be tolled.

Thelonium or **Breve eſſendi quieti de Thelonio**, a Writ lying for the Citizens of any City, or Burgeſſes of any Town that have a Charter or Preſcription, to free them from Toll, againſt the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll of their Merchandize, contrary to their ſaid Grant or Preſcription.

Thelonmannus,

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Thelonmannus, (in ancient Deeds) the Tollman, or Officer, who receiv'd the Toll.

Thelygonos, (*Gr.*) an Herb having Berries like an Olive, and call'd *the Grace of God*, which being ſteep'd in Drink, is ſaid to make a Woman conceive a Girl. Alſo a general Name given by Herbaliſts to all Feminine Plants.

Thelyphonon, an Herb, the Root of which kills Scorpions.

Thelypteris Female Fern, or Sea Fern.

Theme or **Theam**, a Subject to write, or ſpeak upon; an Argument laid down to be treated of. It is often us'd by Aſtrologers for the Poſition, or Place of the Heavenly Bodies, at any Moment, when they require the Succeſs of any thing then begun or propoſed; calling their Figure *Thema Cœli*.

Themis, a moral Deity or Goddeſs, ſuppoſed to have firſt taught Men Right and Juſtice, and therefore often taken by the ancient Poets for Juſtice it ſelf.

Themmagium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Duty heretofore paid by inferiour Tenants upon account of *Theom*, or *Team*. See *Team*.

Thenar, (*Gr.*) the Palm or hollow fleſhy Part of the Hand. It is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers, for an Abducent Muſcle which draws the Thumb from the Fore finger.

Theobald, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Saxon*, bold over the People.

Theoden, (*Sax.*) an Under-Thane; an Husbandman, or inferiour Tenant.

Theodolite, a Mathematical Inſtrument conſiſting of ſeveral Parts, as a Circle of Braſs divided into four Quadrants, each Quadrant being divided into 90 Degrees, and ſubdivided by Diagonals, with Sights, a Box, and Needle, a Socket, Staff, *&c.* It is of good uſe in the Surveying of Land, for the taking of Heights, Diſtances and Angles.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) Servitude.

Theodorus or **Theodore**, (*Gr. i. e.* the Gift of God) a proper Name of ſeveral Men.

Theodoſia, a Chriſtian Name of Women, anſwering to *Theodore* or *Theodoſius* in Men.

Theodoſian Code. See *Code*.

Theogonia, the Generation or Genealogy of the Fabulous Gods; a Book of the Poet *Heſiod*, ſo call'd.

Theologer or **Theologian**, a Divine, a Profeſſor of Divinity.

Theological, belonging to Divinity, Divine; as *A Theological Diſcourſe*, *The Theological Vertues*, which are Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Theology, a Science that teaches the Knowledge of God, and Divine Things.

Theomachia, a warring or fighting againſt God.

Theomagical, belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wiſdom of God.

Theophilus, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a Friend, or Lover of God.

Theorbo, a Muſical Inſtrument, being a large Lute, us'd for the moſt part in playing of Grounds and Thorough-Baſſes.

Theorem, (in *Mathem.*) a Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from ſome Suppoſitions, or Conceſſions about Quantitity; ſo that a Theorem relates only to Speculation, and is thereby diſtinguiſhed from a Problem, in which ſomething is always to be done. Theſe Theorems are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* 1.

An **Univerſal Theorem**, relating in general to any Quantity without Reſtriction; as, *That the Rectangle of the Sum and Difference of any two Quantities is equal to the Difference of their Squares.* 2. *Particular*, when it extends only to a particular Quantity. 3. *Negative*, which demonſtrates the Impoſſibility of an Aſſertion; as *That the Sum of two biquatrite Numbers cannot make a Square.* 4. *Local*, which relates to a Surface; as *That Triangles of the ſame Baſis and Height are equal.*

A **Plain Theorem**, is that which has relation either to a Right lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle; as *That all Angles in the ſame Segment are equal.*

A **Solid Theorem**, is that which treats about a Space bounded by a ſolid Line, *i. e.* by any of the three Conick Sections, as *if a Right Line cut two Aſymptotick Parabolas, its two Parts terminated, or bounded by them, ſhall be equal.*

A **Reciprocal Theorem**, is one whoſe Converſe, or Contrary is true; as, *That if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it muſt have two equal Angles:* And on the contrary, *That if it have two equal Angles, it muſt have two equal Sides.*

Theorematick, conſiſting of, or belonging to Theorems.

Theoretick, **Theorical**, or **Theorick**, belonging to Theory; Speculative.

Theoreticks, thoſe things that belong to the Speculative part of Phyſick.

Theoriſt, one that forms or maintains a particular Theory.

Theory, Contemplation, Meditation; more eſpecially the Study of any Art or Science, without reſpect to the Practice.

Theories of the Planets, certain *Hypotheſes*, or Suppoſitions about the Motions of the Heavens, according to which Aſtronomers explain the Reaſons of the *Phenomena*, or Appearances of the Planets.

Therapeuticks, that part of Phyſick which ſhews the Method of healing or curing Diſeaſes.

Theraphim, or **Teraphim**, (*Heb.*) certain Idols, or Images, made in the ſhape of Men.

Thereniabin or **Tereriniebin**, a Word us'd by ſome Authors for Oriental Manna.

Theriaca or **Theriace**, (*Gr.*) Treacle; any Medice againſt Poiſon.

Theriacal, that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

Therioma, a wild raging Ulcer, or Sore, the grand Pox; a Shanker.

Therionarca, a Shrub bearing a Flower like a Roſe, which makes Serpents heavy and dull.

Thermæ, hot Baths; any Medicinal Waters that are hot.

Thermanticks, Medicines that cauſe Heat.

Thermocantharus, the Bath-fly; an Inſect.

Thermometer or **Thermoſcope**, a Philoſophical Inſtrument, uſually made of Glaſs fill'd with tinged Spirit of Wine, or ſome other proper Liquor, which by its riſing and falling ſerves to meaſure, or ſhew the ſeveral Degrees of Heat and Cold, of any particular Place, or of the ſame Place in different Seaſons, and at different times.

Thermometron, a Word us'd by ſome Writers in the Art of Phyſick, for that natural Heat which is meaſured or perceived by the Pulſe.

Theſis, a general Poſition, or Argument laid down, or offered to be made good; a Subject to diſpute upon.

Thethinga, (*Sax.*) a Tithing. *Thething mannus*, a Tithing man. See *Tithing*, and *Tithing man*.

Thew, an old Word for a Ducking-ſtool.

Thicket, a thick Buſh, a Place, or Hedge, full of Buſhes and Brambles.

To **Thigh**, a Term us'd in carving at Table; as *Thigh that Woodcock, or Pigeon, i. e.* cut it up.

Thight, (old Word) well joynted, or knit together.

Thill, the Beam, or Draught Tree of a Cart, or Waggon, upon which the Yoke hangs.

Thiller or **Thill-Horſe**, the Horſe that is put under the Thill.

Thingus,

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Thingus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Thane or *Saxon* Noble-man, a Knight, or Free-man.

Third-Borow, a Word us'd in ſome Statutes for a Conſtable. See *Head-borough*.

Thirdendeal, a liquid Meaſure in uſe at *Salisbury*, which contains three Parts.

Thirdings, the third part of the Corn, or Grain, growing on the Ground at the Tenant's Death, due to the Lord as an Heriot, within certain Lands, belonging to the Manor of *Turfat*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Third night Awn-hind, By the Laws of Saint *Edward* it was ordain'd, That if any Man lay three Nights in an Inn, he ſhould be accounted as one of the Family, and his Hoſt to be anſwerable for what Offence he ſhould commit: *For Nan Night Uncuth, twa Night Guſte, third Night Awn-hind, i. e.* the firſt Night a Stranger, the ſecond Night a Gueſt, the third Night a Domeſtick.

Thirdpenny, the third part of Fines and Profits, ariſing from Law-Proceſſes, which in every County was heretofore allow'd to the Sheriff; the other two Parts being appointed for the King's Uſe.

Thiſtle, an Herb, of which there are ſeveral kinds; as Carline Thiſtle, Cotton-Thiſtle, Ladies-Thiſtle, *&c.*

Thiſtle-take, the Duty of a Half-penny heretofore paid to the Lord of the Mannor of *Halton* in the County of *Cheſter* for every Beaſt driven over the Common that was ſuffer'd to graze, or to take but a Thiſtle: And at *Fiskerton* in *Nottingham-ſhire*, there was an ancient Cuſtom of paying to the Lord a Penny for every Swine about a Year old kill'd by an Inhabitant, or Cottager; which purchace of leave to kill a Hog, was alſo termed *Thiſtle take*.

Thlaſpi, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Shepherd's Purſe, Country-Muſtard, or wild Seen.

Thlipſis, a ſqueezing or cruſhing; alſo Affliction or Trouble: In *Anatomy*, preſſing together of the Veſſels of a Humane Body.

Thoiæ, (old Word) Fiſh with broken Bellies.

Tholus, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Roof of a Temple, or Church, the Center, Scutcheon, or Knot in the midſt of an arched Roof; the Lantern, or Cupolo of a publick Hall.

Tholus Diocletiæ, a ſort of Bandage us'd by Surgeons.

Thomas, the Name of one of the Twelve Apoſtles, ſignifying Deep in *Hebrew*, or as ſome ſay *Twin*, and often taken for a Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Thomas's Hoſpital**, a noted Hoſpital in the Borough of *Southwark*, founded by K. *Edward* VI. and lately rebuilt with greater Advantage for the Poor People that are there Yearly Cured and Relieved.

Thor, a certain Idol of great Eſteem among the ancient *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, thought to be the ſame with *Jupiter*, or the God of Thunder: Whence the Day commonly call'd *Thurſday* and *Thorſday* by the *Danes* and *Swedes*, took Name; as having been Set a-part for his peculiar Service.

Thora, a kind of Wolf bane; an Herb.

Thoracica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

Thoracica Inferior, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which ſpreads it ſelf on the Sides of the Breaſt by ſeveral Branches that communicate with thoſe of the *Azygos* under the Muſcle of the Breaſt.

Thoracica Superior, is likewiſe a branch of the Subclavian Vein, which ariſing from the *Baſilica*, paſſes to the Paps and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

Thoracicus Ductus, See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Thoral Line, (in *Palmeſtry*) a certain Mark in the Hand otherwiſe call'd the *Menſal Line*, or the Line of *Venus*.

Thorax or **Pectus Interior**, the Cheſt, an that Cavity or hollow Space which is bounded above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragm, or Midriff, before by the Breaſt bone, behind by the Back-bone, and on the Sides by the Ribbs: It is of an Oval Figure cover'd on the in-ſide with a Membrane, or Skin call'd *Pleura*, and contains the Heart and Lungs.

Thore, See *Torus*.

Thoreis, the drinking of a generous Wine, which warms and cheriſhes the Breaſt.

Thorough-Toll, a certain Duty heretofore paid to the Earls of *Richmond* by the Inhabitants of a Place call'd *Bowgh* in *York*-ſhire.

Thorough-Wax, an Herb that is ſomewhat bitter in Taſte, of a binding Quality, and good againſt Ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient *Saxon* Name for a Village, or Country-Town.

Thos, (*Gr.*) a *Lynx*, a Creature reſembling a Wolf, but ſpotted like a Leopard; alſo a kind of Wolf that has a rough Coat in Winter, and is bare in Summer.

Thoughts. See *Thaughts*.

Thowls, thoſe ſmall Wooden Pins in the Gunnel of a Boat, between which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

Thrackſat, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts for the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

Thraſcias, (*Gr.*) the North-weſt Wind ſo call'd by the Ancients, becauſe it blows from the Country of *Thrace*.

Thraſonical, inſolently boaſting, full of Oſtentation; from *Thraſo*, a notorious Braggadochio in *Terence*'s Comedies.

Thrave, a certain quantity of Corn, that contains four Shocks, every Shock conſiſting of ſix Sheaves.

To **Threap** or **Threapdown**, (North-Country Word) to affirm poſitively, to perſiſt in a Thing obſtinately.

Three-legged Staff, an Inſtrument conſiſting of wooden Legs, made with Joynts to ſhut all together, and to take off in the middle for the greater convenience of Carriage, on the top of which is uſually faſten'd a Ball and Socket to ſupport and adjuſt Inſtruments for Aſtronomy, Surveying, *&c.*

Threnodia, (*Gr.*) a mournful or funeral Song; the *Greek* Title of the Book of Lamentations of the Prophet *Jeremiah*.

Threſher, one that threſhes, or beats Corn, *&c.* Alſo a Fiſh with a broad and thick Tail, that ſerves to beat the Head of a Whale, to which it is a mortal Enemy.

Thridax, (*Gr.*) the Herb Lettice. *Thridax agreſtis* Sparrow-Hawks Herb, or Hawk weed.

Thridborough or **Thirdborough**, a Word us'd, in ſome old Statutes for a Head borough, or Conſtable.

Thrift, Savingneſs, or Sparingneſs; alſo a ſort of Herb.

To **Thrill**, to drill, or bore.

Thrilled or **Thirled**, (*Sax.*) killed.

Thrimſa, an old *German* Coin, valued at the third part of a Shilling, or Four Pence.

Thrips, (*Gr.*) a little Worm, breeding in Timber; a Moth.

Thrithing or **Triding**, (*Sax.*) the third part of a County or Shire, containing three, or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes; ſuch ſorts of Diviſions are the Laths in *Kent*, the Rapes in *Suſſex*, and the *Ridings* in *York-ſhire*.

Thrithing, is alſo taken for a Court held within that Circuit, which was the ſame with our Court-Leet.

Thrithing-

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Thrithing-Reve, the Governour of a Thrithing, before whom all Causes us'd to be brought, that could not be determined in the Wapentakes or Hundreds.

To **Thrive**, to grow or increase mightily, to be in a good State or Condition, to become rich or prosperous

Throat-wort, an Herb so call'd, as being good against Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

To **Throb**, to beat, pant, or ake, as the Heart sometimes does.

Thrombosis, (*Gr.*) a congealing, or clotting together of any thing.

Thrombus, a Lump, Clot, or Cluster of any thing, as of congealed Blood, curdled Milk, *&c.* Among Surgeons a small Swelling that arises after the Operation of Blood-letting, when the Orifice is made too small, or larger than the Capaciousness of the Vessels will admit.

Throne, a Chair of State plac'd in a part of a Room, raised two or three Steps from the Ground; which is richly adorn'd, and cover'd with a Canopy for Kings and Princes to sit at certain times of Publick Solemnity: In a Figurative Sense, it signifies the Supreme Command, or Soveraign Power of Princes; as *He settled his Throne*. **Thrones** is also taken for the third of the Nine Orders or Ranks of Angels.

Throster or **Throwster**, one that throws, twists, or winds Silk or Thread.

Throstle, a Singing Bird; also a Disease in the Mouth, especially of young Children.

Wind-Throstle, a Bird so call'd, because it comes in high Winds into *England*, in the beginning of Winter.

Thrydallis, (*Gr.*) a sort of Mullein, or Rose-Campion; an Herb.

Thumb's-breadth, the same as an Inch in Measure.

Thummim. See **Urim**.

Thunnus, (*Gr.*) the Fish call'd a Tunny.

Thuribulum, a Censer, or smoaking Pot, to burn Incence in; which in some old Records is express'd *Turribulum*.

Thuriferous, bearing, or bringing forth Frankincence

Thursday, the fifth Day of the Week, so nam'd from the Idol *Thor*; which See.

Thus or **Tus**, (*Lat.*) Frankincense, Incense.

Thya, (*Gr*) a kind of wild Cypress-Tree, whose Wood is very sweet and lasting; the Life-Tree.

Thyitis, a sort of hard Stone, of which Mortars were anciently made.

Thymallus, a Fish of the Trout-kind, that smells like the Herb Thyme.

Thymbra, the Herb Savory.

Thymelæa, a sort of wild Olive; also a Shrub call'd Spurge flax

Thymiama, Incense, Perfume; a sweet Gum.

Thymick-Vein, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the Subclavicular Vein.

Thymion or **Thymium**, a kind of Wart, ragged at Top, like a Thyme leaf, or as some say, coloured like Thyme flowers.

Thymites, Wine made of Thyme.

Thymus, (in *Anat.*) a Conglobate Glandule, or Kernel in the Throat, that sticks to the upper part of the *Mediastinum*, and lies between the Divisions of the Subclavian Veins and Arteries: It is whitish, soft, and spungy, and larger in Children and Women than in Men.

Thymus or **Thymum**, the Herb Thyme or Time.

Thynnus or **Thunnus**, the Tunny, a Sea-fish.

Thyroarytænoides, (in *Anat*) a Pair of large Muscles that arise from the Cartilage, or Gristle, call'd *Scutiformis*, and stretch themselves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides* Muscle; their Use being to draw together, and close the opening of the *Larynx*.

Thyroides Glandulæ, are two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, wonderfully beautify'd with Vessels of all Sorts, and hard Membranes: They resemble a Hen's Egg in shape and bigness, and are seated at the lower part of the *Larynx*, at the Sides of the Scutiform, or Shield-like Cartilage: These Glandules separate a Liquor for moistening the Wind-Pipe, whereby the Voice is render'd firm, smooth, and sweet; they also contribute to the roundness of the Neck, by their filling up the empty Spaces about the *Larynx*.

Thyroides, a Cartilage, or Gristle of the *Larynx*, or Wind-Pipe, otherwise call'd *Scutiformis*: Some also give this Name to the Hole of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone.

Thyrsus, (among *Herbalists*) the upright and tapering Stem, or Stalk of a Plant: It is also often us'd for *Spica*, *i. e.* an Ear, or blade of Corn.

Tiara, (*Gr.*) a high sharp pointed Cap, heretofore worn by Soveraign Princes and those of the Royal Bloud, among the ancient *Persians*; a Turban, or Shash: Also the Pope's Triple Crown.

Tibia, (*Lat.*) a Pipe, Flute, or Flagolet, a Musical Instrument: In *Anatomy*, the Leg, or Part betwixt the Knee and the Ancle, consisting of two Bones, one outward, nam'd *Focile minus*, another inward and larger, which has usurp'd the Name of the whole, and is termed *Tibia*, but others call it *Focile Majus*, and *Canna Major*.

Tibialis Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so call'd from its Situation on the Fore part of the *Tibia*: It arises from the lower part of the upper Appendage of that Bone, and has its Insertion to the inside of the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, that bears up the *Os metatarsi Pollicis*: It pulls the Foot upwards, and directly forwards.

Tibialis Posticus, a Muscle of the Foot, which is seated on the back part of the *Tibia*, and otherwise call'd *Musculus Nauticus*, because Sea-men chiefly use it in climbing up the Masts of their Ships. It takes rise from the upper and back part of the *Fibula*, as also from the Ligament contain'd between the said Bone and the *Tibia*, and is inserted to the *Os Naviculare*, inwards and side-ways; so as to draw the Foot upwards and inwards.

Tick, a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

Ticking, a setting up of Turves to dry, that they may burn the better; a Term us'd by the Husband-men of the Western Parts of *England*, when they are about to till the Ground by Barn-beating.

Tickle. See *Grope*.

Tide, the Ebbing or Flowing of the Sea, the former of which the Sea men call *Tide of Ebb*, and the latter *Tide of Flood*.

Leeward and Windward Tides. See *Leeward and Windward*.

It is said **To flow Tide and half Tide**, when the Tide runs three Hours, which is four Points of the Compass in the *Offing*, or open Sea, longer than it does by the Shore; where by longer, is not meant more Hours (for it always Ebbs and Flows six Hours) but that if it be high Water a-shore at Twelve a Clock, 'twill not be so in the *Offing* till Three, which is the bound and time for the running of a half Tide. If it Ebbs and Flows more, the saying is, *It runs half Tide and half Quarter*, that is five Points.

When the Mariners are to go into a Harbour over a Bar, *i. e.* a Rock, or over a Shelf, they say, *They'll bring their Tide with them*; *i. e.* they'll come in with the Flood, that so they may safely get over such Bar, or Sand.

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To **Tide it over or up**, is to go over to a Place, with the Tide of Ebb, or Flood, then to ſtay at Anchor all the Time the contrary Tide laſts, and afterwards to ſet in again upon the return of the ſame Tide.

A **Tide-Gate**, is when the Tide runs ſtrong.

Tides-Men, certain Officers that belong to the Cuſtom Houſe, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Cuſtom of the Fraight be paid: Theſe Officers are ſo call'd, becauſe they go on board the Veſſels, at their Arrival in the Mouth of the River-*Thames*, and come up with the Tide.

Tidy, handy, neat, cleanly; as *A tidy Servant*.

Tierce, (*Fr.*) one of the Canonical Hours in the *Roman* Church; *i. e.* Eight a Clock Prayers in Summer, and Ten in Winter: Alſo a ſequence of Cards of the ſame Colour, at the Game of Picket; alſo a Thruſt in Fencing.

Tierce or **Terce**, a liquid Meaſure, containing Forty two Gallons.

Tierce or **A Third**, (in Muſick) is a certain diviſion of the Monochord, in which if the Terms be as 5 to 4, 'tis call'd a *Tierce Major*, or a *Diton*; but if they be as 6 to 5, then 'tis ſtyl'd a *Tierce Minor*, or *Demi-Diton*.

Tiercel or **Tercel**, a Male Hawk, ſo call'd becauſe it is a third part leſs than the Female in bigneſs and Strength.

Tiercet, a Song conſiſting of triple Stanza's, or a Staff of three Verſes.

Ties, (in a Ship) are thoſe Ropes by which the Yards hang, and that carry them up, when the Halliards are ſtrained.

Tiffany, a ſort of light Stuff.

Tiger, a fierce wild Beaſt having a ſpotted Skin; and being otherwiſe ſhap'd and armed like a Cat, but of a much larger Size: It is alſo figuratively taken for a cruel fierce Man.

Tigh or **Teage**, (in old Records) a Cloſe or Incloſure, a Croft: In *Kent* the Word *Tigh* is ſtill us'd in the ſame Senſe.

Tight, See *Tite*.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a little Rafter, or Beam: Alſo a Crucible or Melting pot us'd by Chymiſts.

Tigreſs, a Female, or She Tiger; a ranting Woman, a cruel Miſtreſs.

Tike, (Country-Word) a ſmall Bullock, or Heifer; alſo a kind of Worm.

Tilia, (*Lat.*) the Linden, or Teil-tree.

Tillage, the tilling, or ploughing of Land; Husbandry.

Tiller, (among Seamen) a ſtrong piece of Wood faſten'd to a Ship's Rudder; alſo that which ſerves for a Helm in a Boat.

Tiller or **Tillar**, (in *Husbandry*) a ſmall Tree, left to grow till it be fellable.

Tilt, a Cloth, or Tent that covers a Boat, to keep off Rain, *&c.*

Tilt-Boat, a cover'd Boat, ſuch as thoſe that go and return with the Tide, to convey Paſſengers between *London* and *Graveſend*.

Tilts, a kind of Exerciſe, when two armed Perſons on Horſe-back, run one againſt another with Lances, or Spears.

To **Tilt**, to run at Tilts, to fence or thruſt with Swords, or Foils; alſo to ſet a Veſſel ſtooping, when the Liquor in it begins to be low.

Tilth, the tilling, manuring, or improving of Land.

Timariots, (among the *Turks*) Soldiers that have a certain Portion of Conquer'd Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, to ſerve on Horſe-back as often and as long as they ſhall be required, and to find Arms at their own proper Coſt: This Portion is call'd *Timara*, from whence their Name is deriv'd and it is thought equivalent to a Hundred Pounds Yearly Revenue amongſt us.

Timber, Wood for Building: *A Timber of Skins* or *Furrs*, is Forty in Number.

Timbers of Ermin, (in *Heraldry*) the rows or ranks of Ermin in Noble Mens Robes.

Riſing Timbers in a Ship. See *Riſing*.

To **Timber**, (in *Falconry*) to Neſtle or make a Neſt; as Birds of Prey do.

Timbre or **Timmer**, a Term us'd among Heralds, for the Creſt, which in any Atchievement ſtands on the top of the Helmet.

Timbrel, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, which ſome call a *Taber*.

Time, is a certain Meaſure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries; as the Sun, Moon and Stars, by which the Diſtance and Continuance of things is meaſured; And it is either *Aſtronomical*, which is ſimply taken from the motion of the Stars; or *Civil*, which is the ſame ſort of Time apply'd to common Uſes.

Again, **Aſtronomical, Mathematical**, or **Abſolute Time**, flows equally in it ſelf without Relation to any outward Thing, and is otherwiſe termed Duration: But *Relative*, *Apparent*, or *Vulgar Time*, is the ſenſible and outward Meaſure of any Duration or Continuance eſtimated by Motion; and this is commonly us'd inſtead of true Time.

In *Muſick*, **Time** is that quantity or length, by which every particular Note has its due Meaſure appointed, without making it either longer or ſhorter than it ought to be; and it is two-fold, *viz.* Duple or Common, and Triple.

Duple Semi-breve Time, generally call'd *Common*, becauſe moſt us'd; is when all the Notes are encreaſed by two; as 2 *Longs* make a *Large*, 2 *Breves* a *Long*, 2 *Semi-breves* a *Breve*, 2 *Minims* a *Semi-breve*, 2 *Crotchets* a *Minim*, 2 *Quavers* a *Crotchet*, 2 *Semi quavers* a *Quaver*, and 2 *Demi-Semi-quavers*, a *Semi quaver*: This kind of Time is uſual in Anthems, Almains, Pavans, Fantaſies, *&c.*

Triple Time, is that in which the Meaſure is counted by Threes; as one *Semi-breve* is equivalent to three *Minims*, one *Minim* to three *Crotchets*, &c. So that this ſwifter Time, or Meaſure is proper for Airy Songs, and light Leſſons; as *Courants*, *Jiggs*, *Sarabrands*, &c.

To theſe ſorts of Time may be added **Deſquialtera Proportion**, which ſignifies a Triple Meaſure of three Notes to two ſuch like Notes of the Common Time.

Time-Note. See *Meaſure-Note*.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) Timorouſneſs, Fearfulneſs, Baſhfulneſs.

Timorous, fearful, baſhful.

Timotheus or **Timothy**, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, an Honourer of God.

Tin, a Metal that comes near Silver in Colour, but differs very much in the Figure of its Pores, as alſo in its Solidity and Weight.

Tin-Glaſs, a Metallick Matter white, ſmooth and like Tin; but hard, ſharp, brittle, and diſpoſed into *Facets*, or ſhining Scales, as it were pieces of Glaſs, whence it has its Name.

Tinca, (*Lat.*) the Tench, a Freſh water Fiſh.

Tincar, (*Arab.*) a ſort of Nitre, or Salt-peter, ſo call'd from its being dug out of the Earth.

Tincel or **Tinſel**, a kind of glittering Stuff, or Cloth made of Silk and Copper.

Tincker-men, thoſe Fiſher men that us'd to deſtroy the young Fry in the River *Thames*, by Nets and unlawful Engines, till ſuppreſs'd by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*.

Tint or **Teint**, (*Lat.*) a Colouring.

Tincture, a Colour, Stain, or Die; a ſmattering or imperfect Knowledge of any Art or Science.

Among

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Among Heralds, the Colours in an Escutcheon, or Coat of Arms call'd Tinctures. In *Chymistry*, *Tincture* signifies the most fine and subtil Parts of a Mixt Body drawn out in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper *Menstruum*, or dissolving Liquor.

Tincture of the Moon, is a Dissolution of some of the more rarify'd parts of Silver, made in Spirit of Wine and whetted by *Alkali* Salts.

Tinctured, that has a Tincture; as *He is tinctured with that Opinion*.

† To **Tind**, to light; as *To tind a Candle*.

Tine, a Country-Word for the grain of a Fork.

To **Tine an Egg**, (among the Curious) is to dress it.

Tinea, (*Lat.*) the Moth, an Insect that eats Clothes: Also a crusty stinking Ulcer in the Head, which gnaws and consumes the Skin.

Tinearea, Moth wort, or Gold-flower; an Herb

Tineman or **Tienman**, a petty Forest-Officer in old Times, who took care of Vert and Venison in the Night, and had other servile Employments.

Tinettum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Trouse, Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging; which sort of Under-wood, cut at length and not fagotted up, is still call'd *Teenet* in *Kent*.

Tinewald, the Parliament, or Yearly Meeting of the States in the *Isle of Man*.

Tinged, (*Lat.*) coloured, or died lightly.

Tinkar, a Chymical Word for *Borax* or Gold-Solder.

Tinnitus Aurium, (*Lat.* a buzzing, or tingling in the Ears, which proceeeds from a stoppage, or something that pricks the Part, so that the Air shut up is continually moved by the beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly struck, whence such a Noise arises.

Tinnunculus, the Wind-yanner, or Kestrel, a kind of a Hawk: It is also written *Tintinnunculus* and *Tristunculus*.

Tinpenny, a customary Duty heretofore paid to the Tithing man, by the several *Friburghs* or Divisions of his Precinct; as *Tedinpenny* signify'd the Money paid the Sheriff by the several *Tithings*.

Tintamar, (*Fr.*) a confused Noise, a hideous Out-cry, the jangling of Bells, *&c.*

Tip, the end, or utmost point of any Thing.

Tip-staff, one of the Wardens of the Fleet's Men, who comes to the King's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Custody those that are there committed, and to attend such Prisoners as go at large by Licence: Also certain Officers that wait on the Judges, bearing a Rod tipt with Silver, and take into their Charge, all Prisoners committed, or turned over at the Judges Chambers.

Tippet, a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks; also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity and Noble-mens Chaplains wear over their Gowns.

To **Tipple**, to drink hard.

Tipsy, that is a little in Drink, fuddled.

Tipula, (*Lat.*) a Water-spider with six Feet, that runs on the top of the Water without sinking.

Tire, the Ornament or Dress of Womens Heads; also the Iron-band of a Cart-wheel.

Tire or **Teer of Ordinance**, (as the Sea-men pronounce it) a set of great Guns on both Sides of a Ship, lying in a Rank from one end to the other, either above upon Deck, or below; the former of which are call'd the *Upper Tire of Guns*, and the latter the *Lower-Tire*: Some Ships also have the Fore and Half Decks furnish'd with Guns, each making *half a Tire*.

To **Tire**, to dress; to weary, to be or grow weary.

Tiring, (in *Falconry*) is a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet, or Pigeon to pluck at.

Tirwhit, a Bird otherwise call'd a Lapwing.

Tisick, troubling with the Tisick, purfy, short-winded.

Tisick, an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with an Hectick Fever, and causing a Consumption of the whole Body. See *Phthisis*.

Tissue or **Cloth of Tissue**, (*Fr.*) rich Stuff made of Silk or Silver, or Silk and Gold-thread, woven together.

Tit or **Titmouse**, a little Bird.

Tite, (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To be tite or tight*, when she is so stanch as to let in but very little Water; and this is known by the Smell of it, when pumpt out; for if but little Water be let in, it will always stink, otherwise not.

Tithable, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

Tithe, the tenth Part of any thing; but chiefly taken for that Revenue which in every Country-Parish is allowed to the Parson for his Maintenance; being a tenth Part of the Fruits of the Earth, *&c.* These Tithes are of several sorts, *viz. Predial*, *Personal* and *Mixt*; which See under those Articles.

To **Tithe**, or take the tenth Part.

Tithing, (among our *Saxon* Ancestours) a Company of Ten Men, with their Families joyned together in a Society, and all bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

Tithing-man was the Chief or Principal Person of such a Company, but is now taken in some Places for a Constable; the old Way of Tithing being long since left off. See *Head borough*.

Tithing-penny, a Customary Duty paid to the Sheriffs by the several Tithings: It was also call'd *Teding-penny*, *Thething-penny*, and *Tithe-penny*.

Tithymalus or **Tithymallus**, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Sea-lettice, Wolfs-Milk, or Milk thistle.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a Tickling, a pleasant Itch: that Sensation, or Feeling, which one has in any part of the Body, when tickled.

Titinpik, a Word us'd in some old Writings, for a Tale-bearer.

Title, the Inscription of a Book, or Act: Also an Addition or Mark of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank, or Quality: Also Right, Claim; a just Cause for possessing, or enjoying any thing: In a Law-sense, it is sometimes taken for the means whereby a Man comes to an Estate; as *His Title is by Fine, or Feoffment*: Also Writings, or Records to prove one's Right.

Title of Entry, is when one possessed of Land makes a Feoffment, or Donation of it upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter into the Land, and recover the Free-hold.

Tits, a Country-word for small Cattel.

To **Titter**, to giggle, or laugh wantonly.

† **Titubation**, (*Lat.*) a staggering, or stumbling.

Titular, that bears a Title only; as *A titular Bishop*, *a titular Office*, &c.

Tmesis (*Gr.* a Gutting) a Grammatical Figure, in which a compound Word is as it were cut asunder, and divided into two Parts, by some other Word that is put in between; as *Septem subjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta septemtrioni*. Virg.

Toads-Flax or **Flix-Weed**, a kind of Herb.

Tobacco, a well known Plant, the smoak of which taken in Pipes is generally in much Request; as being powerful to stop Rheums, to dispose to Rest, to take off Weariness, *&c.* Its Name is said to be taken from *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee*-Islands in *America*, from whence it was first brought into *England*, by Sir *Francis Drake*'s Mariners, *A. D.* 1585.

Tobacconist, one that sells or deals in Tobacco.

Tobiah or **Tobias**, (*Heb.* the goodness of the Lord) the Name of several Persons mention'd in

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the Old Teſtament, particularly in *Ezra* and *Nehemiah*; as alſo in the *Apocrypha*; whence it is ſometimes made uſe of as a Chriſtian Name of Men.

Tobit, (of the ſame Signification) a Perſon, whoſe Hiſtory is contain'd in that Apocryphal Book, which bears his Name.

Tockawaugh, a wholeſome and ſavoury Root, peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Tod of Wool, the quantity of 28 Pounds, or 2 Stone.

Toft, (Law-Word) a Meſſuage, or Houſe, or rather the Place where a Meſſuage once ſtood, that is fallen or pulled down; alſo a Grove of Trees.

Toft-man, the Owner of a Toft.

Toga (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a great woollen Mantle without Sleeves, of divers Colours, ſet off with various Ornaments; which was worn both by Men and Women.

Toil, wearisome Labour, exceſſive Pains.

Toiles, (*Fr.*) Snares or Nets ſet by Huntſmen for the catching of Wild Beaſts.

Toilet, a kind of Table cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tiſſue, ſpread upon a Table in a Bed Chamber, where Perſons of Quality dreſs themſelves; a Dreſſing-cloth.

Toiſe, a Meaſure containing ſix Foot in length, a Fathom.

Toiſon d' Or, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for a Golden-Fleece, which is ſometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Tolerable, (*Lat.*) that may be indured or born with, ſufferable; alſo indifferent, paſſable.

To **Tolerate**, to ſuffer, to bear with, to wink at.

Toleration, tolerating, ſuffering, or allowing of.

Toll or **Tholl**, (in *Common-Law*) is either 1. a Liberty to buy and ſell within the Bounds of a Manour; or 2. a Tribute or Cuſtom paid for Paſſage, *&c.*

To **Toll**, to ring a Bell after a particular manner: In a Law-ſenſe, to bar, defeat, or take away; as *To toll the Entry*, *i. e.* to deny, or take away the Right of Entry.

Toll-Booth, a Cuſtom-houſe, or Place where Toll is paid: Alſo the Name of the chief Priſon of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Toll-Corn, Corn taken for Toll, at grinding in a Mill.

Toll-Dop, a Toll-diſh, or ſmall Meaſure, by which Toll was taken for Corn ſold in an open Market.

Toll-through, Money paid for Paſſage in or thro' ſome High-ways, Ferries, Bridges, *&c.*

Toll-traverſe, an Acknowledgement given for paſſing thro' a private Man's Ground.

Toll-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Diſh.

Toll-Turn, a Toll paid at the return of Cattel from Fairs, or Markets; though they were not ſold.

Tolſaſter or **Tolſeſter**, Exciſe, or Tribute heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manour, by the Servile Tenant, for Liberty to brew and ſell Ale.

Tolſey, a kind of Exchange, or Place, where Merchants meet; as *The Tolſey at Briſtol*.

Tolt, a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court; ſo call'd becauſe it does *Tollere loquelam*, *i. e.* take away the Imparlance, or Suit from one Court to another.

Tolta, (old *Latin* Law-word) Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any thing exacted, or impoſed, contrary to Right and Juſtice.

Toman, a kind of *Perſian Coin*.

Tomentum, Shear-wooll, Flocks, ſuch as are us'd in the ſtuffing of Bed Ticks, Cuſhions, *&c.* Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for a ſoft downy Subſtance that grows on the tops of ſome Plants; which therefore take Name from thence; as *Carduus tomentoſus*, *Gramen Tomentoſum*, &c.

Tome, (*Gr.*) a ſeparate Part, or diſtinct Volume of a large Book.

Tometica, Medicines which opening the Pores of the Body with their ſharp Particles, cut the thick and ſlimy Humours; They are otherwiſe termed *Incidentia* and *Attenuantia*.

Tomici Dentes, (*i. e.* cutting Teeth) the Fore-teeth, ſo call'd by ſome Antnomical Writers.

Tomin, (among *Jewellers*, a certain Weight of about three Carrats.

Tominejo, the *American* Humming-Bird.

Tomkin, (in *Gunnery*) a round piece of Wood, put into the Mouth of a great Gun, and cover'd with Tallow.

Tomotocia, (*Gr.*) the ſame as *Hyſterotomotocia*; which See.

Tondino, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Aſtragal*.

Tone, (*Gr.*) the ſound of the Voice, high or low, mean, deep or ſhrill: In *Muſick*, a certain Degree of raiſing or ſinking the Voice: It is commonly defin'd to be the ſixth part of an *Octave*; in which ſenſe the *Octave* is ſaid to be compoſed of five Tones, and two Semi-tones: A *Tone*, or whole Note is alſo divided into Nine ſmall Parts call'd *Commas*, five of which are appropriated to the greater Semi-tone, and four to the leſſer.

Tonica, Medicines which being outwardly applied to, or rubbed into the Limbs, ſtrengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonnage or **Tunnage**, a Cuſtom, or Duty paid to the Queen, for Merchandize carry'd out, or brought home in Ships, according to a certain Rate upon every Tun. The Duties of *Tonnage* and *Poundage* were firſt ſettled in the 45th Year of King *Edward* III.

Tonnetight, (in ancient *Deeds*) the quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Fraight, or Bulk, for which Tonnage was paid to the King.

Tonſillæ (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) two Glands or Kernels commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears; which are ſeated at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side the *Uvula*: Alſo an Inflammation about the Jaws; the Mumps, the Glanders. See *Pariſthmia*.

Tooth. See *Dens*.

Tooth-Wort, a kind of Herb.

Tooth-wrest, an Inſtrument to draw, or pull out Teeth.

Toothing, (among *Maſons*) a Corner-ſtone left for more Building.

Top, Height, the uppermoſt end of a thing: Among Sea-men, *Tops* are taken for thoſe round Frames of Board, that lye upon the Croſs-trees, near the Heads of the Maſts, where they get up to furle, or looſe the Top-ſails, *&c.*

To **Top the Sail-yards**, is to make them hang even.

Top-Armours, are a kind of Clothes, *&c.* ſet about the Round-tops of the Maſts; the ſame as the Fights or Waſte-Cloaths in the Cage-work, or Rails of the Ship: They ſerve not only for Ornament and Shew, but alſo cover ſuch Men, in a Fight as are there plac'd to throw Stink pots, Fire-works, *&c.* and to fire ſmall Shot down on the Enemy.

Top-Gallant-Maſts, (in a Ship) are ſmall Maſts fixed to the Heads of the Main, and Fore-top Maſts, on the top of which the Flag-ſtaves are ſet up for the Colours, Flags, Pendants, *&c.*

Top-Maſts, certain Maſts which are made faſt and ſettled to all the Maſts a-loft: *viz.* to the Main-Maſt, Miſſon-Maſt, Fore-Maſt and Bolt Sprit.

Top Ropes

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Top-Ropes, those Ropes which the Mariners make use of to strike the Top-Masts of the Main and Fore Masts.

Toparch, (*Gr*) the Governour, or Ruler of any Place, the Lord of a Mannour; a Lord Lieutenant of a Country.

Toparchia, the Jurisdiction of a Toparch; a Lieutenancy, a Lordship.

Topaz, a precious Stone, of the Colour of fine Gold, the third in value next the Diamond; so call'd from the Island of *Topazius*, in the Red Sea, where they were often found. In *Heraldry*, *Topaz* is taken for the Gold-Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

To **Tope**, to drink briskly, or lustily.

Toph, a Word us'd by some Chirurgical Writers for a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

Tophet, (*Heb. i. e.* a Drum) the Name of a Valley, where the *Ammonites* us'd to sacrifise their Children to the Idol *Moloch*, and caus'd Drums to be beat to hinder them from hearing the Cries of those Innocents which they threw into the Fire. See *Moloch*.

Tophus, (*Gr*) a Sand, or Gravel-Stone, that may be easily rubbed to Crums: Also a stony congealed Substance in any part of an Animal Body, which is also often termed *A Tophaceous Matter*.

Topiaria, the Art of making Arbours with Trees or Twigs cut and plaited.

Topiarius, a Gardener that orders Arbours or Bowers; or that makes divers kind of Knots and Devices in Plants, as they grow.

Topica. Books that treat of Places of Invention in *Logick*: In the Art of *Physick*, Medicines apply'd outwardly to the Patient's Body, for curing his Disease.

Topical, applied to a particular Place, or Part; as *A Topical Remedy*: Also fetched from a Topick, or belonging to Topicks; ar *A Topical Discourse*, *Topical Logick*, &c.

A **Topick**, a common Place, or Head of Discourse, a Subject, or Argument to be handled.

Topicks, that part of *Logick*, which treats of the Invention, or finding out of Places, or Arguments; or which draws probable Arguments from several Circumstances of Matter of Fact.

Topinaria, the Mole, or Want, a little Creature living under Ground.

Topographical, or **Topographick**, belonging to Topography.

Topographick Charts. See *Charts Topographick*.

Topography, the Description of a particular Place in any Country; as of *London*, *Paris*, &c. Also the Draught of some small parcel of Land; as that of a Mannour, a particular Estate, *&c.* or else such as Surveyors set out in their Plots, for the use of the Proprietors.

Topping, eminent, chief, noted; as *A Topping Man*.

Topping the Lifts, (in Sea-Language) is the same with haling the Top Sail Lifts; so that the Word of Art is, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, *i. e.* hale upon the Starboard, or Larboard-Lift. See *Lifts*.

Tor, an old *Saxon* Word, signifying a Tower, Rock, or high Place; as *The Tor of Salisbury*, *Glastenbury*, &c.

Torce. (*Lat.*) a Term made use of by Heralds for a *Wreath*; which See.

Torch, a Staff of Deal or other Rosiny Wood, on which Wax Candles are stuck, to be lighted on several Occasions.

Torch Royal, (among Hunters) the next Start in a Stagg's Head, that grows above the *Royal*, and is otherwise call'd *The Surroyal*.

Torch-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Torcular, (*Lat.*) a Press for Wine, Oil, Cider, *&c.*

Torcular Herophili, (in *Anat*) that place, where the four Cavities, or hollow Parts of the thick Skin of the Brain, call'd *Dura Mater*, are joyn'd together; the Brain-Tunnel.

Tortularis Vena, a Vein which goes up by the inside of the Scull to the Brain.

Torpion or **Torpium**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Heart-Wort.

Torse. See *Torus*

Torentice, the Art of Turning, Chasing, Engraving, or Imbossing.

Tormen, (*Lat.*) the Griping of the Guts; the wringing of the Belly, as in the Wind Cholick.

Torment, violent Pain which the Body suffers; excessive Grief, or trouble of Mind.

To **Torment**, to put to great Pain, or to the Rack; to afflict, to disquiet; to grieve, or vex; to plague, or be troublesome to.

Tormentil, an Herb, otherwise call'd *English Set foil*, which is of a binding and drying Quality; good against Griping of the Guts, the Plague, and other Malignant Diseases.

Tormina Alvi, the Griping of the Guts, or Wind-Cholick.

Tormina Hysterica, the Womb Cholick, a Disease which happens to Women of a loose and ill habit of Body.

Tormina post Partum, the After-Pains, or Pains which Child Bed Women suffer after Delivery.

Tornado, (*Span.*) a sudden, or violent Storm of ill Weather at Sea.

Tornequet. See *Tourniquet*.

Torpedo, (*Lat.*) the Cramp Fish, which benums the Hands of those that touch it.

† **Torpid**, benummed, slow, dull, heavy.

Torquilla, the Wry neck, a Bird.

Torra, (in old Records,) a Tor, Mount, or Hill.

† **Torrefaction**, a torrefying, scorching, or parching.

Torrent, a strong Stream, or violent Land-Floud, caus'd by Rain, or melted Snow: Whence it is Figuratively taken for great heat, or violencce of Passion, a swift Stream of Eloquence, *&c.*

Torricellian Experiment, so call'd from its Inventor, *Torricellius*, an *Italian*, is when a Glass-Tube or Pipe, of about 3 Foot in length and ¼ of an Inch Bore, being sealed or closed in the Fire at one end, is at the other quite filled with Quick Silver; afterwards being stopt with the Finger, it has its unsealed end thrust down into some Quick-Silver contained in a Vessel: Whereupon the Finger being remov'd from the Orifice, and the Tube set upright, the Quick-Silver will descend or run out, till it remain in the Tube to the height of between 28 and 31 Inches, leaving in the top an apparent empty Space.

The Quick-Silver thus suspended, or hanged up, has been found to encrease or lessen its height in the Tube, accordingly as the Weather alters for dry or wet; and therefore when set in a Frame, with a Plate of Divisions, to shew the several Degrees, 'tis call'd the *Mercurial Barometer*, or Quick-Silver Weather-Glass.

Torrid, burning-hot; as *The Torrid Zone*. See *Zone*.

Torrified, roasted, dried, parched; as *Rhubarb Torrified*: It was also formerly the usual Way to *Torrify* Opium, or Roast it against the Fire, before any Medicinal Preparation was made with it.

Tort, (*Fr.*) a Word used in Common-Law for Injury or Wrong; as *Des on tort Mesme*, *i. e.* in his own Wrong. 'Tis properly derived from *Tordre*, to twist, or wrest, because Wrong is wrested or crooked, being contrary to that which is right and strait.

Tort-feasor, a Wrong-doer, a Trespasser.

Torteaures, (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures like Cakes or Balls, which are Gules, or of a red Colour, and by some called *Westels*,

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Tortoise. See *Testudo* and *Chelone*.

Tortuous, (*Lat.*) winding, turning in and out; as *A Tortuous Figure, i. e.* a Figure, one part of which goes round within another.

Torturable, capable of being tortured.

Torture, Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain.

Torus, (*Lat.*) a Bed, a Rope or Cord for a Bed, a Wreath: In Architecture, *Torus*, *Tore*, or *Thore*, is a round Member, encompassing the Base of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *List*, which resembles the shape of a great Ring, or of a round Cushion, swelling out as it were with the weight of the Pillar lying on it.

Tory, an *Irish* Robber, or Bog-trotter: Also a Nickname given to the stanch Royalists, or High-flyers, in the Time of King *Charles* II and *James* II.

Total, (*Lat*, whole, entire, utter.

Total Eclipse. See *Eclipse*.

Total Prosthaphæresis. See *Equation Astronomical*.

Totality, the Total, or whole Sum.

Totanus, (*Lat.*) the Pool Snipe; a sort of Water-Fowl.

Totted, a Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Opposer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the King as such, by writing the Word *Tot* to it.

To **Totter,** to shake, to stagger or reel.

Totteray, a customary Payment of four Pence, formerly made for every Bushel and a half of Corn, sold at *Maldon* in *Essex*: This Word should be express'd *Tolteray*, or *Toll-tray*.

Totum, a Whirle-bone, a kind of Die that is turned about.

Touch, feeling, a stroke in Painting, a witty Expression, a tryal of Gold or Silver: In *Musick*, an Organ or Harpsichord is said *To have a good Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

Touch the Wind, a Phrase us'd at Sea, when the Steers man at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

Touch-hole, (in *Gunnery*) the hole of any Piece to give Fire to it.

Touch-Stone, a black shining Stone, which serves to try Gold and Silver.

Tovet or **Tofet,** a Measure of Half a Bushel or two Pecks.

Tour, (*Fr.*) Travel or Journey about a County; as *To make the Tour of France*.

Tournament. See *Turnament*.

Tournelle, a Court for Criminal Causes belonging to the Parliaments of *France*.

Tourniquet, a Turn Still: Also the Gripe-stick us'd by Surgeons in cutting off an Arm, *&c.*

Tourte, (in *Cookery*) a kind of Pastry-work, bak'd in a Pan; a Pie.

Tout temps prist et uncore est, (*i. e.* that is always ready, and is so at this present) a kind of Plea, by way of Excuse or Defence, for one that is sued for any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff.

Tow, the hard, or the course Part of Hemp and Flax.

To **Tow,** to hale a Ship or Barge along the Water, with Ropes drawn by Men or Beasts on Land; or else by means of another Vessel, or of some Engine: Also among Sea men whatever is drawn after a Ship or Boat, with Ropes, *&c.* is said *To be Towed after her*, or *To be in her Tow*.

Towage, the Act of towing or drawing after such a manner: Also that Money, or other Recompence, which is given by Barge-men, to the Owner of the Ground next a River, where they tow a Barge or other Vessel.

Tower, a Castle, a Citadel or Fort.

The **Tower of London,** is not only a strong Fort, but also a noble Palace, in which our Kings with their Court have sometimes lodged, and a Royal Arsenal: Where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Men; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown; the general Mint for Coining Gold and Silver; the great Archive a Place for keeping the ancient Records of the Courts of *Westminster*, and the chief Prison for Confinement of Persons of Quality that are Criminals in Matters of State.

Hollow Tower, (in *Fortif.*) a Rounding made of the remainder of two *Brisures*, to joyn the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View.

Town, a large space of Ground, on which Houses are built, inhabited by Men, and encompass'd with Walls.

Town-Major. See *Major*.

Township. See *Rhandix*.

Towrus, (among Hunters) a Roe-Buck, eager for Copulation, is said *To go to his Towrus*.

To **Towze,** to tug or pull about; to tumble, ruffle, or rumple.

To **Toze** or **Toze Wooll,** is to Card or dress it.

Toxica, (*Gr.*) poisonous Drugs, with which Barbarians use to anoint their Arrows.

Toyliardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Weather-Sheep or Ram.

Tozy, soft like Wooll.

Trabeation, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the same as *Entablature*; *viz.* the Projecture on the top of the Walls of Buildings, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof.

Trabs, a Beam of a House, any great piece of Timber; also a Meteor or Impression in the Air like a Beam.

Trace, (among *Hunters*) the Foot-print of wild Beasts.

To **Trace,** to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Foot-steps; to make the Draught of a Building or Fortification upon Paper, *&c.*

Traces, the Tracks of ravenous Beasts; as Wolves, wild Boars, *&c.* also the Harness of Draught Horses.

Trachea, (*Gr.*) the Weasand or Wind-Pipe, that conveys Air to the Lungs.

Trachelagra, the Gout in the Neck.

Trachelium, the Herb Throat-wort, which is of a binding and drying Quality, good for Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth.

Trachina, the Banstickle; a Fish.

Trachomia, a scab or roughness of the inner part of the Eye-lid.

Trachomaticum, a sort of Medicine for the Eye.

Trachurus, the Mother of Anchovies, a Fish like a small Herring, armed on both Sides with Prickles from the Head to the Tail.

Track, a Foot-print or Foot step, the rut of a Coach-wheel, the run of a Ship, a Mark that remains of any thing.

Tract, (*Lat.*) an extent of Ground, or of a Country, a space of Time a small Treatise or Discourse; Among Huntsmen, the footing of a wild Boar.

Tractable, that may be easily managed, or ordered; gentle, pliant.

Tractate, a Tract, or Treatise.

Trade, a Mechanick Art, Profession, Employment, Dealing; Life, or way of living.

Trade-Wind, a Wind that blows regularly at Sea, at certain Seasons of the Year, and serves to promote trading Voyages. See *Monsoon*.

Tradition, the successive delivery of Doctrines, Opinions, *&c.* by Word of Mouth, from Age to Age; as *The Traditions of the Jewish Rabbins, of the Church of* Rome, *&c.*

Traditional or **Traditionary,** belonging to, received by, or grounded upon Tradition.

Traditi-

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Traditioniſt, one that ſtands for Tradition.

Traditor, (*Lat.*) a Traytor: Among the Primitive Chriſtians, one that gave up his Bible in time of Perſecution.

To **Traduce**, to defame, diſparage, or ſlander; to ſpeak ill of one undeſervedly.

† **Traduction**, a tranſlating, or turning out of one Language into another.

Traffick, (*Fr.*) ſale or exchange of Goods or Merchandizes; Trade, Trading,

To **Traffick**, to buy and ſell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradeſman: It is us'd Figuratively in an ill Senſe, for trading in Simoniacal Contracts, and making an unlawful Gain of Spiritual Things.

Trafine, an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Woodall* the Surgeon, which being for the ſame Uſe as the Trepan, performs the Operation more advantageouſly, and with much greater Diſpatch.

Tragacanth, (*Gr. i. e.* Goats-thorn) a certain Gum that iſſues from a Shrub of the ſame Name, and is of great Uſe in Phyſick.

Trageæ, (in *Pharmacy*) a ſort of Medicinal Powders, ſome of which are put into a Linnen-Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, in order to be apply'd to ſeveral Parts of the Body: Others being compounded of Antidotes or Counter-poiſons and other Simples are taken inwardly.

Tragedian, a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a ſort of Dramatick Poem, that repreſents ſome ſignal and extraordinary Actions performed by illuſtrious Perſons; being cloſed for the moſt part, with ſome mournful and fatal End: It is ſo call'd from the *Greek* Words *Tragos*, a Goat, and *Ode*, a Song, becauſe the Actors anciently receiv'd a Goat for their Reward; or elſe a Veſſel made of a Goat's Skin filled with Wine. **Tragedy** is alſo Figuratively taken for a ſad and diſmal Accident; a fatal Event, or Iſſue.

Tragelaphus, a Beaſt with a Beard, and ſhaggy Hair like a Goat, but otherwiſe like a Stag; the Goat-Deer, or Goat-Hart, which is often found in the Foreſts of *Bohemia*.

Tragemata, Junkets, or Sweet-Meats; alſo certain Medicinal Powders, the ſame as *Trageæ*.

Tragical or **Tragick**, belonging to Tragedies; great, lofty; alſo diſaſtrous, ſad, cruel.

Tragick Poet, one well skill'd in the writing of Tragedies.

Tragi-Comedy, a Play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy.

Tragicomical, belonging to ſuch a Play.

Tragium, a Shrub like Juniper, whoſe Leaves in Autumn ſtink like a Goat; alſo the Herb white Dittany.

Tragonatum, an Herb call'd Wild Campion.

Tragonia, the Herb Tarragon.

Tragopanas, a Bird in *Ethiopia*, that is larger than an Eagle, and has Horns like a Goat.

Tragopogon, Goats-beard, a Plant the Root of which boil'd, is counted delicate Food, and it is alſo us'd raw in Sallets.

Tragopyrum, a kind of Buck-Wheat, or Bolhmong.

Tragorchis, the Herb Ragwort.

Tragoziganum, Goats-Organy, an Herb.

Tragos or **Tragus**, a Male-Goat; alſo the Shrub Wood-bind or Honey-ſuckle; alſo a kind of Corn, like Wheat hard of Digeſtion.

In *Anatomy*, **Tragus** or **Hircus**, is a Protuberance or Knob on the in-ſide of the Ear, next the Temple, ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſometimes hairy: Whence another Knob oppoſite to it, and to which the ſoft Lobe of the Ear is joyn'd, is termed *Antitragus*.

Trajectitious, as *Trajectious Money* or *Wares*, *i. e.* Caſh or Goods carried over Sea, at the Peril of the Creditor.

Trajectory of a Comet, is the Line which it deſcribes by its Motion.

To **Trail**, to draw or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

Trail-Board, (in a Ship) is a carved Board on each Side of her Beak, reaching from the main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

Train, (*Fr.*) the Attendance of a great Perſon, the Trail of a Gown or Robe of State; a Trap, or Wheedle: In *Falconry*, the Tail of a Hawk: Among Artificers, it is taken for the Number of Beats that a Watch makes in an Hour, or any other certain Time.

Train of Artillery, the whole ſet of great Guns and warlike Stores, belonging to an Army.

Train of Gun-powder, a Line of Powder ſo laid as to convey the fire to a greater Quantity, without hurting him that ſets it on Fire.

To **Train** or **Train up**, to bring up, to inſtruct, eſpecially in Military Diſcipline: Whence the ſettled Militia of the Kingdom are call'd *The Train'd Bands*.

Trainel-Net, the ſame as Trammel.

Traitor. See *Traytor*.

Tramel or **Trammel**, a Drag Net, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net: It is alſo taken in many Places for an Iron moveable Inſtrument in Chimneys, to hang Pots over the Fire.

Tramontane, (*Ital.*) the North Wind, ſo call'd in *Italy*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea; becauſe it blows from beyond the Mountains which bound that Country.

To **Trample upon**, to tread under Foot, to reject with Scorn, to deſpiſe.

Trance, a tranſport or raviſhment of the Mind, which puts a Man beſides himſelf, and hinders the Functions of the Senſes for a time.

Tranche, a Word us'd by the *French* Armoriſts, to denote a particular manner of Counterchanging in an Eſcutcheon, which among our *Engliſh* Heralds is expreſs'd thus, *Per Pale Argent and Azure, per Bend Counter-changed*.

To **Tranſact**, (*Lat.*) to diſpatch, or manage Affairs; to covenant, treat, or agree; to article, or enter into Articles.

Tranſaction, a tranſacting or diſpatching of Buſineſs, a Paſſage or a Thing in Hand; Agreement, Articles.

Tranſalpine, that lies or lives on the other Side of the Mountains call'd *The Alps*, as *The Tranſalpine Countries*, *Nations*, &c.

To **Tranſcend**, to ſurpaſs, or go beyond.

Tranſcendency, Excellency.

Tranſcendent, extraordinary, lofty, excellent, admirable. In *Logick*, ſurpaſſing the Predicaments.

Tranſcendental Curves, (in *Mathem.*) are ſuch *Curves*, as when their Nature or Property comes to be expreſs'd by an Equation, one of the variable or flowing Quantities there, denotes a *Curve* or crooked Line; and when ſuch *Curve* Line is a Geometrick one, or one of the firſt Degree or Kind, then the Tranſcendental *Curve* is ſaid to be of the Second Degree or Kind, *&c.*

Tranſcendental Quantity. See *Quantity*.

† To **Tranſcolate**, to ſtrain thorough.

To **Tranſcribe**, to write, or Copy out.

Tranſcript, the Duplicate, or Copy of an Original Writing; as *The Tranſcript of a Fine*.

Tranſcription, the Act of Tranſcribing, or Copying.

Tranſcripto pedis finis levati mittendo in Cancellariam, is a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before a Juſtice in Eyre, *&c.* into the Chancery.

Tranſcriptio Recognitionis factæ coram Juſticiariis itinerantibus, &c. a Writ for the certyfying of a Recogniſance taken before Juſtices in Eyre into the Chancery.

Tranſ-

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Transcursion, a passing from one Place to another, as *The transcursion of a Comet.*

To **Transfer**, to remove, or convey from one Place to another; to post from one part of a Book, or Writing, to another, to commit the Management of a Business to another Person.

Transfiguration, the changing of one Figure, or Shape into another.

Transfigured, that has its Shape changed; as *When Jesus came to be Transfigured*; which nevertheless cannot be properly said of our Blessed Saviour, whose Trasfiguration, was rather the putting on an exceeding Splendor, or Brightness, which made his Face shine as the Sun, and his Garment look as white as Snow.

To **Transform**, to turn or change from one Form, or Shape to another.

Transformation, the Act of Transforming.

Transformation of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) the changing of any Equation into one that is more easy.

Transfretation, the passing over a River, or crossing the Sea.

To **Transfuse**, to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Transfusion, The Act of Transfusing.

Transfusion of the Blood, a late Anatomical Invention experimented by the Royal Society, for conveying the Blood of one Living-Creature into the Body of another.

To **Transgress**, properly to pass over, or go beyond the due Bounds, to trespass upon a Law or Order.

Transgression, the Act of Transgressing, or committing a Trespass, particularly a sinning against the Commands of God, or the Church.

Transgressione, a Writ commonly call'd a Writ, or Action of Trespass, of which there are two sorts, one *Vicontiel*, so nam'd because it is directed to the Sheriff, and must be determined in the County: The other is termed a *Writ of Trespass upon the Case*, which is to be sued in the King's Bench.

Transient, See *Transitory.*

Transire, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in the Statutes for a Warrant, or Let-pass; from *Transeo*, to go or pass over.

Transit, a Pass, or liberty to pass; as *He gave him his Transit:* In *Astronomy*, it signifies the passing of any Planet just by, or under any fixed Star, or of the Moon, when she covers or moves close by any other Planet: In *Astrology*, Transits are certain Familiarities of the Stars gain'd by their Motion thro' remarkable Places of the Radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

Transition, a Rhetorical Figure that consists in passing from one Subject to another; the same as *Metabasis*; which See.

In *Musick*, **Transition** is when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth or sweeten the roughness of a Leap; so as to pass by Degrees to the Note next following: It is commonly call'd to the breaking of a Note, and is sometimes very necessary in Musical Compositions.

Transitory or **Transient**, that soon passes away; fleeting, fading, perishing.

To **Translate**, to render, or turn out of one Language into another; to transfer, or remove from one Place to another.

Translation, that which is translated into another Language: In a Law-sense, the Removal of a Bishop from one Diocess to another; so that such a Bishop does not write *Anno Consecrationis*, but *Anno Translationis nostræ.*

Translation of Light and Nature, a Phrase us'd by Astrologers, when a light Planet separates from a more weighty one, and perfectly joyns another more heavy; as suppose *Saturn* in 20 Degrees of *Aries*, *Mars* in 15 Degr. of *Aries*, and *Mercury* in 16 Degr. of the same Sign; here *Mercury* being a swift Planet separates from *Mars*, and translates his Virtue to *Saturn.*

† **Translucid**, that shines through.

Transmarine, that comes from, or is of the Parts beyond Sea.

Transmeation, a passing through.

To **Transmigrate**, to pass from one Place, or Body to another.

Transmigration, a transmigrating, or removing one's Habitation from one Place to another: In *Philosophy*, it signifies the passing of departed Souls out of one Body into another, whether of the same or different kinds; which Opinion *Pythagoras* and his Followers are said to have held.

Transmission, a transmitting or delivering over.

Transmit, to convey, to deliver or make over.

Transmotio, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator removes the imputation of any thing from himself: It is otherwise call'd *Variatio* and *Transitus*; as also *Metastasis*, or *Metabasis* in *Greek.*

Transmutable, capable of being transmuted, or changed.

Transmutation, the Act of Transmuting or Changing. In *Chymistry*, it is defined to be a changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour of Mixt Bodies; and of this *Transmutation*, there are seven several Kinds, or Degrees, *viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrifaction, Distillation, Coagulation* and *Tincture*; which See under those Articles.

In *Geometry*. **Transmutation** is a Sience which shews how to reduce or change one Figure or Body into another of the same *Area*, or Solidity, out of a different Form; as *To change a Cone into a Pyramid, a Pyramid into a Parallelopiped, a Triangle into a Square*, &c.

Transmutation of Metals, (among *Alchymists*) is what they call the Grand Operation, or Secret of finding the Philosophers-Stone, which they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone, or *Powder of Projection* be put into the melted Metal, 'twill (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold, or Silver.

Transmute, to change one Matter, or Substance into another; as *To transmute Iron* into *Copper.*

Transnominatio. See *Metonymia.*

Transom, an overthwart Beam, or Brow-Post; Also the Vane of a Mathematical Instrument call'd a Cross-staff, or a Wooden-Member to be fixed across it with a square Socket, upon which it slides stiff upon the square of the Cross-staff, and may be set to any Degree marked on it.

Transom or **Transom-Piece**, (in a Ship) is that main piece of Timber which lies a-cross the Stern, between the two Fashion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port, and lays out the Ship's Breadth at the Buttock.

Transparency, a being Transparent; thorough Brightness; as *The transparency of precious Stones, Glass*, &c. Also a Term in *Heraldry*, the same with *Adumbration.*

Transparent, that may be seen through, that affords a thorough Passage to the Rays of Light; very clear, or bright.

Transparent or **Diaphanous Bodies**, are such whole Pores are all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, so as to let the Rays of Light pass freely thro' them, without being

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being retracted; and in that respect they differ from *Opacous Bodies*; which See.

Transpierced, pierced, or run thro'.

Transpiration, a breathing through as of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin.

To **Transpire**, to be breathed forth, or to come out after such a manner.

To **Transplant**, to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Country, or City to another.

Transplantation, the Act of Transplanting; the removing of Plants, Trees or People from one Place to another: In Natural *Magick*, the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a Living-Creature to a Plant.

Transport, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally; an Ecstasy, or Trance.

To **Transport**, to convey, or carry over to another Place: to carry, or put besides one self.

Transport-Ship, a Vessel to convey Passengers, Provisions, *&c.*

Transportable, that may be transported.

Transportation, Transporting, Carriage from one Place to another.

To **Transpose**, to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order, to misplace.

Transposition, a transposing, inverting or changing the Order of Things.

Transpositions of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the putting over any quantity to the other Side of the Sign of Equality, with a contrary Sign to what it had before: Thus, suppose $a - 10 = 40$ then $a = 40 + 10$, *i. e.* 50.

Transprose, to turn out of Verse into Prose, to change or alter the Style.

Transubstantiated, changed into another Substance.

Transubstantiation, (*i. e.* a change of one Substance into another) a Word absurdly coined by the Papists, to signify a no less monstrous Tenet, *viz.* a changing of the Elements of Bread and Wine, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper into the real Body and Blood of Christ.

Transubstantiator, one that holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **Transvase**, to pour out of one Vessel into another.

Transversalis Abdominis, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, or Lower Belly, so nam'd because its Fibres run a-cross the Belly, and its Use is to press it exactly inward in Expiration, or sending forth the Breath.

Transversalis Colli, a Muscle of the Neck, which arises from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, except the first and second, and is inserted to their upper Spines: By the acting of this Muscle, the *Vertebræ* of the Neck are moved obliquely backwards, as when a Person looks over one Shoulder.

Transversalis Dorsi. See *Semi-spinatus*.

Transversalis Lumborum. See *Sacer*.

Transversalis Pedis, a Muscle of the Foot, so call'd from its Transverse Situation: It takes rise from the inner *Os Sesamoides* of the great Toe, and is implanted to the lower part of the *Metatarsal* Bone, which supports the Toe next the lesser; its Use being to bring the lesser Toe towards the greater.

Transversalis Penis, a pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*, and thence pass transversly to their Insertions at the upper Part of the Bulb of the cavernous or hollow Body of the *Urethra*.

Transversalis Sutura, a Suture, or Seam of the Scull, which runs a-cross the Face, and passes transversly from one Temple to another, over the Root of the Nose; so as to joyn the *Os Frontis* and the *Sinciput*: 'Tis the first of the real Sutures, and is usually call'd *Coronalis*.

Transverse, that goes a-thwart, or a cross, crossing.

Transverse Axis or **Diameter.** See *Latus Rectum*.

Transverse Muscles, (in *Anat.*) certain Muscles that arise from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and from the Gristly Bone call'd *Ilium*.

Transverse Muscle of the Shoulder, is the same with *Retundus*, or the round Muscle.

Tranters. See *Ripiers*.

Trantery, a Term us'd in some Manours, especially those of *Hereford-shire*, for the Money rising by Fines laid upon Ale-sellers, and Victuallers, for breaking the Assize of Bread, and Ale.

To **Trape**, to go idly up and down.

Trapes, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

Trapeza, (*Gr.*) a Table, a Banker's or Money-changer's Table.

Trapezium, (in *Geom.*) a Quadrilateral, or Square Figure, whose four Sides and Angles are not equal, but two of its Sides are parallel.

Trapezius, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Shoulder-Blade, which serves to move it upwards, downwards and backwards: It takes Name from its Shape, and is otherwise call'd *Cucullaris*; which See.

Trapezoid, a Geometrical Figure that has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides Parallel.

Travado, a sort of Whirl-wind, or sudden and most impetuous Storm at Sea; such as often arise on the Coasts of *Guinea*, and are so termed by the *Portuguese*.

To **Trave.** See To *Traverse a Piece*.

Trave, **Travel** or **Travise**, a Place enclosed with Rails, to shoe an unruly Horse in.

Trave, (*Fr.*) a Bay of Joists, the space between two Beams.

Traves, a kind of Shackles for a Horse that is taught to amble, or pace.

Travel, Pains; also the Pangs, or Labour of a Woman in Child-Birth.

Travels, Journeys, Voyages; or a Book giving a particular Account of such Voyages.

To **Travel**, to take Pains, to go or to be upon a Journey; to pass thro' several Countries.

Travellers Joy, a sort of Herb.

Travelling Baroscope. See *Portable Barometer*.

Travelly. See *Reveiller*.

Traverse, (Sea-Word) the Way of a Ship, when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep to her true Course; as *To Sail by Traverse*; in *Navigation*, it is taken for the Variation or Alteration of the Ship's Course, upon the shifting of Winds, *&c.* See *To cast a Point of Traverse*.

In *Fortification*, **Traverse** is a little Trench bordered with two Parapets or Breast-works, one on the right Side, and the other on the left, which the Besiegers make quite a-cross the Moat of the Place, to pass secure from Flank-shot, and to bring the Miners to the Bastion: The Word is also now often us'd for any Retrenchment, or Line fortify'd with Faggots, Barrels; Bags or Baskets filled with Earth, *&c.* See *Coffer*. Also a Term in Masonry and Joyners-Work See *Chambranle*.

In *Heraldry*, **Traverse** is a sort of Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon, and usually expressed in these Terms: *Parted per Pale Traverse Argent and Gules*.

To **Traverse**, to go cross or through a Country, *&c.* to cross, or thwart: In a Law-sense, to oppose to overthrow, or quash; to deny any part of the Matter,

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Matter, with which one is charged, to put the Proof of it on the Plaintiff's Part.

To **Traverse an Indictment**, is to take Iſſue upon the chief Matter, and to contradict or deny ſome Point of it.

To **Traverse an Office**, is to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands or Goods by the Eſcheator is defective and untruly made.

To **Traverse a Yard** See *Yards* or *Sail-Yards*.

To **Traverse** or **Trave a Piece** of Ordinance, (in *Gunnery*) is to turn it upon its Platform any Way at Pleaſure

To **Traverse one's Ground**, (in Fighting) is to go this Way and that Way.

Traverſed Horſe, (in *Horſemanſhip*) is a Horſe that has two white Feet on either Side.

Traverſe-Board, a little round Board hanged up in the Steerage of a Ship and bored full of Holes upon Lines ſhewing the Points of the Compaſs; ſo that by moving a little Peg from Hole to Hole, the Steerman keeps an Account how many Glaſſes, *i. e.* Half-hours the Ship ſteers upon any Point.

Traverſe-Table, a Paper, on which are ſet down the Traverſes, or various Courſes of the Ship, with the Points of the Compaſs, Diſtances, alteration of Winds, *&c.* ſo as to frame a Judgment of the Way ſhe makes.

Traverſes, Turnings and Windings: In a Figurative Senſe, Croſſes, Croſs Accidents, Troubles, Vexations.

Traverſes or **Coudees**, (in *Fortif.*) are Lines that return back from the end of the Trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the Place attacked.

Traverſing the Piece, (among Sea-men) is the removing and laying a Piece of Ordinance or great Gun, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the Mark.

Traveſted, (*i. e.* dreſs'd in the Habit of a different Sex) diſguis'd: It is more eſpecially apply'd to an Author, when his Senſe and Style is alter'd; as the *Poems of* Ovid *and* Virgil *traveſted*, *i. e.* turn'd into Burlesk Verſe.

Traviſe. See *Trave*.

Trauliſmus, (*Gr.*) a ſtammering Repitition of the firſt Syllable or Letter of a Word as *Tu Tu Tullius* for *Tullius*.

Traulotes, a ſtammering in Speech, when one cannot diſtinctly pronounce ſome Letters, eſpecially L and R.

Trauma, a Wound, Overthrow, Deſtruction, great Slaughter.

Traumatick, belonging to, or good for the curing of Wounds.

Traumaticks, Decoctions and Potions that fetch the ſercus and ſharp Humours out of the Body, and ſo thin the Blood that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruiſed Parts: Any Herbs or Drugs that are effectual in the healing of Wounds, are otherwiſe call'd *Vulnerary*.

Trawler-Men, a ſort of Fiſher-Men that us'd unlawful Art and Engines, to deſtroy the Fiſh upon the River *Thames*; among whom ſome were ſtyl'd *Hebber men*, others *Tincker men*, *Peter-men*, &c.

Trayl-Baſton. See Juſtices of *Trayl-Baſton*.

Traytezous, (*Fr.*) belonging to a Traytor, Traytor-like.

Traytorous Poſition, a Tenet which ſome formerly held, for taking Arms by the King's Authority againſt his Perſon and thoſe that are Commiſſioned by him, which is Condemned by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2.

Traytor, a Betrayer of his King and Country, one that is guilty of High Treaſon; a falſe-hearted, treacherous Wretch.

Treacherous, Diſloyal, Unfaithful, Deceitful.

Treachery, Unfaithfulneſs, Diſloyalty, Falſehood.

Treacle, a Phyſical Compoſition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients.

Treaſon, Diſloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High Treaſon or **Treaſon Paramount**, an Offence againſt the Security of the King, Queen, or Common Wealth, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compaſs the Death of the King, Queen or Prince, to raiſe War againſt them, to take part with their Enemies, to Coin or utter falſe Money, *&c.*

Petty Treaſon, is when a Wife kills her Husband, or a Servant his Maſter; alſo when a Layman or a Clergy-man kills his Biſhop or Superiour, to whom he owes Faithfulneſs and Obedience.

Treaſonable, belonging to Treaſon, Trayterous.

Treaſure, ſtore of Gold, Silver, or Jewels, Riches hoarded up; it is Figuratively taken for a thing of great Value and Excellence.

Treaſure-Trove, Money, Plate, or Bullion, which being found in any Place and not owned, belongs to the King, or ſome other Perſon claiming by his Grant or by Preſcription: If any Mine or Metal be found in any Ground, it belongs to the Lord of the Soil, unleſs it be a Mine of Gold or Silver, which us'd to be always adjudged to the King, in whoſe Ground ſoever it be found; but by a late Act of Parliament the King has only the Preemption.

Treaſurer, an Officer that has the keeping, and laying out of the Treaſure belonging to a Soveraign Prince, State or Corporation.

The **Lord High Treaſurer of England**, a great Officer who has the Charge, and Management of all the King's Wealth contained in the Exchequer, as alſo the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Impoſts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Treaſurer of the Kings Houſehold, an Officer who is of the Privy-Council, and in the abſence of the Steward of the King's Houſehold, has Power with the Controller and Steward of the Marſhalſea, to hear and determine Cauſes about Treaſons, Miſprisions of Treaſon, Murders, *&c.* committed within the King's Palace.

Treaſurer of the Navy. See *Navy*.

Treaſurer in Cathedral Churches, a Dignitary, who was to take charge of the Veſtments, Plate, Jewels, Relicks, and other Treaſure belonging to ſuch a Church. This Office is taken away as needleſs in ſome Cities, but ſtill continues in *London* and *Salisbury*.

Treaſury, a Place where the Publick Treaſure is laid up; alſo the Treaſury-Office.

Lords of the Treaſury, certain Perſons of Honour appointed as Commiſſioners to execute the Office of a Treaſurer of *England*, when it is not committed to a ſingle Perſon.

Clerk of the Treaſury, an Officer in the Common Pleas, who has the charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all thoſe of *Niſi Prius*, as alſo all Exemplifications or Copies of Records in the Treaſury.

Treat, Entertainment.

Treat or **Treate**, (Law-word) taken out, or withdrawn; as *The Juror was challenged, becauſe he could not diſpend Forty Pounds, and for that cauſe he was Treat.*

To **Treat**, to give a Treat or Entertainment, to entertain, to uſe or deal with, to handle or diſcourſe of a Subject, to be upon a Treaty or Bargain, to compound for a Debt.

Treatiſe, a Diſcourſe upon ſome particular Subject.

Treatment, Entertainment, Uſage.

Treaty,

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Treaty, a Covenant, or Agreement, especially such as are made between different Nations or States, for Peace, Traffick, Navigation, &c.

Treble, threefold: Also the last or highest of the four Parts in Musick.

Trebuchet or Tribuch, (old Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking stool.

Tredecile, (in *Astron.*) one of *Kepler*'s new Aspects, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles* or 108 Degrees one from another.

Treenels or Trenels, (*q.* Tree nails) certain long wooden Pins made of the heart of Oak, with which the Planks in a Ship are fasten'd to the Timbers; and they always have Oakam driven into them, to prevent any Leak.

Trees and Shrubs, are diginguish'd by *Herbalists* into Bacciferous, Coniferous, Lanigerous, Nuciferous, Pomiferous, Pruniferous ones, &c. which See in their proper Places.

Treet, an old Word for Wheat. In *Stat.* 5. *H* 3. *Bread of Treet* seems to be that sort of Bread which was made of fine Wheat.

Trefoil, an Herb commonly call'd Three-leaved Grass, of which there are several Sorts, as *Heart-trefoil*, *Meadow trefoil*, *Pearl-trefoil*, &c.

Trellis, (*Fr.*) a Lattice, or Grate, Cross-bars; also Cloth, otherwise call'd Buckram.

Trellised, latticed, grated with Wood.

Tremagium, Tremesium, or Tremisium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Season for sowing Summer-Corn; as Barley, Oats, Beans, &c. about *March*, the third Month, to which the Word may possibly allude: It was commonly oppos'd to *Hibernagium*, *i. e.* the Season for sowing Winter-Corn.

Tremeulla, Tremeta, or Treumia, the Hopper of a Mill, into which the Corn is put, to fall thence to the Grinding Stones; from the *French* Word *Tremie* of the same Signification.

Tremendous, that is, much to be feared, dreadful.

Tremissis, or Golden Triens, a *Roman*, Gold-Coin worth five Shillings Sterling.

Tremor, (*Lat.*) a trembling, shaking, or shivering, which happens when the voluntary Motion of a Part is depraved; Also an Earthquake.

Tren, an Instrument somewhat like an Eel-spear with which Mariners strike and kill Fish and Sea.

Trench, (*Fr.*) any Ditch, or Cut made in the Earth

In Fortification, Trenches are Works carry'd on by the Besiegers, either cut into the Ground, when it may be easily open'd, or else raised above it when rocky, with Bavins, Wooll-packs, Bags, or Baskets, filled with Earth, &c. so that the Men may gain ground, and draw near the besieged Place under Covert. Trenches, are also taken for such Lines as are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To Open the Trenches, is to begin to dig, or work upon the Lines of Approaches; which is generally done in the Night, sometimes within Musket-shot, and sometimes within half, or whole Cannon-shot of the Place.

To Carry on the Trenches, is to advance them towards the Place. To *Mount the Trenches*, is to go upon Duty in them. To *Relieve the Trenches*, is to relieve those that have been upon Duty there, for some time.

To Trench about, to fence with Trenches.

To Trench the Ballast, (Sea-Phrase) to divide the Ballast into several Parts in the Ship's Hold.

Trencher, a kind Wooden Plate.

Trenchia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Trench, or Dike, newly cut.

Trendel or Trendle, a sort of Weight, or Post in a Mills Also a flat Tub or Vessel, otherwise call'd a *Keever*.

Treenels. See *Treenels*.

Trental, (among *Roman* Catholicks) an Office for the Dead, that continues thirty Days, or consists of thirty Masses; from the *Italian* Word *Trenta*, *i. e.* Thirty.

Trepan or Trepand-Iron, an Instrument indented like a Saw, with which Surgeons open a broken Scull, and by means of a *Levatory* within it, raise up the Parts that are crushed and sunk down, in order to take out pieces of Bone and clotted Blood.

Trepan is also taken for a crafty Knave, a meer Sharper, or Cheat.

To Trepan, to apply the Trepan in Fractures of the Scull: Also to insnare, especially after such a manner as is us'd by Strumpets and Ruffians; to catch in a Trap, to decoy, to bring into a *Premunire*.

Trepidation, (*Lat.*) trembling

Trespass, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury, Wrong: In a Law-sense, any Transgression under Treason, Felony or Misprision of either; but most commonly taken for that Wrong, or Damage which is done to the King in his Forest, or by one private Person to another.

Trespassants, a Word us'd by *Britton*, a noted Lawyer, for Passengers

Trestell-Trees, (in a Ship) these Timbers of the Cross-Trees that stand along fore and aft at the Heads of the Masts, and have the feet of the Top-Masts fasten'd into them. See *Cross Trees*.

Tresses, (*Fr.*) Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

Tressis, (*Lat.*) the weight or value of three *Asses* or Farthings.

Tressure, a Term us'd by Heralds for an *Orle*, when it is flower'd, and if there be two of them, 'tis call'd *a double Tressure*. See *Orle*.

Trestle, a three-footed Stool, a wooden Frame to bear up Tables, Scaffolds, &c.

Trestornare, (in old *Latin* Records) to divert, or turn another Way; as *Trestornare Viam*, *i. e.* to turn the Road.

Tret, an Allowance made for the Waste or Refuse that may be mixt with any Commodity; as Dust, Moats, &c. which is always 4 in every 104 Pounds. See *Tare*.

Trettles, the Dung of a Rabbet or Coney.

Trevet or Tribet, an Iron Instrument with three or four Feet, to set a Pot or Sauce-pan on over the Fire.

Trevia, Treuva or Treuga (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Truce, or Treaty of Peace.

Trey or Trey-Point, the Number Three at Cards or Dice.

Tria Prima, (*Lat.*) the three Hypostatical Principles of the Chymists, *viz. Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which (as they pretend) all Mixt Bodies are compounded, and into which at last they may be resolved by means of Fire.

Trial. See *Tryal*.

Triangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has three Sides, and as many Angles; and it is either *Plain* or *Spherical*; the former is that whose Sides are Right Lines; and the latter has Curves or Crooked Lines for its Sides; as the Arches of Circles, &c.

A Plain Triangle, may be considered with respect to its Angles or Sides; as to its Angles it is either *Right-Angled*, *Obtuse-Angled*, or *Acute-Angled*: And as to its Sides, it is either *Equilateral*, *Isosceles*, or *Scalennus*; all which See under those respective Articles.

Triangular, belonging to, or made in form of a Triangle; three-cornered.

Triangular Compasses, an Instrument with three Legs or Feet, to take off any Triangle at once, used on Maps, Globes, &c.

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Triangular Quadrant, is a Sector with a loose Piece to make it an Equilateral Triangle; having the Calendar graduated on it, with the Sun's Place, Declination, &c. It is an Instrument of great use in the Arts of Dialling, Navigation, and Surveying.

Triangulare Ossículum, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the small Triangular Bone, which is plac'd between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sigittal* Sutures, or Seams of the Scull.

Triangularis, a Muscle, which with its Partner lies on each side the Gristle call'd *Cartilago Ensiformis*, within the hollow of the Breast: It arises from the lower part of the Breast-bone, and is inserted to the Bony endings of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and sometimes seventh and eighth Ribs, near the Place where they are joyn'd to their Cartilages, or Gristles.

Triangular Septentrionalis or **Deltoton**, the Triangle, a Northern Constellation, consisting of six Stars.

Triarii, one of the four Orders of the *Roman* Soldiers; the other three being the *Velites*, *Hastati* and *Principes*: These Triarii had their Post in the Rear of the Army, and were to assist in case of Hazard.

Tribe, a Kindred, or Company of People that dwell together in the same Ward, or Liberty; a Race, or Family. See *Tribus*.

The **Tribes of Israel**, Twelve distinct Families among the *Jews*, deicended from the Patriarch *Jacob*'s Twelve Sons.

Triblet, a Tool us'd by Goldsmiths in the working of Rings.

Tribrachus or **Tribrachys**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of three short Syllables; as Pŏpŭlŭs.

Tribuch. See *Trebuchet*.

Tribulation, (Scripture Word) great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction, Cross, Adversity.

Tribulus, (*Gr.*) a Thistle, or Bramble; also a Caltrop, or Iron-spike.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) Judgment-Seat, Court of Justice, Jurisdiction.

Tribune, a Magistrate among the ancient *Romans*, having a considerable Jurisdiction, of whom there were several sorts, *viz.*

Tribuni Ærarii, Receivers General, or Officers, who kept the Money designed for the Use of the War, in order to distribute it, as Occasion requir'd, to the *Quæstors* or Treasurers of the Army.

Tribuni Celerum, the Captains of the Guards.

Tribuni Plebis, Tribunes of the People, certain Magistrates chosen from among the People, to defend their Liberties against the Power of the Nobles, and to hinder any Proceedings in the Senate, which they thought might be prejudicial to the Rights of the Commons: These Tribunes were at first but two in Number like our *London*-sheriffs, which was afterwards encreas'd to Ten.

Tribunus Cohortium Prætorianarum, the Tribune of the Pretorian Bands, much like our Captains of the Guard, whose Business it was to guard and attend upon the Emperor.

Tribunus Militum, a Military Tribune, an Officer who commanded in chief over a Body of Soldiers, the Master de Camp of a *Roman* Legion.

Tribus, a certain number of the People of *Rome*, who were distributed into several Divisions: These Tribes, or Wards, being at first but three in Number, in process of Time were encreased to Thirty five, and every one of them was subdivided into Ten *Curiæ*, or Parishes.

Tributary, that pays Tribute.

Tribute, is what a Prince, or State pays to another, as a Token of Dependance; an Imposition laid upon a subdued Country by the Conqueror; an Assessment, or Tax.

Trica Incubonum, a Disease among the *Polanders*. See *Plica*.

Tricennalia, (in old Writers) Trentals, Masses said for the Dead, during thirty Days, or one Month after their Decease.

Tricennial, belonging to the Term of Thirty Years.

Triceps, (*Lat.*) having three Heads, or three-headed. In *Anatomy*, a Muscle of the Thigh, so nam'd from its three Heads, or Beginnings: The first and largest of which arising from the lower Edges of the *Os Ischium*, and *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, is let into the *Linea Aspera* of the Thigh-bone, immediately below the Insertion of the *Quadratus Femoris*: The Second Head takes rise from the Share-bone, and joyn with the former, near its implantation at the middle part of the *Linea Aspera*: The third and last Beginning of this Muscle springs from the lower part of the Share-bone, and is likewise inserted to the *Linea Aspera*, immediately above the end of the Second Head of the same Muscle.

Triceps Auris. See *Retrahens Auriculam*.

Tricessis, the weight of thirty Pounds, or a Roman Coin of 30 Asses, value 1 *s.* 10 *d. ob.* Sterling.

Trichas, (*Gr.*) the Field-fare, a Bird.

Trichias, a kind of Fish, like a Sardine, or Sprat.

Trichiasis or **Trichosis**, a growing of much Hair: Also an hairy Urine, such as Hairs seem to swim in, caus'd by Phlegmatick Humours: Also a fault in the Eye-lids, when there is a double row of Hairs. See *Phalongosis*.

Trichismus, (in *Surgery*) a very small Fracture or breaking of a Bone, like a Hair.

Trichitis, a sort of Allum with thin Hairs, or Strings.

Trichomanes, the Herb Maiden-hair, or Golden-locks.

Trichophyllon, an Herb resembling Fennel, whose Leaves are like Hairs; Coralline.

Trichoron, (in *Architect*) a Building with three Lodgings, or Stories.

Trichizus, a precious Stone of three several Colours black at bottom, bloud-red in the middle, and white at top.

To Trickle or **Tricle down**, to fall or run down in small Drops.

Tricoccus, (*Gr.*) a Medlar with three Kernels; also a kind of Marigold, or Sun-flower.

Tricolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Staff of three Verses.

Tricongius an ancient Measure, containing Eighteen *Sextarii*; a *Sextarius* being somewhat above a Pint of our *English* Measure.

Tricuspides, (in *Anat.*) three Valves of a Triangular Form, plac'd at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, and made of a thin Membrane or Skin; so as to give a Passage to the Blood into that Part, and to hinder it from returning the same Way it came in.

Trident, a three forked Instrument, any Tool that has three Teeth, Fangs, or Prongs; especially that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Neptune* the God of the Sea, as an Ensign of his Command.

Tridentine, belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, a City in the Country of *Tyrol*, in *Germany*, famous for the General Council held there *A.D.* 1545.

Triding, (*Sax.*) the third part of a County, or Shire. See *Thrithing*.

Tridingmot, the Court held for a Triding.

Tremimeris, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a branch of the Figure call'd *Cæsura*, when after the first Foot of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot; as in this Verse:

Illè latus niveum molli fultus Hyacintho.

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Triennial, that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year; as *A Triennial Parliament*, *Government*, *Meeting*, &c.

Trieus, (*Lat*) the third Part of the *Roman* Pound, or Coin call'd *As*, weighing four Ounces: Or the third of any entire Thing divisible into twelve Parts.

Triental, a small Vessel that held the third part of a *Sextarius*, about our half Pint; a Jill.

Trieterica, (*Gr.*) certain Feasts of *Bacchus* the God of Wine, kept every third Year.

To **Trifallow**, (in *Husbandry*) to till, or plough Land the third time.

Trifoil or **Trefoil**, an Herb call'd three-leaved Grass: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of that Plant drawn on an Escutcheon.

Trifolium paluſtre, Marsh-trefoil, an Herb much commended in the Scurvy and for pains in the Limbs.

† **Triform**, that has three Forms, Shapes, or Fashions.

To **Trig**, to skid, scatch, or stop a Wheel; to set a Mark to stand at, in playing at Nine pins.

Trigamy, (*Gr.*) the having three Husbands, or three Wives at once.

Trigeminus, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Trigeminus or **Trigeminum**, (*in Anat.*) is a Muscle of the Head, so nam'd, because it has a threefold Beginning, and seems to be made up of three distinct Muscles: One of its Beginnings is from the transverse Processes of the fourth and fifth *Vertebræ* or Turning-joynts of the Chest; the second from the first and second of those *Vertebræ*; and the third from the Spine of the seventh *Vertebra* of the Neck: Afterwards they all unite together, and are inserted to the *Occiput*, or hinder part of the Head, sometimes by one, and sometimes by a threefold Tendon: This Muscle is otherwise termed *Complexus*.

Trigen, a sort of Pole, whereby a Coach or Waggon is stopt from going too fast down a Hill.

Trigger, an Iron to trig, or stay a Wheel.

Triglid. See Angild.

Triglyph, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Member of the Frize of the *Dorick* Order, set directly over every Pillar, and in certain Spaces in the Intercolumniations, or distances between the Columns: They take Name from their three *Glyphæ*, or Triangular Gutters, and seem to have been design'd to convey the *Guttæ*, or Drops, which hang a little under them.

Trigon, a Triangle, or Figure consisting of three Angles: Also an Instrument of a Triangular Form, sometimes us'd in Dialling: In Natural *Magick*, it signifies a fourfold Change of the starry Spirits, according to the number of the four Elements; each reigning and lasting two hundred Years.

Among *Astrologers*, **Trigon** or **Triplicity** is taking for the joyning together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another with a Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements: Thus *Aries*, *Leo* and *Sagittarius*, are the Fiery *Trigon* or *Triplicity*; *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius* the Airy; *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces* the Watry; *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricornus* the Earthy.

Trigonocratozies, a Name given to the Planets, with respect to their being the Lords or Governours of those *Trigons*, *viz.* the Sun and *Jupiter* of the Fiery, *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the Airy, *Mars* alone of the Watery, and *Venus* and the Moon of the Earthy.

Trigonometry, the Art of measuring Triangles, whether Plain or Spherical; being that part of *Geometry*, which shews how from any three Sides of a Triangle given, or Sides and Angles, (but not three Angles alone) to find out the other Angles, or Sides.

Trijugum, (in old *Lat. Records*) a Trithing, or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

Trilateral, that has three Sides, as *A trilateral, or three-sided Figure* in *Geometry*.

Trill, (*Ital.*) quavering of *Musick*, a graceful shaking of the same Note in Singing.

Trim, neat in Cloaths, spruce, curious, fine, handsome.

Trim of a Ship, is her best Posture, proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which most fitly conduces to her good Sailing; and therefore to find the best Way of making any Ship sail swiftly is call'd *Finding her Trim*.

To **Trim**, to furnish, dress up, or set off; to shave one's Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

To **Trim a Boat**, is to set a Boat so even on both Sides, as to ballance her and keep her from Swagging one way more than the other.

Trimacrus or **Trimacer**, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse consisting of three long Syllables; as *trē ētē*.

Trimerus, a kind of Fly that lives three Days.

Trimetrum, (in *Grammar*) a Trimeter Verse of three Measures, an *Iambick* of six Feet.

Trimodia or **Trimodium**, a Measure of three Bushels.

Trimærion or **Trimoirion**, (in *Astrolog.*) the joyning together of three Signs that are very near one another; whereby is made a square Aspect to the *Apheta*, or Giver of Life in the Figure, which coming to that Direction, commonly cuts off the Thread of Life.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Number Three; as *A trine Aspect*, which is when two Planets are distant from each other a third part of the Circle, *i. e.* 120 Degrees. It is noted thus △ and accounted by Astrologers an Aspect of Amity and Friendship.

Trinervia Plantago, the least sort of Plantane, an Herb so call'd from its having three Fibres, or Strings.

Tringle, (*Fr.*) a Curtain Rod, a Lath that reaches from one Bed-post to another. In *Architecture*, a little square Member fix'd exactly upon every *Triglyph* under the Platband of the *Architrave*; from whence hang down the *Guttæ*, or pendant Drops in the *Dorick* Order.

Trinitarians, or rather **Anti-Trinitarians**, a Sect of new *Arian* Hereticks that deny the Mystery of the Blessed Trinity, and all Distinctions of the Divine Persons. The Orthodox that believethe Trinity are also call'd *Trinitarians* by the *Socinians*.

Trinitarians or **Mathurins**, a particular sort of Monks.

Trinity or **Hearts-ease**, a kind of Herb.

The **Trinity**, one only God in three Persons; the Godhead being one and the self same for Essence, and for Substance and Personality, three; *viz. Father*, *Son and Holy Ghost*, and these three are one, 1 *Joh.* 5. 7.

Trinity-College, a College for Students in the University of *Cambridge*, Founded by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. There is also a College of the same Name in *Oxford*-University, which was formerly call'd *Durham*-College, and owes its Foundation to Sir *Thomas Pope*, *A. D.* 1556.

Trinity-House, or **The Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond**, a House at *Deptford*, which belongs to a particular Company, or Corporation of Sea-men, consisting of a Master, Wardens and Assistants, who are impower'd by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks; to reform Abuses among Sailers, to examine

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Young Officers, and to adjuſt other Matters relating to Navigation and Maritime Affairs.

Trinity-Sunday, the firſt Sunday after *Whit Sunday*, which is more eſpecially ſet a part for a Adoration of the Bleſſed *Trinity*.

Trink or **Trinke**, (old Word) a ſort of Net to catch Fiſh with.

Trinket or **Trinket-Sail**, (Sea-Term) the Top gallant, or higheſt Sail of any Maſt in a Ship.

Trinkets, Toys, Gew-gaws; any gay or trifling Things.

Trinobantes, a certain People anciently inhabiting thoſe Parts of the Iſland of *Great Britain*, which are now called *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.

Trinoda Neceſſitas, (in ancient *Lat. Deeds*) a threefold neceſſary Tax, or Impoſition, to which all Lands were liable, in the *Saxon* Times, *viz.* towards the repairing of Bridges, the maintaining of Caſtles or Garriſons, and an Expedition to drive back invading Enemies.

Trinomial, (*Gr.* in *Alg bra*) that conſiſts of three Names, or Parts; as *A Trinomial Root*, *i. e.* a Root conſiſting of three Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a + b + c$ &c. See *Binomial*.

Triobolum, the value of three Half pence, or the Weight of half a Dram.

Triones, ploughing Oxen; alſo a noted Conſtellation, or Company of ſeven Stars, near the North-Pole, call'd *Charles-wain*.

Triophthalmus, a precious Stone that has the Figure of three Eyes.

Triorches, a kind of Hawk having three Stones, a Buzzard; alſo the Herb Rag-wort.

Triours, (Law-Term) ſuch as are choſen by a Court of Juſtice, to examine, whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jury-men, be juſt or no.

Trip, ſtumbling, falſe Step: Among *Hunters*, a Herd, or company of Goats; alſo a ſhort Journey, or Voyage; as *A Trip to Holland*, &c.

Among *Mariners*, a Ship is ſaid, *To bear out her Top-ſails a trip*, when ſhe carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt; the Wind blowing not too hard, but a gentle, or *Loom gale*.

To **Trip**, to ſtumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue. To *Trip it*, or *to trip it along*, to go faſt and by little Steps, to hop. Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Counter-tripping*.

Tripartient, (*Lat.* in *Arith.*) is any Number that divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as 4 divides 12, or 5 divides 15 juſt into three Parts.

Tripartite, divided into three Parts, or made between three Parties; as *This Indenture tripartite*.

Tripartition (in *Mathem.*) is Diviſion by 3, or taking the third part of any Number, or Quantity.

Tripe, part of the Entrails of Neat-Cattel dreſs'd after a particular manner.

Tripe-Madame, a Sallet-herb, us'd chiefly in the Spring, when it is tender.

Tripetalous, (*Gr.*) as *Tripetalous Plants*, *i. e.* thoſe Plants whoſe Flower conſiſts of three Leaves, call'd *Petala* by Herbaliſts.

Triphthongue, (in *Grammar*) three Vowels joyn'd together and making but one Sound.

Triphyllon, the Herb Trefoil, or three-leaved Graſs.

Triple, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Triplicate Ratio, (in *Mathem.*) is the *Ratio* or Reaſon of Cubes one to another and muſt be well diſtinguiſhed from *Triple Ratio*: Thus in theſe Geometrical Proportionals, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; the *Ratio* of the firſt Term 2 to 16, the fourth Term is Triplicate, or as 8 which is the Cube of 2, to 64 the Cube of 4,

† **Triplication**, a making triple, a trebling.

Triplicity, the quality of that which is triple or threefold; a Word more eſpecially us'd by Aſtrologers to expreſs the Diviſion of the Signs according to the number of the Elements, each Diviſion conſiſting of three Signs; as *The Fiery*, *Airy*, *Watery*, and *Earthy Triplicities*. See *Trigon*.

Triploides, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument with a threefold Baſe, us'd for a great Depreſſion, or ſinking of the Scull.

Tripolium, the Herb Star-wort.

Tripoly, an Herb call'd Turbith, or blew Camomel: Alſo a Stone which being reduced to Powder is us'd by Lapidaries to poliſh their Jewels: Alſo another kind of white and ſoft Stone, which ſerves to poliſh Braſs and Iron.

Tripos, the Tripod, or three-footed Stool, on which the Prieſteſſes of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, us'd to ſit when they deliver'd the Oracles: Alſo a Name given in the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to the *Prevaricator*, or Perſon that is called *Terræ Filius* at *Oxford*.

Tripping, a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Paſſant*.

Triptoton or **Triptote**, (in *Grammar*) a defective Noun that has but three Caſes.

† **Tripudiation**, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the Toes in a Dance.

Triquetra, a Triangle, or three cornered Figure; alſo the Iſland of *Sicily*, ſo nam'd by the *Romans* from its triangular Shape.

Triremis, a Galley that has three Oars on each Side or Bank; or rather having three Ranks of Oars one above another.

Triroda Terræ, (in old *Records*) a parcel of Land containing three Rods, or Perches.

Triſagium, (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn in the *Greek* Church; much of the ſame Nature with that in the Service of the Church of *England*; *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabbath*, &c.

Tris-Diapaſon, or **Triple-Diapaſon**, (in *Muſick*) a Chord, otherwiſe call'd a Triple Eighth, or Fifteenth.

To **Triſe**, (Sea-Word) to hale up any thing into the Ship by Hand, with a dead Rope, or one that does not run in a Block, or Pulley: Thus, if any Cheſt, Cask, or other Goods has only a Rope faſten'd to it, without any Tackle, and ſo is pulled up into the Ship by main Strength, it is ſaid, *To be triſed up*.

Triſmegiſtus or **Hermes Triſmegiſtus**, a famous *Egyptian* Philoſopher, Prieſt and King.

Triſmus or **Trigmus**, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Temples, which cauſes the Teeth to gniſh, whether one will or no.

Triſpaſt, (*Gr.*) an Engine that conſiſts of three Pulleys.

Triſſago or **Triſago**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Germander, or as ſome ſay, the ſtrait and upright Vervain.

Triſſa, (in ancient Writers) a Station, or Poſt in Hunting.

Triſſa, **Triſſis** or **Triſtris**, an Immunity, or Privilege, by which a Man is freed from his Attendance on the Lord of a Foreſt, when he goes a Hunting; ſo as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or ſtand at a Place appointed.

Triſyllabical, belonging to a Triſyllable.

Triſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word conſiſting of three Syllables; as *Charity*.

Tritæophyes or **Tritæus**, (*Gr.*) a *Tertian* Ague, an Ague that comes every third Day.

Trite, (*Lat.*) thread-bare, common; as *A trite Saying, or Argument*.

Trite, (*Gr.*) the third Muſical Chord: *Trite Diezeugmenon* the Note call'd *C-ſol-fa ut*, *Trite Hyperboleon*, F-fa-ut. *Trite Synemmenon*, B-fa-be mi.

Trithales,

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Trithalus, an Herb that is in Flower thrice a Year.

Trithcites, a ſort of Hereticks that held the Trinity to be divided into Three diſtinct Godheads.

Trithing. See *Thrithing* and *Triding*.

Tritiana Braſſica, (*Lat.*) a kind of large Cole wort.

Triticum the Corn call'd Wheat.

Triton, (*Gr.*) a fabulous Sea-Deity, *Neptune*'s Trumpeter; a Fiſh ſhaped like a Man; alſo a Vane, or Weather-cock.

Tritone, a Term in *Muſick* which ſignifies a greater Fourth.

Trituration, (*Lat.*) properly a threſhing of Corn: Among *Apothecaries*, it is taken for pounding in a Mortar, whereby Drugs are reduced to Powder that they may be the better mingled.

Trivet. See *Trevet*.

Trivial, common, ordinary.

Triumph, (*Gr.*) a ſolemn Pomp, or Shew, at the Return of a General from ſome noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

To Triumph, to make ſuch a ſolemn and pompous Entry, to vanquiſh or conquer an Enemy, to ſubdue or maſter one's Paſſions, to glory or take a Pride in.

Triumphal, belonging to a Triumph; as *A Triumphal Arch*.

Triumphal Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Crown at firſt made of *Laurel*, and afterwards of Gold, which the Cities uſually ſent to the Victorious General, to wear on the Day of his Triumphal Entry.

Triumphant, Triumphing, Victorious, Conquering.

Triumvir, one of the three Magiſtrates that govern'd the *Roman* Empire in Chief, or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority: In our ancient *Records*, a Trithing-man, or Conſtable of three Hundreds.

Triumvirate, the Government of the *Triumviri*, in which three great Men ſhar'd the Soveraign Power; as that of *Auguſtus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*: But the meaner *Triumvirs*, or *Triumviri Capitales*, were eſtabliſh'd in the Year 463. after the building of *Rome*, to take care of Priſoners, and ſee Execution done upon Malefactors.

Triumviri Menſarii, the three chief Bankers that had the charge of the publick Money.

Triumviri Monetales, three Overſeers of the Mint, certain Officers appointed a little before *Cicero*'s Time, whoſe Commiſſion was contained in theſe five Letters, A. A. A. F. F. for *Ære*, *Auro*, *Argento*, *Flando Feriundo*, *i. e.* for the Coining of Braſs, Gold, and Silver-Money.

Triuncis, the Weight of three Ounces; alſo a Braſs-Coin of that Weight.

Triune, (*i. e.* Three-one) as *The Triune* God, a Term made uſe of to expreſs the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Perſons.

To Troat, to Cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

Trocheus or Trochæ, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort; as *Virgo*.

Trochanter, a Term in *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Rotator*; which See.

Trochar, a Cane, or Pipe made of Silver, or Steel, with a ſharp pointed End, us'd in tapping thoſe that are troubled with the Dropſy.

Trochilice, the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science that demonſtrates the Properties of all Circular Motions.

Trochilus, the fin-footed Runner; a Bird ſo call'd becauſe it always runs; a Wren: In *Architecture*, it is that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar, next to the *Torus*. 'Tis commonly call'd the *Caſement*, and often *Scotia*, from its ſhady dark Appearance.

Trochings, (among Hunters) the ſmall Branches on the top of a Deer's Head.

Trochiſcus, a Trochisk or Phyſical Compoſition made of the Paſte of Powders and other Ingredients, in a ſhape of a little Wheel or Ball: They are much the ſame with *Tablets* and *Lozenges*.

Trochlea, a Truckle or Pulley, wherein a Cord or Rope runs to draw any thing; and which is one of the Six Mechanical Powers or Principles: In *Anatomy*, it is a hallow part in the Bone of the Arm, or Shoulder, the ſame as *Bathmis*.

Trochlearis, the upper, or greater oblique Muſcle of the Eye. See *Obliquus Superior*.

Trochloid, the ſame with *Cycloid*; which See.

Trocholicks. See *Trochilice*.

Trochus, a Wheel, a Top for Children to play with; alſo a little round Lump of any thing.

Trocta or Trutta, the Trout, an excellent River-Fiſh.

Troculus, an *American* Bird that is no bigger than a Swallow, of a black and white Colour breeding in Chimneys, into the Sides of which it ſticks the ſharp ends of its Feathers to take reſt: The Neſt of this Bird hangs down by a String about a Yard long, and having brought forth Young, 'tis ſaid to throw down one at departure, in token of Gratitude to the Maſter of the Houſe for its Lodging.

Trode, an old Word ſignifying a Path.

Troglodytes, or Paſſer Troglodytes, a little Bird call'd a Wren; a Hedge Sparrow that runs into Holes.

To Troll, to go a fiſhing with a particular Net ſo call'd.

To Troll about, to ramble up and down, in a careleſs or ſluttiſh Dreſs.

Troll-Madame, a Game commonly call'd Pigeon-holes.

Trollop, an idle naſty Slut.

Troma, (*Gr.*) a Wound proceeding from an outward Cauſe.

Tromos, a Trembling, as when the voluntary Motion of the Members is impaired.

Tronage, a Cuſtom, or Toll, taken for the weighing of Wooll: Alſo the Act of weighing it in a Staple or publick Market; from *Trona*, an old Word for a Beam to weigh with; which Standard was fixt at Leaden-Hall in *London*.

Tronator, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it is to weigh Wooll brought into the ſaid City.

Trone-Weight, they ſame that we now call *Troy-Weight*.

Troop, a Collective Word, which implies ſeveral Perſons gathered together, or going in Company.

Troop of Horſe, a ſmall Body of Horſe or Dragoons, uſually about fifty, under the Command of a Captain, of which Regiments are made up: *Troops*, in the plural Number, is alſo taken to ſignify a conſiderable Number of Military Forces united together.

Independent Troop, one that is not imbodied with, or joyned to any Regiment.

Troop, as to *beat the Troop*, which is the ſecond Beat of Drum, when the Foot are to march: So that *the General* is the firſt, to give notice of the March, and the Troop the next, for the Men to repair to their Colours.

To Troop, to get, or flock together; as *The Newſmongers Troop to hear News*.

To Troop away or To Troop off, is to run away.

Trooper, the common Name of every Horſe-Soldier: The *French* call them *Maitres* or *Cavaliers*.

Trope,

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Trope. (*Gr.* in *Rhetorick*) an Elegant turning of a Word from its proper and natural signification to another; as the Word *Flame*, when we say *The Flames of Love.*

Troper, (in old Records) a Book of alternate Turns or Responses in singing Mass.

Trophy, a Mark or Monument of Timber or Stone, set up in a Place where Enemies were overcome, with their warlike Harness and other Spoils hanged on it; a sign or token of Victory: In *Architecture*, an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree charged or encompass'd all round about with Arms or Military Weapons, both Offensive and Defensive.

In Painting, Graving, Chasing, *&c.* **Trophies** likewise signify the representation of Pikes, Halbards, Drums, Corslets, and other Instruments of War.

Trophy-Money, a Duty of four Pence paid yearly by House-keepers on the Trained Bands, but charged on the Land-lord, for the Drums, Colours, Scarves, *&c.* of their respective Companies.

Tropical Year. See *Year.*

Tropicks, (in *Astron.*) are two lesser Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line, and equally distant from it, *viz.* 23 ½ Degrees on each side: One of them passing thro' the Sign *Cancer*, Northwards is call'd *The Tropick of Cancer*, and the other lying under *Capricorn*, Southwards, bears the Name of the *The Tropick of Capricorn.* These Circles are the utmost Boundaries of the Sun's Course towards the North and South, and termed *Tropicks* from the *Greek* Word *Tropos*, *i. e.* turning back; because the Sun being come to either of them, goes no farther towards either of the Poles, but returns towards the Equator; so that his Arrival at the former on *June* 11. makes our longest Day, and at the other on *December* 12. our shortest Day and longest Night. See *Solstice.*

Tropological, belonging to Tropology; Moral.

Tropology, a Figurative Speech; a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

Trouble, (*Fr.*) Pains, Inconveniency, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, Confusion, Disturbance, Disquiet of Mind. **Troubles,** in the Plural Number, is also taken for Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

To **Trouble,** to cause Trouble, to Disturb, Imbroil or Confound; to vex or disquiet, to interrupt, to afflict; also to make Waters thick and muddy.

Trover, (in Common-Law) an Action against him, who having found another Man's Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough, a hollow wooden Vessel to kneed Bread in, or beat Apples for Cider, *&c.* a piece of a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in: Also a Pipe made of Boards, and lying open for the conveyance of Water.

Trough of the Sea, (among Sailers) is the space between two Billows or Waves; so that when a Ship sinks down there, they say, *She lies in the Trough of the Sea.*

To **Trounce,** to harrass, or punish severely; to sharp, bubble, or cheat.

Trout, a delicious Fresh-Water Fish.

Trowel, a Mason's or Bricklayer's Tool, to spread Morter with.

Tror, (*Gr.*) a Worm breeding in, and fretting all kind of Pulse; as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

Troralis. See *Tryxalis.*

Troy, a famous City of the Lesser *Phrygia*, whose Ten Years Siege by the *Greeks*, has been a great Subject for the Pens of Historians, and Poets.

Troy-Weight, a Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Bread, Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Electuaries and Drugs; which took Name from that City, or else from *Troyes*, a Town of the Province of *Champagne* in *France.*

Trua, (*Lat.*) a Tray, a kind of wooden Vessel for several Uses. In old *Records*, a Sow or Swine.

Truand, (*Fr.*) a Vagabond, a lazy loitering Fellow; a sturdy Rogue or common Beggar: Whence Children that absent themselves from School are said *To play the Truands.*

Trub or **Trub-Tail,** a little squat Woman.

Trubs, a sort of Herb.

Truce, a Cessation of Arms, and all Hostilities agreed upon for a time, between two Parties in a State of War.

Truchman or **Truchman,** an Interpreter.

Truck, Exchange, or Bartering of Commodities: Among Sea men, a square piece of Wood at the top of a Mast, in which the Flag-staff is put. See *Parrels.*

In *Gunnery*, **Trucks** are entire round pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-Trees of the Carriages, to move the Ordinance at Sea: Also a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game much us'd in *Spain* and *Ireland.*

To **Truck,** to barter, or exchange one Commodity for another; to chop, or swap.

Truckle, a little running Wheel.

To **Truckle,** to submit, to yield or buckle to.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) that is of a cruel, rough, or fierce Look, or Disposition; as *A Truculent Aspect.*

To **Trudge,** to trot up and down, to toil and moil, to take a great deal of pains about a Business.

True, natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

True Conjunction, a Term in *Astronomy.* See *Conjunction.*

True Declination of a Planet. See *Declination.*

True-Love. See *Herb-Paris.*

True Place of a Planet or **Star,** is a Point of the Heavens, shewn by a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, thro' the Center of the Planet or Star: Whereas its apparent Place, is that which is found by a Right-Line, drawn from the Observer's Eye thro' the Center of the Planet or Star. And this Point in the Heavens is referred to the Zodiack, or Ecliptick by the Star's Circle of Longitude.

Truffle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mushroom or Puff, cover'd with a blackish Skin, without either Stalk or Root, which grows, within the Ground, especially after great Rains, and is otherwise call'd *Swine bread.*

Trugg, (Country-Word) a Milk-Tray or such Vessel, a Hod to carry Morter in: Also a kind of Measure us'd in old times, and containing about two Bushels: Whence at *Lemster*, at this Day, the Vicar has *Trugg*-Corn allow'd him for Officiating in some Chappels of Ease within that Parish.

Trull, a sorry Wench, or pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet, or Camp-Whore.

Trumpery, Trash, old paltry Stuff.

Trumpet, (*Fr.*) a known warlike Musical Instrument, which is in use among the Horse, and serves for the same purposes as the Drum among the Foot-Soldiers; also the Man that sounds it.

Trumpet-Marine, an Instrument that has a Belly resembling a Lute, and a very long Neck, with one String, which being struck with a Hairsbow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking-Trumpet, a Sort of Trumpet about six or eight Foot long, strait and very wide at the End; the Mouth-piece being sufficiently large to receive both Lips; so that when a Man speaks within it, the Voice is convey'd after such a manner as to be distinctly heard above a Mile.

To **Trumpet** or **Trumpet out,** to publish, to set or spread abroad.

Trumpeter, he that blows or sounds a Trumpet: The Trumpeter in a Ship is always to attend the Captain's Command, and to sound either at his going a-shore or coming a-board; also when a Ship is haled, charged, boarded, or enter'd.

Trun-

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Truncated Pyramid or Cone, (in *Geom.*) is one whose Top is cut off by a Plan parallel to its Base; a Truncated Cone or the *Frustum* of that Body is sometimes call'd a *Curti-Cone*.

† **Truncation**, (*Lat.*) a maiming or mangling; a cutting, or chopping off.

Truncheon, a Battoon, or short Club: *Truncheons* are also short and thick Worms with black Heads that breed near a Horse's Maw, and will eat their Passage thro' if not timely kill'd.

Truncus, (*Lat.*) the Stem or Stock of a Tree without the Boughs, a Body without a Head: In *Anatomy*, that part of the Great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliack Vessels. In *Architecture*, part of the Pedestal of a Pillar, otherwise termed *Abacus* and *Stylobata*, which see.

In our old Records, **Truncus** is taken for a Trunk or Wooden Box heretofore set in Churches before several Altars and Images, to receive the Offerings of pious and well-disposed People, like the Boxes which are now usually plac'd near the Church-Door, to hold all voluntary Contributions for the Poor.

Trundle, a kind of Carriage with low Wheels, to draw heavy Burdens on.

To **Trundle**, to roll along.

Trundle-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) an Iron Bolt 16 or 18 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, and having a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it, about a Hand's-breadth from each End.

Trundle-Tail, a Wench that runs fisking up and down with a draggled Tail.

Trunk, a Chest or Box; the Stump, or Stem, or Body of a Tree: Also a Man's Body having the Head, Arms and Legs cut off; all that Part which reaches from the Neck to the Hips; also the Snout of an Elephant: Also a Pipe to shoot Pellets, little Arrows, *&c.* by blowing strongly; or a Wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Trunks, a kind of Play otherwise call'd Troll-Madame and Pigeon-holes.

Trunk-Roots, (among *Herbalists*) are small Roots which break or grow out of the Trunks of Plants; being of two sorts, *viz.* 1. such as grow by a downright Descent sometimes all along the Trunk, as in Mints, *&c.* and sometimes only in the utmost Point, as in Brambles; 2. such as neither ascend nor descend, but shoot forth at Right-Angles with the Trunk.

Trunked, (among *Heralds*) Trees cut off at each End, are said *To be Trunked*.

Trunnions, (in *Gunnery*) two Knobs, Spindles, or ears of Metal, sticking out of the Sides of a Piece of Ordinance, on which it rests upon the Cheeks of the Carriage, and is raised or lower'd at pleasure.

Trunnion-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

Truss, a Bundle of Hay, *&c.* also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

In a Ship, **Trusses** are certain Ropes made fast, to the *Parrels* of the Yards, to bind the Yard to the Mast when the Ship rolls, and to hale down the Yards in a Storm or Gust of Wind.

To **Truss**, to make a Truss, to tye or gird up; to hang one upon a Tree, to snatch up, as *An Eagle Trusses a Leverett*.

Trussing, (in *Falconry*) is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft, soaring up and then descending with it to the Ground.

Trussel or **Tressel**, a Prop.

Trust, Confidence, Assurance; Credit, Tick.

Trustee, one that has an Estate or Money put into his Hand's for another's Use; a Guardian.

Trusty, that is true to his Trust, faithful, sure.

Trutina, (*Lat.*) a pair of Scales, a great pair of Ballances or Weights.

Trutine of Hermes, (in Astrol.) an Artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity by finding out the Day of Conception, and the place of the Moon at that Time.

Trutta, or **Tructa**. See Tructa.

To **Try**, to assay or essay, to prove, to examine, to endeavour.

Among Sea-men a Ship is said **To Try**, when having no more Sails abroad but her Main-Sail, she is let alone to lie in the Sea: And sometimes when the Wind blows so hard that she cannot maintain or bear out the Main-sail, they'll make her *Lie a-try* under the Misson-Sail only.

Tryal, Essay or Experiment, Endeavour, Temptation. In a Law sense, the Examination of all Causes Civil or Criminal before a proper Judge; of which there are several Sorts; as Matters of Fact shall be try'd by the Jurors, Matters of Law by the Justices, and Matters of Record by the Record it self.

Trychnos, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd Night Shade

Trygon, the Turtle Dove; also the Poison Fish, a kind of Sea fish.

Tryngа, the Water-Thrush; a Bird.

Tryphera or **Truphera**, gentle, easy Causticks.

Tryxalis or **Troxalis**, the Cricket, an Insect.

Tuant, (*Fr.* killing) as *A Tuant Jest. i. e.* a tart biting Jest.

Tub, a Wooden Vessel of several Sorts.

Tub of Tea, the Quantity of about 60 Pounds: Of Camphire, from 56 to 86 Pounds: Of Vermilion from 3 to 4 Hundred Weight.

Tubal, (*Heb.* Born or Wordly) one of the Sons of *Japhet*, by whose Posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

Tubal-Cain, (*i. e.* Worldly Possession or Bird's Nest of the World) the Son of *Lamech*, and the first Inventor of all curious Smiths Work in Iron and Steel.

Tubæ Fallappianæ, (*Lat.*) two narrow Passages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow wider by degrees, having two large Orifices, or Holes like the Mouth of a Trumpet. They take Name from *Falliopius* an eminent Physician and Anatomist, who first found them out; and their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles and convey them into the Womb.

Tube, a Conduit-Pipe, any long Pipe thro' which Water or other Liquor is conveyd: Also the Pipe, or hollow Trunk of a Prospect glass, *&c.*

Tuber, (*Lat.*) a Truffle, or Puff growing in the Ground like a Mushroom, a Knob or Knot in a Tree; a Swelling or Bunch in a Man's Body: Among Writers that treat of Plants, it is often taken to signify the round bunching out Roots of some Herbs, which therefore they call *Tuberose*, or *Knobby Roots*.

Tubercula, little Swellings or Pushes, Pimples or Wheals: In *Palmestry*, the more eminent Muscles, or knobby Parts under the Fingers, which are otherwise termed *Montes*; as *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris* is the Knob at the Root of the Thumb; *Mons Jovis*, that of the Fore-Finger; *Mons Saturni*, that of the Middle-Finger; *Mons Solis*, that of the Ring-Finger, and *Mons Mercurii*, that of the Little Finger.

Tuberosa, a kind of white sweet-smelling Flower.

Tuberose or **Tuberous**, full of Bunches or Knots; as *A Tuberous Plant*. See *Tuber*.

Tuberosity, a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

Tubuli Lactiferi (in *Anat.*) certain small Lactiferous or Milk-carrying Pipes, that are as it were the Store-house, where the Milk is kept, and thro' which it flows to the Nipples of the Breasts of Females when they give Suck.

Tubuli

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Tubuli Dentriculares, the small winding Cavities that are formed on the out-side of the Shells of Sea Shell fishes, in which some little Worms have their Abode and breed.

Tuck, a Rapier, or long Sword: Also a Sea word, for the trussing or gathering up of a Ship's Quarter under Water.

To **Tuck**, to turn or gather up.

Tucker, a Fuller of Cloth: Also a long narrow slip of fine Linnen tuck'd or pinn'd along the top of a Woman's pair of Stays.

Tuckstels, the Teeth call'd Grinders.

Tuel, (among Hunters) the Fundament of a Be

Tuesday, the third Day of the Week so call'd because it was set a-part for the Worship of *Tuisco*; the most ancient and peculiar Idol God of the *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans*.

Tuft, a lock of Hair, a Thicket of Trees, a Bunch of Grass, Feathers, Ribbons, *&c.* also the Crest of a Bird.

Tuffa, a Word us'd in some old Charters for a Cottage.

Tug, a Pull; also a Country-Word for a Waggon to carry Timber.

To **Tug**, to pull and hale; to labour hard, or strive earnestly for a Thing.

Tuggæ, (in old *Lat. Records*) Harness, Traces, or Ropes for drawing; from the *Saxon* Word *retogan*, to tug, pull, or draw.

Tuigh, the Name of a remarkable River in the Island of *Barbadoes*, the Waters of which yield an Oil on their Surface, that serves to burn in Lamps.

Tuilleries, a stately Pile of Building and Garden near the *Louvre* at *Paris* in *France*: 'Tis built all of free Stone, the Portal consisting of Marble-Pillars and Jasper; and so call'd because Tiles were some time made there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) care of one's Education, Government, Guardianship, Patronage, Protection, Defence.

Tulip, a beautiful Flower, a kind of Lilly of various Colours, now common in *England*, but first brought out of *Turkey*: It is by some call'd *The Dalmatian Cap*.

Tulipant a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

M. **Tullius Cicero**, the most famous and eloquent of *Roman* Orators.

To **Tumble**, to throw or roll down, to rouse or rumple, to fall down, to rowl or wallow about.

Tumbler, one that plays tumbling Tricks; also a sort of Hunting-Dog; also a kind of Drinking-Cup.

Tumbrel, an Engine contriv'd for the punishment of Scolds and unquiet Women, commonly call'd a Ducking-stool; also an old Word signifying a Dung-Cart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a tumifying, or causing to swell.

Tumid, pufft up, or swollen, lofty; as *A tumid Style*.

To **Tumify**, to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to rise or swell, to be puffed up.

Tumour, (in *Surgery*) a Rising, or Swelling caus'd by a settling of Humours in some parts of the Body, when they are inlarged and stretched out beyond their due Proportion, so as to be render'd unfit to perform their proper Actions: These *Tumours* are several kinds, *viz. Natural Encysted, Critical, Malignant.* &c.

Natural Tumours, such Swellings as are made of the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together: Thus the Blood produces the *Phlegmon*, Choler the *Erysepelas*, Phlegm the *Oedema*, and Melancholly the *Schirrus*.

Encysted or **Bastard Tumours**, those that proceed from a settling of mixt and corrupt Humours, the Matter of which is contain'd in certain proper *Cystes*, or skinny Bags; as the *Meliceris*, the *Steatoma*, the King's Evil, *&c.*

Critical Tumours or **Impostumes**, are those that appear all at once in acute Diseases, and put an end to them, with good or bad Success; as *A Phlegmon, a Boil*, &c.

Malignant Tumours, those that are always accompany'd with extraordinary and dreadful Symptoms; and whose Consequences are very dangerous; as *The Carbuncle in the Plague*.

Pestelential Tumours. See *Impostume Pestilential*.

Venereal Tumours, those that appear at the bottom of the Groin, and are the Product of impure Copulation.

Tumult, Uproar, great Bustle, Stirr, Hurly-burly, Riot.

Tumultuary, full of a Tumult, or Hurry; Hasty, Disorderly, Confused.

Tumultuous, full of Tumult, Seditious, Riotous.

Tun, a Wine-Vessel; a Measure of Liquids; as Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing 2 Pipes, or 252 Gallons: Also a Weight of 20 Quintals, or 2000 Pounds; whereby the Contents or different Sizes of Sea-Vessels are usually express'd; as *A Ship of 200 Tuns*.

Tun of Timber, a Measure of 40 solid Feet.

To **Tun** or **Tun up**, to put into a Tun.

Tun-Roof, a kind of Herb.

Tuna, a Tree in *America*, on the Leaves of which are bred the costly Worms, call'd *Cocheneal*.

Tunable, that may be tuned, or put in Tune; agreeable to the Rules of *Musick*.

Tunbridge, a Town in *Kent*, noted for its Wells, the Waters, of which have been found of late very effectual for the curing of several Distempers.

Tune, an Agreement in Sound, an Air, or Song; a particular Way of singing, or playing on Musical Instruments.

Tunegreve, (*Sax.*) a Reeve, or Bailiff of a Mannour, *&c.*

Tunica, (*Lat.*) an Under-garment, which the Ancients wore both at *Rome* and in the Eastern Countries: It was put under the *Toga*, and that of the Women was to be long with Sleeves: Also a kind of Gilliflower, or the Herb Betony: In *Anatomy*, a Tunick, Membrane, or thin Skin.

Tunica Retiformis. See *Retiformis Tunica*, and *Amphiblestroides*.

Tunick, a sort of sleveless Coat; as *A Tunick and Vest*.

Tunick or **Tunicle**, (in *Anat.*) a little Coat, Membrane, or Skin, covering any part of the Body: Of these are four noted ones that belong to the Eye, *viz.* the *Corneous*, the *Uveous*, the *Vitreous*, and the *Crystaline*; to which there are as many Humours answerable: There are also four *Tunicles* of the Testicles, or Cods, *viz. Scrotum, Erythroides, Epydidymis*, and *Dartos*; all which See in their proper Places.

Tunnage. See *Tonnage*.

Tunnel, a Funnel thro' which any Liquor is pour'd into a Vessel; the Funnel of a Chimney; also a sort of Net to catch Partridges.

Tunneller, one that goes a Fowling with such a Net.

Tunney, a kind of Sea-fish.

Tup, a Ram, or Male Sheep.

To **Tup**, as *The Ram tups*, *i. e.* covers the Ewe.

Turbant, a Wreath, or Ornament for the Head, us'd in *Turkey* and other Eastern Countries, instead of a

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of a Hat or Cap: It is made of a *Shash*, or one entire piece of Linnen call'd *Telbent*; but the Turbant it ſelf is termed *Saruck* by the Turks.

Turbary, (Law-Term) a Right to dig Turves in another Man's Ground; from *Turba* an old *Latin* Word for a Turf. *Turbaria*, (in old *Records*) is alſo ſometimes taken for the Ground where Turves are digged.

Common of Turbary, is a Liberty which ſome Tenants have by Preſcription to dig on the Lord's Waſte.

Turbiſh or **Turbit**. See *Tripoly*.

Turbith, an Herb ſo call'd by the *Arabians*, which grows in *Cambaya*, *Surat*, and other Parts of *Aſia*; a dangerous Drug upon account of its violent purging Quality.

Turbith Mineral or **Yellow Precipitate**, is a Chymical Preparation of Mercury or Quick-ſilver and Oil of Vitriol, which purges ſtrongly by Vomit and Stool, and is given in Venereal Diſtempers.

Turbo, (*Lat.*) a Whirl-wind, or great Storm; a Top, or Gigg that Boys play with: Alſo the Wry-neck a Bird, and a Fiſh call'd a Welk, or Wrinkle.

Turbot, a broad flat Sea-fiſh, which was of great Eſteem among the ancient *Romans*, as well as now a Days.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) Boiſterous, Bluſtering, Seditious, Troubleſome.

Turciſm, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

Turcoiſe or **Turquoiſe**, a precious Stone of an azure, or blewith Colour, ſo call'd becauſe uſually brought to us by the *Turks*.

Turdus, (*Lat.*) the Thruſh, Throſtle, or *Mavis*, a Singing-Bird; alſo the Sea carp, a Fiſh. *Turdus viſcivorus*, the Miſtletoe-Thruſh, or Shreitch.

Turgeſcence, a ſwelling up, or growing big: A *Turgeſcence of Humours*, is a violent or quick Motion of them.

† **Turgid**, ſwollen, or puffed up.

Turio, (*Lat.*) the Tendrel, or young Branch of a Tree; whence *Turiones* is taken by Herbaliſts, for the young tender Shoots, or Tops, which any Plants Yearly put forth out of the Ground.

Turk, a Native of *Turkey*, or a Subject of the Emperor of thoſe Dominions, who is ſtiled *The Great Turk, and the Grand Seignior*.

Turk's-Cap, a kind of Flower.

Turkey, a large Country in *Aſia* and *Europe*; alſo the Name of a well known Fowl. In *Virginia*, the Fowls are very large, ſome weighing between fifty and ſixty Pounds.

Turkey-pout, a Young Turkey.

Turkiſh, belonging to the *Turks*.

Turkiſh Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Turmerick, the Root of an Herb growing in *Arabia* and *India*, good againſt ſeveral Horſe-Diſeaſes, and a proper Cure for the Yellow Yaundice.

Turmoil, Buſtle, Stir.

To **Turmoil**, to toil, to rout, or keep a heavy doe.

Turn, Walk, Courſe, a good or bad Office; alſo a Turner's Lath: Alſo a Term that belongs to the Movement of a Watch, and ſignifies the entire Revolution, or going about of any Wheel, or Pinnion.

In a Law-Senſe, **Turn** is the County-Court, or King's Leet, where the Sheriff is Judge, and which belongs to his Office; being kept twice every Year, *viz.* within a Month after *Eaſter*, and about the ſame time after *Michaelmas*. From this Court are exempted only Peers of the Realm, Clergy men, and ſuch as have Hundreds of their own.

Sea-Turn. See *Turnado*.

Turn-Coat, one that goes over to another Party, or that changes his Religion.

Turn-Pike, (in the Art of *War*) a ſpar of Wood 12 or 14 Foot long, and 6 or 8 Inches Diameter, cut in a form of a Hexagon, or Figure with ſix Angles; every ſide of it being bor'd full of Holes, thro' which Pickets, or ſhort Pikes are run, about 5 or 6 Foot long pointed with Iron, ſo that the Points ſtand out every Way: Theſe Turn-pikes are of great Uſe, to ſtop an Enemy, when ſet in a Breach, at the entrance of a Camp, or in any Gap.

Turn-ſole, a Plant ſo call'd becauſe its Flowers turn towards the Courſe of the Sun.

Turnado or **Sea-Turn**, a Wind which on ſome Coaſts, blows all Night from the Shore.

Turnament, (*Fr.*) Juſting, or Tilting, a Warlike Exerciſe of armed Knights, or Gentlemen fighting one with another on Horſeback, with Lances or Spears; a Sport much us'd in former Times, but now quite laid aſide.

Turnep, a well known Root that is very wholeſome, and more eſpecially good in Conſumptions.

Turnetum or **Tornetum**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Tax or Duty paid to the Sheriff, for holding his Turn, or County Court.

Turney, a Word us'd in old *Statutes* for a Turnament, or Tilting.

Turning, (among *Confectioners*) a particular manner of paring Oranges, or Lemmons, when the outward Rind or Peel is par'd off very thin and narrow, with a little Knife proper for that purpoſe; turning it round about the Fruit, ſo as the Peel may be extended to a very great length without breaking.

Turno Vicecomitum, a Writ that lies for thoſe that are call'd to the Sheriff's Turn, or Court, out of their own Hundred.

Turpentine, a kind of clear Gum, or Roſin, iſſuing from the Turpentine-tree, the Larch, the Firr, and ſome other ſors of Trees, which grow in great abundance in hot Countries.

Turpitude, (*Lat.*) Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, Shame.

Turquois. See *Turcois*.

Turret, a kind of Tool us'd by Coopers.

Turret, a little Tower.

Turribulum. See *Tharibulum*.

Turricis, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Creſſes, an Herb.

Turſio or **Tyrſio**, a Sea-fiſh like a Dolphin, which ſome take for a Sturgeon, and others for a Porpoiſe.

Turtle, a ſort of Dove noted for its kind Diſpoſition and Chaſtity; living a ſingle Life, after the Death of its Mate: Alſo the Sea tortoiſe, a Fiſh.

Turtur, (*Lat.*) the Turtle-dove.

Turunda, a Pellet of Bread, Dough, or Paſte, with which Capons are crammed: In *Surgery*, a Tent put into Wounds, or Ulcers.

Turundula, a ſmall Peller, or Tent.

Tuſan. See *Tuſan*.

Tuſcan Order, (in *Architect*) is that which was in uſe among the *Tuſcans* in *Italy*, in which the Column, or Pillar with the Baſe and Chapiter is to be ſeven Modules in Length, and to have its Thickneſs diminiſhed by Degrees, to a quarter Part: The Pedeſtal is one Module high, and the Baſe of the Column ought to be of the Height of half its Thickneſs.

Tuſcan Work, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars, ſo that it is ſeldom us'd except in Vaults in ſome Ruſtick Edifices, and vaſt Piles of Building; ſuch as the *Amphitheatres*, &c.

Tuſhes, the Name of four particular Teeth in a Horſe.

Tuſhes or **Tuſks**, (of a Wild Boar) the great Teeth that ſtand out.

To **Tuſk**, as *Tuſk that Barbel*, *i. e.* cut it up; a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

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Tuſſilago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Foal foot or Colts-foot, good for a Cough, ſhort Breath, Ulcer of the Lungs, and Conſumption.

Tuſſis, a Cough, a known Diſtemper.

To Tuſſle, to rumple, ruffle or topze.

Tut or Mound, an Imperial Enſign of a Golden Globe, with a Croſs on it.

Tut-mouthed, that has the Chin and Nether Jaw ſtanding out farther than the Upper.

Tutelage, (*Lat.*) Guardianſhip, Protection, properly of an Infant.

Tutela or Tutelary, that performs the Office of a Guardian, that protects or defends.

Tutelary Angels, certain Angels that are ſaid to have the Protection of Kingdoms, Cities and particular Perſons.

Tutor, a private Maſter or Inſtructor, a Governor or Guardian.

Tutor in an Univerſity, is one that takes care to inſtruct and teach the Youth that are ſent thither from inferior Schools; and the Scholar ſo taught is ſtiled the *Tutor's Pupil.*

To Tutor, to teach Manners, to ſchool or chide, to reprove or rebuke.

Tutoreſs, a Female Tutor, a Governante or Governeſs.

Tutſan or Tuſan, an excellent Wound-herb, otherwiſe call'd *Park-leaves.*

Tuty or Tutty, the Sparkles or Soot of Braſs, ſticking to the Furnace, which prepared according to Art, is very helpful for ſore Eyes, Cancers and ill conditioned Ulcers.

Tutty or Tuzzymuzzy, an old Word for a Noſe-gay.

Twain (old Word) Two; as *The Vail of the Temple was rent in Twain*, Mat. 27. 51.

Twaite (old Law-Term) a Wood grubbed up and turned into arable or ploughed Land.

Twang, a ſharp Sound, as of a Bow-String, *&c.* an ill ſound in ones Pronunciation; an Hogoe, or ill Taſte.

To Twang, to ſound like the String of a Muſical Inſtrument, or Whip, *&c.*

Two-Nights Gueſt (*Sax.*) a Gueſt or Lodger for two Nights, for whom if he did any Harm, his Hoſt was not anſwerable but himſelf. See *Third Nights awne-hinde.*

Tway-blade, a ſort of Herb.

Tweag or Tweak, Perplexity, Trouble; as *To be in a ſad Tweak.*

Tweezers, Nippers or Pincers, to pull Hair up by the Roots.

Twelfhend, Twihind or Twihundne-men, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtors) the *Ceorls* or Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were uſually valued at 200 Shillings; as the leſſer *Thanes* or Free-holders were valued at 600 Shillings, and thence ſtiled *Syxehandne-men*; and the *Thanes* or Noble-men rated at 1200 Shillings, who bore the Name of *Twelf-handne-men.*

Twelfth-Day or Twelfth-tide, the Feſtival of the *Epiphany*, appointed in remembrance of our Bleſſed Saviour's being made manifeſt to the Gentiles; and commonly ſo called, becauſe it is the Twelfth Day excluſively from the Nativity or *Chriſtmas*-Day.

Twelve Men, otherwiſe call'd the Jury or Inqueſt, is a Company of Twelve Perſons or upwards to the Number of Twenty four, by whoſe Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Tryals paſs both in Civil and Criminal Cauſes, thro' all the Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Twibil, an Iron Tool us'd by Paviers.

To Twifallow Ground, to till, or plough it a ſecond time.

Twight (*Sax.*) pulled.

Twigild See Angild.

Twilight (*q. d.* Double Light) Cock-ſhoot Time betwixt Day and Night; that doubtful half Light, which happens in the Dawn of the Morning juſt before Sun-riſing, and in the Duſk of the Evening a little after Sun-ſet.

To Twinge, to torment or gripe, to cauſe violent or ſharp Pains

To Twinkle, to ſparkle as ſome Stars do, to wink often.

Twiſt, as the Twiſt of a Rope; alſo the Hollow on the in-ſide of the Thigh; alſo the Liquors Tea and Coffee mingled together: Among Carpenters, it is taken for a piece of Timber otherwiſe call'd *The Girder.*

To Twitch, to pinch, or pluck.

To Twitter, to ſneer, or laugh ſcornfully; to tremble, or ſhiver with cold.

Twivil, a Carpenter's Tool to make Mortiſe-holes with.

Two-penny Graſs, a kind of Herb.

To Twyer (*Sax.*) to ſing.

Tythlan, (old *Saxon* Law-Word) an Accuſation, Impeachment, or Charge for any Treſpaſs or Offence.

Tylus (*Gr.*) the Brawn or Hardneſs of the Skin by much Labour: Alſo an Inſect that lies under Tiles and Stones, commonly call'd a Cheeſlip or Sow.

Tylwith, (*Brit.*) a Tribe or Family branching or iſſuing out of another; which in our *Engliſh* Heraldry, is call'd a Second or Third Houſe.

Tymborella, (*Lat.* Law-Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking ſtool.

Tympan, (*Gr.*) the Drum of the Ear: Alſo a Frame belonging to a Printing-Preſs cover'd with Parchment, on which every Sheet is plac'd in order to be printed off.

In *Architecture*, Tympan is that Part of the Bottom of *Frontons* or *Pediments* which is incloſed between the Cornices, and anſwers to the Naked of the *Frize*: It is alſo attributed to the Pannels of Doors in Joyners Work, and to the *Die* or *Square* of *Pedeſtals.*

Tympan of an Arch, a Triangular Table plac'd in its Corners, and hollow'd ſometimes with the Branches of Laurel, Olive Tree, or Oak, or with Trophies, according to the *Doriſh* or *Ioniſh* Orders: But the richeſt are adorn'd with flying Figures as *Fame*, or ſitting Figures as thoſe of the Cardinal Vertues; which are proper for the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders.

Tympane, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument us'd in *Germany.*

Tympanies or Tympanits, the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly; a kind of dry windy Dropſy, which cauſes the Skin in thoſe Parts, to ſtand out and ſound as it were a Drum.

Tympanum, a Drum, which among the Ancients was a thin piece of Skin or Leather ſtretch'd upon a Wooden or Iron Circle, and beat with the Hand.

Tympanum or Tympani Membrana (in *Anat.*) the Drum or the Skin of the Drum of the Ear: 'Tis a ſmall, thin, round, tranſparent, nervous and dry Membrane of moſt exquiſite Senſe, which lies over the Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, and is the Inſtrument of Hearing.

In Mechanicks, Tympanum is much the ſame with the *Peritrochium*, being a kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the top of which are fixed Staves or Leavers for the more eaſy turning the Axis about, in order to raiſe the Weight required: But the Cylinder of the *Tympanum* is larger and ſhorter than that of the common Cylinder or *Axis in Peritrochio.*

Type, the Figure, Shadow, or Repreſentation of a Thing; a Model, or Pattern.

Typha,

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Typha, Typh-Wheat, a ſort of Corn much like our Rie.

Typha aquatica, Water torch, Cats-Tail or Reed-Mace, an Herb.

Typhodes, a continual burning Feaver, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

Typhomania, Dotage, or Frenzy, accompany'd with a Lethargy.

Typhon, a violent Whirl-wind, a Hurricane; alſo a fiery Meteor, or Impreſſion in the Air.

Typhos, Smoak; a windy puffing up, or Swelling; alſo Arrogance, or Pride.

Typhlops, the Blind-worm, an Inſect, which is not really blind, but has very ſmall Eyes.

Typical belonging to a Type or Figure.

† Typographer, a Printer.

Typographical belonging to Typography.

Typography, Printing, or the Art of Printing.

Typus, a Type or Figure, an Example, a Mould; a Character, or Letter. In the Art of *Phyſick*, the Order that intermitting Feavers obſerve; conſiſting of Intenſion and Remiſſion, or Encreaſing and Decreaſing, according to ſome kind of Regularity: It is otherwiſe termed *Periodus* and *Circuitus*.

Tyrannical, or Tyrannous, belonging to Tyranny, imperious, cruel, violent, unjuſt.

Tyrannicide, the murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant killer.

To Tyrannize, to play the Tyrant, or uſe tyrannically; to oppreſs, or lord it over. The Paſſions are Figuratively ſaid *To Tyrannize over the Soul*.

Tyranny, cruel and violent Empire, or Dominion unlawfully uſurped, arbitrary and abſolute Power; outragious Cruelty, Oppreſſion or Violence.

Tyrant, one that has invaded, or uſurped the Soveraign Power in a State; Alſo a Prince, tho' lawful, that governs with Cruelty and Injuſtice; any one that abuſes his Authority, a cruel Governour, an Oppreſſor.

Tyriaſis, (*Gr.*) the Leproſy, a Diſeaſe.

Tyro, (*Lat.*) a new freſh-Water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice

Tyrocinium, the firſt Exerciſe, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty; an Apprenticeſhip.

Tyros, (*Gr.*) Cheeſe.

Tyroſis, (among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*) is when Milk that is eaten curdles in the Stomach into a Subſtance like Cheeſe.

Tyrotarichus, a kind of Meat made of powder'd Fleſh and Cheeſe; an old Cheeſe full of Mites.

Tyrſio, the Porpoiſe; a Sea-Fiſh.

Tyrunculus, (*Lat.*) a very young Soldier, Scholar, or Beginner in any Art or Trade.

V A

Vacancy, (*Lat.*) a being vacant, an empty Space, a void Place, or Dignity; as *The Vacancy of a Biſhop's See*. Alſo time of Leaſure.

Vacant, that is at leaſure, or has nothing to do, void; that is not filled up; as *A vacant Benefice, or Office*.

Vacant Cylinder. See *Cylinder*.

Vacaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a void Place or waſte Ground.

To Vacate, to empty, to annul, or make void.

Vacation, a being at leiſure, or ceaſing from Buſineſs: In a Law-Senſe, the time between the end of one Term, and the beginning of another: Alſo the time from the Death of a Biſhop, or other Spiritual Perſon, till the Biſhoprick, or other Benefice be ſupply'd by another.

Vacation-Barriſters. See *Barriſters*.

Vacatura, (*Latin* Law-Word) a Vacancy or Voidance of any Spiritual Living that ſhall hereafter happen; as *Prima aut proxima Vacatura*, *i. e.* the firſt or next Voidance.

Vacca, (*Lat.*) a Cow. *Vacca Lactearea*, or *Lactaria*, a Milch Cow.

Vaccaria, the Herb Cow baſil or Thorough wax, Decoctions of which in Wine, or the Leaves powder'd are good for Ruptures and Bruiſes.

Vaccarius, (in ancient Deeds) the Cow-herd, Cow keeper, or Herdſman, who looks after the Common Herd of Cows.

Vaccary or Vaccharty, a Houſe or Place to keep Cows in; a Dairy, or Milk Houſe: It is alſo taken in *Stat.* 37. *H.* 8. for a certain Compaſs of Ground within the Foreſt of *Aſhdown*.

Vaccinium, (*Lat.*) a Black-berry, a Bilberry, or Hurtle berry; alſo a Violet flower.

Vaccula, a little, or young Cow; an Heifer.

Vachyra, (in old *Records*) a Vaccary or Dairy.

† Vacillation, a reeling, tottering, or ſtaggering; a joggling, or waggling; a wavering; Irreſolution, Uncertainty, Quandary.

Vacinium (*Lat.*) the Flower of the Plant *Hyacinthus*, or Crow-Toes.

Vacuation. See *Evacuation*.

Vacui Dies, (among Phyſicians) are thoſe Days in which an imperfect and ill *Criſis* of a Diſtemper often happens, *viz.* the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, *&c.* Theſe are alſo termed *Medicinal Days*, becauſe Medicines may be given on them.

Vacuity, Emptineſs, void Space.

Vacuum, (in *Philoſ.*) a Space devoid of all Body: And this is diſtinguiſh'd into a *Vacuum Diſſeminatum*, or *Interſperſum*, *i. e.* ſmall void Spaces ſpread about between the Particles of Bodies: Or a *Vacuum Concervatum*, which is a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral Diſſeminate or Interſperſed Vacuities but now mentioned.

Vadari aliquem, (in the *Roman* Law) to oblige a Perſon to give Security, that promiſes to appear in Court on a certain Day.

Vade Mecum (*i. e.* go along with me) a Name given to any ſmall Treatiſe or Book, which a Man may conveniently carry about him, where ever he travels.

Vadiare Duellum, among (ancient Writers) to wage a Combat. When a Perſon challeng'd another to decide a Controverſy by Camp fight or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet, or the like Sign of Defiance, if the other took it up, this was *Vadiare Duellum*, *q. d.* to give and take a mutual Pledge of fighting.

Vadimonium, (*Roman* Law-Term) a Promiſe or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed; a Recognizance.

Vadimonium deſerre, to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order, to forfeit his Recognizance.

In Vadio exponere, to pawn or leave any Equivalent, as a Pledge or Surety of returning Money borrowed, or owing.

Vadium, Wages, Salary, or other Reward of Service, upon Covenant or Agreement.

Vadium Mortuum, a Mortgage, Lands or Goods, ſo pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Uſe of his Loan or Debt.

Per Vadium ponere, to take Security, Bail, or Pledges for the Appearance of an Offender in ſome Court of Juſtice.

† Vafrous, ſubtil, crafty, ſly, ſharp.

Vaga Arthritis. See *Arthritis Vaga*.

Vagabond, a wand'ring Beggar, or idle Fellow that has no certain Place of Abode.

Vagary. See *Figary*.

Vagina, (*Lat.*) a Scabbard, a Sheath, a Caſe.

Vagina Uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Vaginalis. See *Elythroides*.

Vagrancy, a vagrant, diſorderly, or ill Courſe of Life.

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Vagrant, wand'ring, or roving up and down, unruly.

A **Vagrant**, a Vagabond, or idle Fellow.

Vail, a piece of Stuff that serves to hide, or hinder any thing from being seen.

To **Vail the Bonnet** to put off one's Hat, or give any Sign of Respect: In Sea Affairs, to strike Sail, in token of Submission.

Vails, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides their Salary or Wages.

Vain, (*Lat.*) empty, foolish, frivolous, useless, unprofitable.

Vain-glorious, full of Vain glory.

Vain-Glory, a boasting in vain, without Merit, to no benefit or purpose.

Vairy or **Verry**, (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is checker'd in two Colours, with the Figures of little Bells, so that if these Colours be Argent and Azure, 'tis *Vairy Proper*, and enough to say *Vairy* alone; but if the Colours are any other, they must be expresly named.

Vairy Coppy or **Potent Counter-Potent**, is a Bearing, in *Heraldry*, like the former; the Checker Work being in shape of Hammers or Mallets; but the Colours must be express'd in blazoning the Coat; as *Azure* and *Argent*, &c.

Valet, **Valet**, or **Vadelect**, anciently signify'd a young Gentleman even of good Descent or Quality, but the Title is now given to the Rank of Yeomen; a Servitor or Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber: In the Accounts of the Inner Temple it is taken for a Bencher's Clerk or Servant, corruptly call'd *Varlet*, by the Butler of the House.

Valediction, (*Lat.*) a Farewell, or taking leave of one.

Valedictory, belonging to such an Act; as *A valedictory Oration*, *i. e.* Farewell-Speech.

Valentine, a certain *Roman* Bishop, whose Festival is kept *Febr.* 14th. Whence among the Papists, those Saints that are chosen as Patrons for the Year ensuing are call'd *Valentines*; and in *England*, the Custom of chusing *Valeptines*, or special loving Friends among Young Men and Maidens, on that Day; about which Time, the Birds chuse their Mates, and begin to couple.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, a Physical Herb us'd in Antidotes against the Plague and bitings of venomous Creatures, being also of great Efficacy against the Stranguary and difficulty of Urine: It is otherwise call'd *Set-Wall*, and *Capons-tail*.

Valet, (*Fr.*) a Servitor, or mean Servant. See *Valett*.

Valet de Chambre, one that waits upon a Prince, or Person of Quality in his Bed-Chamber.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) sickly, crazy, subject to Sickness often indisposed.

A **Valetudinary**, an Hospital, or House for the Entertainment of sick People.

Valetudo, (*Lat.*) a good, or ill Disposition of the Parts of the Body.

Valgus, that has his Legs bowed outward, bow-legged, bandy-legged, shambling.

Valiant, (*Fr.*) bold and daring in Fight, full of Metal and Courage, stout, brave.

Valid, (*Lat.*) Authentick, Conclusive, Binding; done in due Form, good in Law.

Validity, Strength, Power, Force, the authentickness or binding force of an Instrument, or Deed.

Vallar Crown. See *Corona Castrensis* and *Vallaris*.

Valley or **Vale**, a hollow Place, or space of Ground, enclosed or surrounded by Hills.

Vallo, **Vallow** or **Vate**, (Country-Word) a hollow Mould in which a Cheese is press'd.

Valombreux, an Order of Monks founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a solitary studious Life in a Place call'd *Valombre*, *i. e.* The shady Valley.

Valore Maritagii or **Value of Marriage**, a Writ that lies for the Lord having proffer'd convenient Marriage to the Infant, without Disparagement, if he refuse to take the Lord's Offer, to recover the value of the Marriage.

Valour, Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

Valuable, that is of great Value, important, weighty.

Valvasour. See *Vavasour*.

Value, Worth, Price, Esteem.

Valvas, are little thin Membranes, or Skins like folding Doors as it were, in the Veins and Arteries; as also in the Lymphatick and Lacteal Vessels, and as some say, even in the Musculous Fibres: They serve to hinder the Blood and other Humours from returning the same Way they came.

Valves, are also found in the Entrails, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the beginning of the *Ileum*, which are call'd Semi-cirular from their Figure: The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, and to keep it from ascending or returning again.

Valvula, (*Lat.*) a Value, or Fold in the Vessels.

Valvula Major, the upper Part, or cover of the *Isthmus*, which lies between the *Testes* and the foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*, or lesser Brain: Tis of a marrowy substance, and its Use is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out above the Nerves in the Basis of the Scull.

Valvulæ Conniventes, those Wrinkles that are found in the Gut *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of those Guts being longer than the middle of the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; so that the Passages being straiten'd, the Matter contained in them descends more slowly, and the Lacteal Vessels have the more time to draw in the Chyle.

Vambrace, Armour for the Arm.

Vamp, the Upper Leather of a Shoe.

Vampe or **Vampays**, an odd kind of short Hose, or Stockings that cover'd the Feet, and came up only to the Ancle, just above the Shoe; the Breeches reaching down to the Calf of the Leg: Whence to graft a new Footing on old Stockings is still call'd *Vamping*.

To **Vamp** or **New-Vamp**, to mend, or furbish up.

Vamplate, a Gauntlet, or Iron-Glove.

Van or **Vanguard**, (in the Art of *War*) the first Line of an Army drawn up in Battalia which gives the first Charge upon the Enemy; the Front or foremost Part of any Body, or Bodies of Men.

Van couriers or **Vant-curriers**, light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road, upon the approach of an Enemy.

Vane or **Fane**, a Device set on the top of a House or other Building, to shew the turning and setting of the Wind; a Weather-cock.

Vanes (among Sea-men) those Sights which are made to move and slide upon Cross-staves, Fore-staves, *Davis* Quadrants, *&c.*

Vange, in ancient Writers, a Spade, or Mattock; a Tool for digging.

To **Vanish** or **Vanish away**, (*Fr.*) to disappear, to go out of Sight, to come to nought.

Vanity, (*Lat.*) Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Presumption, Pride.

Vanned, fanned, or winnowed.

Vanellus, (*Lat.*) the Lapwing, or Bastard Plover; a Bird.

Vannus

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Vannus, a Van, or Fan to winnow Corn: In old *Records*, a Vane or Weather cock.

To Vanquish, (*Fr.*) to ſubdue, overcome, or conquer; to worſt, to get the better of.

Vant-curriers. See *Van-couriers*.

Vantage, that which is given over and above juſt Weight and Meaſure; Overplus.

Vantarius (old *Latin* Law-Word) a Fore runner, or Footman; as Sir *Richard Rocſley* held Lands at *Seaton* by Seargentry, to be *Vantarius Regis* in *Gaſcoigne*, *donec peruſus fuerit pari ſolutarum pretii quatuor denariorum*, *i. e.* to be Fore footman to the King, in *Gaſcoigne*, till he had worn out a pair of Shoes of four Pence Value.

Vapid, palled, or dead; as *Vapid Wine*.

Vapozarium, (*Lat.*) a Stew, or Stove; a Bagnio, or Hot houſe to ſweat in: Alſo a Decoction of Herbs and other Ingredients pour'd boiling-hot into a Veſſel and plac'd ſo as the Patient ſetting over it may receive the Fumes thro' an Hole in the Chair, into the Fundament, or Womb.

Vapozation, a ſending forth of Vapours, or Fumes.

Vapozoſum Balneum. See *Balneum Vaporis*.

Vapozous, belonging to, or full of Vapours.

Vapour, a watery Exhalation, or Steam rais'd by Fire, the Heat of the Sun, that under Ground, or any other accidental Heat: In a Medicinal Senſe, *Vapours* is taken for a Diſeaſe, otherwiſe call'd *Hyſterick* or *Hypocondriack* Fits, *i. e.* Fits of the Mother, or Melancholly.

To Vapour, to huff, to crack, boaſt, or brag.

Vardingale. See *Fardingale*.

Variable, ſubject to Variation, or Change; changeable, fickle, uncertain.

Variance, Enmity, Difference, Diſpute, Quarrel: In a Law-ſenſe, an Alteration or Change of Condition, after a Thing done; alſo an Alteration of ſomething formerly laid in a Plea.

Variation, Alteration, Change. Alſo a Term in *Aſtronomy*, which according to *Tycho Brahe*, is the third Inequality in the Motion of the Moon, ariſing from her *Apogæum's* being changed; as her *Syſtem* is carried round the Sun by the Earth: But *Bullialdus* calls it the *Moon's Reflection*.

Variation of the Needle or Compaſs, is the declining or turning of the Magnetical Needle in the Mariners-Compaſs, from the true North Point; which happens more or leſs in moſt Places, and is either Oriental, or Occidental.

Oriental Variation, is when the Point of the Needle touch'd with the Load-ſtone, commonly call'd *The Flower de luce*, does not turn exactly towards the true North of the World, but deviates towards the Eaſt; and *Occidental Variation*, is when it declines towards the Weſt: Among Sea-men, 'tis uſually termed the *North-Eaſting* or *North-Weſting of the Needle*.

Variation of the Variation, is ſo call'd, becauſe the Variation of the Needle is not always the ſame in the ſame Place, but varies in proceſs of time from what it was.

Varicioſmes Paraſtatæ, (in *Anat.*) are two Veſſels near the Neck of the Bladder, ſo nam'd, becauſe they have many Turnings, for the better bringing of the Natural *Semen* to Perfection.

Varicoſum Corpus, that Contexture, or Net work of Seed-Veſſels, which is let into the Teſticles.

Variegated, ſtreaked, ſpeckled, or ſet off with divers Colours.

Variegation, a diverſifying, or beautifying with various Colours.

Variety, Diverſity, Change.

Varicolæ, (*Lat.*) the Small-Pox, a Diſeaſe, which conſiſts in an infectious diſorder of the Blood accompany'd with a continual wand'ring Fever, Pain in the Head and Loins, Reſtleſsneſs, and a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals, which ſwell and at laſt come to run with Matter.

Various, ſeveral, divers, different, changeable.

Varius, (*Lat.*) the Minow, a ſmall River-fiſh

Varix, a crooked Vein, ſwelling with melancholly Blood, eſpecially in the Legs. See *Cirſus*.

Varlet, a ſorry Wretch, a pitiful Drudge; a Rogue, or Raſcal. In a repealed Statute of 20 *Rich.* 2 Varlets are taken for Yeomen, or Yeomen-Servants. See *Valect*.

Varniſh, a Compound of Gum, Spirit of Wine and other Ingredients, which ſerves to ſet a fine Gloſs on Cabinets, Cheſts of Drawers, *&c.* Alſo a Liquor made of *Sandarach*, or Juniper-Gum, with which Pictures and Maps are rubbed over, to make them ſhine and have a Gloſs: Alſo a kind of Ground which Engravers lay upon a Copper Plate that is to be etched.

Varvels, ſmall Silver-Rings about a Hawk's Legs, having the Owners Name engraven on them.

Varus, that has crooked Legs bending inwards, miſ-ſhapen, ſcambling, uneven, alſo a kind of Swelling. See *Iomhus*.

To Vary, to diverſify, to alter or change, to be fickle or unſteady, to falter in one's Anſwers; to diſagree with, or differ from one's ſelf.

Vas, (*Lat.*) any kind of Veſſel, *Vas Breve*. See *Breve Vas*.

Vaſa, (in *Anat.*) the Veſſels or hollow Pipes thro' which the Humours of the Body paſs; as the Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick Veſſels, thoſe that convey the *Chyle*, Spittle, *&c.*

Vaſa Capillaria. See *Capillary Veins*.

Vaſa Deferentia, are thoſe Veſſels that carry the *Semen* from the Teſticles to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*.

Vaſa Lactea, the milky Veſſels in the *Meſentery*, that ſerve for conveying the white Juice, call'd *Chyle*, to the little Bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus*, or Paſſage leading to the Breaſt.

Vaſa Lymphatica. See *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Vaſa Præparantia. See *Præparantia Vaſa*.

Vaſa Seminalia or Vaſa Spermatica, thoſe Arteries and Veins which paſs to the Teſticles.

Vaſculiferous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe Herbs which beſides the common *Calyx* or Flower-Cup, have a peculiar Veſſel or Caſe to hold their Seed; one belonging to each Flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct Cells

Vaſe, a ſort of Flower-Pot ſet in a Garden: In *Architecture*, an Ornament above the Cornice.

Vaſſal, one that holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty, a Tenant in Fee; alſo a Slave or mean Servant.

Vaſſallage, the Condition, or Duty of a Vaſſal.

Vaſſalcus, (*Lat.* Law-Word) a Vaſſal, who, according to *Skene*, is obliged to ſerve and ſhew reſpect to his Maſter, and yet is in a manner his Companion; being either *Homologus* or *non homologus*: The former is he that ſwears Service with exception of a higher Lord; and the latter is he that ſwears without Exception.

Vaſſeleria, Vaſſallage, or Tenure of a Vaſſal.

Vaſt, huge, large, ſpacious, great; whence it is Figuratively ſaid, *A vaſt Fancy*, *a vaſt Wit*, *vaſt Parts*. &c.

Vaſtellum, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Waſtel-Bowl, or piece of Plate ſet at the upper End of an Abbot's Table, with which he us'd to begin the Health or *Grace-Cup* to Strangers, or to his Fraternity. See *Waſſel* and *Waſſel-Bowl*.

Vaſti Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that help to ſtretch out the Leg, and are of two ſorts, *viz.* outward and inward. See *Vaſtus Externus & Internus*.

Vaſtity,

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Vastity or **Vastness**, excessive Bigness, or Hugeness; great Extent.

Vasto, a Writ that lies for the Heir, against the Tenant for Term of Years or of Life, for making Waste; or for him in the Reversion, or Remainder.

Vastum, (in old *Law-Records*) a Waste or Common, lying open to the Cattel of all Tenants, that have a Right of Commoning.

Vastum Foreſtæ vel Bosci, that part of a Forest or Wood, where the Trees and Under-Wood were so destroy'd, that it lay in a manner waste and barren.

Vastus Externus, a Muscle of the Leg, which is so named from its Bigness and Situation, and takes rise from the outward Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea Aspera* of the Thigh bone.

Vastus Internus, another Muscle of the Leg, that has likewise a large Beginning continued from the *Linea Aspera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone, from immediately below the lesser *Trochanter*, till within Three Fingers Breadth above the lower *Appendix* of the said Bone: At last its Tendons joyns those of the *Rectus Vastus Externus*, and *Crureus*, and is inserted with them.

Vat or **Fat**, a kind of Vessel to hold Beer, Ale, Cider or any other Liquor in its Preparation.

Vate. See *Vallor*.

Vatican, one of the small Hills of *Rome*, so called from *Vaticinia*, *i. e.* the Responses and Oracles anciently there received: On this Hill stands a famous Palace of the same Name, with a Library founded by Pope *Sixtus* IV. who stor'd it with the choicest Books he could pick out of *Europe*, and allow'd a large Revenue for its perpetual Improvement.

Vaticination, a foretelling, prophecying, or soothsaying: a Prophecy.

Vavasory, Lands held by a Vavasour.

Vavasour or **Valvasour**, a Noble-man in old Times, who was next in Dignity to a Baron.

† **Vaudevil**, (*Fr.*) a Country-Ballad, or Song.

Vaudois, a Name given to certain People, who shook off the Superstitions of *Rome*, under *Peter Valdo*, a Citizen of *Lyons*, about the Year 1060, and whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

Vault, a round Roof built like an Arch; an arched Building: Also a particular Place under Ground, to lay dead Bodies in; also a Necessary-House.

To **Vault**, to cover Arch-wise: Also to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over a wooden Horse made for that purpose, or over any thing of a considerable height; resting one Hand upon the Thing it self.

To **Vaunt**, to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

Vauntulary, (among *Hunters*) a setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Chace is to pass, and casting off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

Vawmure, (old Word) a Bulwark or Outwork for Defence against an Enemy.

Vaward, an obsolete Word for Van-Guard.

Vaywode, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who is Tributary to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

Uber, (*Latin*) a Breast or Teat; a Pap, or Udder.

Ubiquesse, a Divinity Doctor that belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Christ's Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, a being in all Places at one time, Omnipresence.

Vea, Vea, Vea, a Cry made by Sea men, when they work or pull strongly together.

Veal-Money, or **Veal-noble-Money**, a yearly Rent paid by the Tenants of one of the Tithings within the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, the Marquess of *Winchester*, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind.

Vectis, (*Lat.*) an Iron-crow, a Leaver fitted for the raising or bearing of heavy Bodies; which is the First of the Six Mechanick Powers or Principles: Also a Surgeon's Trepan or Trepand Iron, an Instrament us'd in great Fractures of the Scull.

Vector, (in the new *Astron.*) is a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Center, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipsis* to that Center; so called as being that Line by which the Planet seems to be carry'd round its Center, and with which it describes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable Times.

Vedette, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) a Centinel on Horse-back, detached from the Main Body of the Army to discover and give notice of the Enemies Designs, or to guard an advanced Post.

To **Veer**, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Wind chops about, and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another, and that suddenly, as in Storms; the usual Phrase being *The Wind Veers*.

To **Vee out a Rope**, is to put it out by Hand, or to let it run out of it self; as *Vere more Cable*, *i. e.* let more of it run out: But this Word is not apply'd to any Running Rope, except the Sheats.

Veering, as a Ship is said, *To go lost Veering*, *i. e.* at large, neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but betwixt both, when she Sails with the Sheat veered out; which is also termed Quartering.

Vegetable, capable of living after the manner of Plants, Trees, *&c.* endued with Vigour, Moisture, and Growth.

Vegetables, are such Natural Bodies as grow and encreale from Parts organically framed; but have no proper Life or Sense.

Vegetation, the way of Growth or Encrease of Bulk, Dimensions and Parts; which is peculiar to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Minerals.

Vegetative, that quickens, or causes such Growth.

Vegete, that has a growing Life, lively, quick, sound.

Vehemence or **Vehemency**, Passion, Heat, Boisterousness, Fierceness, Eagerness, Earnestness.

Vehement, violent, passionate, fierce, strong, eager, sharp.

Vehicle, a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any Thing along; as *The Pythagoreans, Platonists, and others hold, that even the purest Angels have Bodily Vehicles.* Thus the *Serum*, or watery Humour, is said to be the *Vehicle*, which conveys the small parts of the Blood, and to disperse them all over the Body.

Among *Physicians*, that Liquor in which any Powder, or such like Medicine is mix'd, to render it more fit to be swallow'd, is called a proper *Vehicle* for it.

Veins, (in *Anat.*) are long and round Canals or Pipes which consist of four Coats, *viz.* a Nervous, a Glandulous, a Muscular, and a Membranous one; their Office being to receive the Blood that remains after the Nourishment is taken, and to carry it back to the Heart to be revived and improved: These Veins have several Names according to the different Parts they pass thro'; as the *Axillary*, the *Basilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, *&c.* which See in their proper Places

Vein is also taken for the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines or Pits; in which Sense is said, *They met with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead or Coals*, &c.

Veiny, belonging to, or full of Veins.

Veiours (*Fr.* Law-Term) such as are sent by the Court to take View of any Place in Question, for the

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the better Decision of the Right: Also Persons sent to view those, that essoign or absent themselves *de malo Lecti*, whether they be really so sick as not to be able to appear, or whether they counterfeit: Also those that are appointed to view an Offence, as a Man murdered, or a Virgin ravished, *&c.*

Velamen or **Velamentum**, (*Lat.*) a Covering, a Carpet or Coverlet; also the Bag, Skin, or Bladder of an Impostume or Swelling.

Velamentum Bombycinum, the Velvet-Membrane, or Skin of the Guts.

† **Velitation**, a Skirmishing; a Quarelling or Bickering in Words.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the light-armed Soldiers among the Ancient *Romans*. See *Triarii*.

Vellam, a sort of Parchment made of Calves-skin dress'd more smooth and fine than ordinary.

Velleity, (*Lat.* in *Philos.*) a wishing or woulding.

To **Vellicate**, to twich, pluck or nip.

Vellication, a plucking, twitching or giving a sudden Pull: In a Chirurgical Sense, *Vellications* are certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

Velling, ploughing up by the Turf; a Term us'd by Husbandmen in the Western parts of *England*.

Velocity, (*Lat.*) Swiftness, Nimbleness.

Velours, (*Fr.*) a Velvet Rubber for a Hat.

Veltraria, (in old *Latin* Records) the Office of a Dog-leader, or Courser.

Veltrarius, one that leads Gray-hounds or Hunting-dogs, which in *Germany* are call'd *Welters*, in *Italy*, *Veltros*; and in *France*, *Veautres*; whence the corrupted Word *Feuterer* is us'd in some Parts of *England*, for a Dog keeper.

Velvet, a sort of Silk Manufacture.

Velvet-Flower. See *Floramour*.

Velvet-Runner, a Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

Velum, (*Lat.*) a Veil, a Curtain.

Velum Quadragesimale, (in Ancient Records) a Veil or piece of hanging formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

Vena, a Vein, a Vessel in an Animal Body that receives and brings back the Blood from the Arteries. See *Veins*.

Vena Azygos. See *Azygos*.

Vena Cava, the largest Vein in the Body, so named from its great Cavity or hollow Space, into which as into a common Channel all the lesser Veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themselves; being divided into two thick Branches call'd the *Ascending and Descending Trunks*. This Vein receiving the Blood from the Liver and other Parts, carries it to the right Ventricle of the Heart, that it may be there a-new improved and inspirited.

Vena Portæ, the Port-Vein, which takes Name from the two Eminences call'd by *Hippocrates* πύλαι i. e. *Portæ*, or Gates, between which it enters the Liver.

Venæ Lacteæ, the Lacteal or Milky Veins, so nam'd from the White Colour of the Chyle which is carry'd by them: They arise from the innermost Membrane of the Bowels, and pass to the Glandules of the Mesentery.

Venæ Lymphaticæ. See *Lymphatick Vessels*.

Venæ Præputii, certain Veins that arise from the capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis* call'd *Pudenda*, and pass into those Veins which spring from the *Corpora cavernosa Penis*.

Venæ Sectio, the opening of a Vein, a letting Blood.

Venal, that is to be sold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, base.

Venality, the being Venal, or Saleable.

Venatick, belonging to Hunting or Chasing.

Venatio, (*Lat.*) the Exercise of Hunting, or Chasing; but it is oftner us'd in our old Records, for the Prey taken, or Venison.

To **Vend**, to sell or set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

Vendee, (Law-Word) the Person to whom any thing is sold, the Purchaser.

Vendible, that is to be sold; also that may be put off, saleable, fit for Sale.

† **Vendication**, a challenging to one's self, a claiming.

Venditioni Exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the Under-Sheriff enjoyning him to sell Goods, which by Order, he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court.

Venditor Regis, the King's Seller or Sales-man, who expos'd to Sale those Goods and Chattels that were distrain'd or seized, to answer any Debt due to the King.

Vendor, a Law-Word for a Seller.

Veneering, a sort of in-laid Work among Joyners, Cabinet-makers, *&c.*

† **Venefick**, belonging to the Art of making Poisons, poisoning.

Venenum, (*Lat.*) Venom, Poison.

Venerable, reverend, worshipful, worthy of Respect.

To **Venerate**, to reverence, respect or honour.

Veneration, Reverence, great Respect.

Venereal or **Venereous**, belonging to *Venus* the Goddess of Lust.

Venereal Bubo. See *Bubo*.

Venereal Disease, a virulent and contagious Distemper, occasion'd by immoderate Venery or Coupling of unsound Persons, and commonly call'd the *French Pox*. See *Lues Venerea*.

Venereal Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Veneris Gestrum, the same with *Clytoris*.

Venery, the Act of Carnal Copulation, Lustfulness; also the Art or Exercise of Hunting.

Venew. See *Venue*.

Vengeance, (*Fr.*) Revenge.

Venial, (*Lat.*) that may be pardoned or forgiven, pardonable; as *A Venial Sin*, or *Fault*.

Venire facias, a Judicial Writ that lies where two Parties plead and come to Issue, for summoning twelve Men of the same County upon the Jury, to try the Cause. It is also a Process upon an *Audita Querela*, or upon an Indictment in the King's Bench.

Venison, the Flesh of a Buck, Doe, or other wild Beast of Chace.

Venitarium, (*Lat.*) the Hymn book or Psalter, in which the Psalm *Venite exultemus Domino*, *i. e.* O come let us sing unto the Lord, *&c.* was wrote with Musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches at the beginning of Matins.

Venom, a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

Venomous, full of Venom or Poison; poisonous.

Vent, Air or Wind; as *To give Vent to a Cask of Wine*; also the sale or uttering of Commodities: In *Gunnery*, the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Piece of Ordinance.

To **Vent**, to wind as a Spaniel-Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose, or reveal a Secret; to utter, or declare one's Thoughts; to let one's Passions breath out; to vend, or sell off Goods, *&c.*

Venter, (*Lat.*) the Belly or Paunch: Among *Anatomists*, it is taken for a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a Living-Creature, which is threefold; *viz.* the uppermost in the Head, the

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the middle one in the Chest, and the Lowermost in the Belly. The Word is also us'd in this *English* Expression, *A Brother by the same Venter, i. e.* by one Mother. Also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts that chew the Cud. See *Abomasum.*

Venter Equinus, a Chymical Term for Horse-Dung.

Venter Infimus, (in *Anat.*) the lower part of the Belly, otherwise call'd *Hypogastrium.*

Ventiduct, a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes or otherwise.

To **Ventilate**, to give Vent; as *To ventilate a Vein, i. e.* to breath e, or open it.

Ventilated, fanned or cooled; as *When the Blood is ventilated and purged from oppressing Vapours.*

Ventilation, properly a vanning or winnowing of Corn; a fanning or cooling.

Ventorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wind-fan for winnowing Corn.

Ventose, a Cupping-Glass, especially such a one as Mr. *Hawksbey*, has lately invented, which is apply'd without Fire, by means of a small Air pump, and puts the Patient to no Pain or Fright.

Ventosity, Windiness, or Wind pent up in a Humane Body, which breeds Colicks, Gripes and other Diseases.

Ventre, inspiciendo, a Writ for the Search of a Woman that says she is with Child, and upon that account with holds Land from the next Heir at Law.

Ventricle, (*i. e.* a little Belly) the Stomach a skinny Bowel seated in the lower Belly under the Midriff, between the Liver and the Spleen: It consists of four Tunicks, or Coats, *viz.* a Nervous, Fibrous, Glandulous, and Membranous one; and its Office is to ferment or digest the Meat.

Ventriculi Cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, or certain Folds in that Part, four in Number; being the Partitions or Sub divisions of the *Fornix*: They receive the serous Humours, and convey them to the Nostrils; serving, as it were, a Sink to drain away the Excrementitious Matter of the Brain.

Ventriculi Cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, which are two large Holes, one on the Right and the other on the left Side of the Heart: The former receiving the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, or great Hollow Vein, sends it the Lungs; whilst the other receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*, or great Artery and its Branches.

Ventriculus, a Ventricle, the Stomach; also the Core in the Botch or Boil that is broken.

Ventriloquus, a Person that speaks inwardly, or, as it were, from the Belly; as one does that is possessed with an Evil Spirit.

To **Venture**, to hazard, to run a Hazard, or Risk; to expose to Danger.

Venturesome or **Venturous**, apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

Venue or **Venew**, (Law-Word) a Neighbouring Place, or a Place near that where any thing that comes to be tryed, happens to be done; as *Twelve of the Assize or Jury ought to be of the same Venue where the Demand is made.*

Venue or **Veny**, a Thrust or Push in Fencing.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the Goddess of Beauty and Love among the ancient Heathens: Also one of the Seven Planets, the brightest of all the Stars except the Sun and Moon; by Astrologers, counted Feminine, and the lesser Fortune: Among Chymists, *Venus* is taken for Copper-Metal; and in *Heraldry*, for the green Colour in the Coats of Kings, or Soveraign Princes.

Venus-Comb, **Venus-Hair** and **Venus Looking-Glass**, the Names of several Sorts of Herbs.

Venus Navel-wort, an Herb of great Efficacy in the healing of sores, or Ulcers in the Kidneys: It is otherwise call'd *Wall Penny wort*, and *Kidney-wort.*

Vepres, (*Lat.*) a Brier, or Bramble.

Veracity, a saying Truth, the Quality, or Vertue of speaking Truth.

Veratrum, an Herb call'd Hellebore.

Verb, (in *Grammar*) one of the principal Parts of Speech, which expresses doing, suffering, or being in that Thing or Person to which it is joyn'd; and 'tis either *Personal*, which is conjugated or formed with Three Persons throughout all the Moods and Tenses; or *Impersonal*, which is only found in the Third Person Singular.

There are several sorts of *Latin* Verbs, *viz.* 1 a *Verb Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, has such a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Curro*, I run. 2. a *Verb Deponent*, which under the Passive Termination, has an Active Signification; as *Glorior*, I boast. 3. a *Verb Commune*, which under a Passive Termination, has a Signification either Active or Passive, as *Osculor*, I kiss or am kissed.

Verbal, consisting in Words, or delivered only in Words; as *a Verbal Promise*, i. e. a Promise made by Word of Mouth. In *Grammar*, that comes from, or belongs to a Verb; as *a Verbal Adjective.*

Verbal Accidents. See *Accident.*

Verbals or **Verbal Nouns**, those Nouns that are derived from Verbs; as *Considerable, Consideration, Considering*, from the Verb, To consider, *Maker, Sollicitor, Saviour*, from their respective Verbs, to make, to sollicit, to save, *&c.*

Verbasculum, (*Lat.*) the Cowslip, Oxlip, or Primrose; a Flower.

Verbascum, an Herb call'd Petty Mullein, Wooll-blade, Torch-weed, High taper, and Long-wort; good for Diseases of the Breast, for a Cough, and Spitting of Blood, *&c.*

Verbatim, Word for Wod, in the same Words; as *He repeated it Verbatim.*

Verbena, the Herb Vervain, much us'd by the ancient Heathens in their Sacrifices, and thought to have something that was Divine in it. See *Vervain.*

Verberation, a beating or striking, a Term in *Philosophy*; as *The Verberation of the Air, after several manners, causes the Variety of Sounds.*

Verbose, full of Words, talkative.

Verbosity, a being verbose, the using of many Words.

Verd. See *Vert.*

Verdant, (*Fr.*) green; as *A verdant Meadow.*

Verde or **Verdea**, a sort of white *Florentine* Wine.

Verdegrease, the Rust of Copper gathered by laying Plates of that Metal in Beds, with the Husks of pressed Grapes, and then scraping off the Rust of the Plates made by lying in those Husks for some time.

Verdegrease or **Verderet**, (among *Painters*) is a sort of Magistery of the common Verdegrease, which is dissolv'd in distilled Vinegar, and then crystallis'd in a cool Place. These are termed *Crystals of Venus made by Vinegar.*

Verdello, a sort of greenish Marble, so call'd by the *Italians*, who use it instead of a Touch-stone, for trying Gold and other Metals.

Verderer or **Verderor**, a Judicial Officer of the King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintain'd: He is sworn to keep the Assizes of the Forest; as also to view, receive, and inroll the Attachments and Presentments of all manner of Trespasses relating to Vert and Venison therein.

Verdict, (*Lat. q. Vere dictum*, i. e. a Thing truly reported) the Answer of a Jury made upon any Cause

Cauſe Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Examination, which Report, according to Law, is held true and warrantable: *Verdict* is alſo commonly taken to ſignify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

Verditure, one of the Four Green Colours, chiefly us'd by Painters; the other Three being *Bice Verdegreaſe* and *Sap Green*.

Verdour or **Verdure**, the greenneſs of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, *&c.*

Verdoy, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when the Bordure of a Coat of Arms is charged with any kinds or parts of green Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Seeds, *&c.*

Verebot, (in old *Records*) a Packet-Boat, or Tranſport-Veſſel.

Verectum, a Word us'd in Dooms-Day-Book for Fallow Ground.

Verecundium, (old *Latin* Law-word) Injury, Treſpaſs, Damage.

Verdictum Aſſizæ, the Verdict of an Aſſize, becauſe the Aſſiſors are ſworn to declare the Truth, and therefore are call'd *Juratores*, or Jurors.

Verecus, a Poſt-Horſe, a Hunting Nag.

Verende, the privy Parts of a Man.

Veretrum, a Man's Yard.

Verge, (*Fr.*) a Rod, Switch, or Wand; a Serjeant's Mace: Alſo a Stick or Rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who holding it in his Hand, ſwears Fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and upon that account is ſtil'd *Tenant by the Verge*: It is alſo taken for the Compaſs of the King's Court, which bounds the Juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's-Houſhold, and of the Coroner of the Queen's Houſe: This *Verge* was formerly reputed to reach Twelve Miles round about, and takes Name from the Rod which the Marſhal bears as a Token of his Authority. The Spindle of the Ballance of a Watch is alſo termed *the Verge*.

† **Verge of Land** See **Yard-Land**.

Verger, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate, Church, that goes before the Biſhop, Dean, *&c.* holding a Verge or Rod tipt with Silver: The Juſtices alſo ſometime had their Vergers walking before them, with white Wands in their Hands.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) ſpeaking the Truth.

Verification, a verifying, or proving.

To **Verify**, to prove, to make good: Alſo a Law Term among the *French*, ſignifying to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

† **Veriſimility**, the probability or likelihood of a Thing.

Verity, Truth; as The Verity of the Thing will appear.

Verjuice, the Juice of ſow'r and unripe Grapes, proper for Sauces, *&c.*

Vermicelli, (*Ital. i. e.* little Worms) a ſort of *Italian* Diſh, made of very ſmall thin ſlips of Paſte, ſeaſon'd with white Pepper, Salt, and *Milan* Cheeſe well grated; to be put into Pottage or Soop, with ſome other Ingredients.

Vermiculares, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles, ſo called from their Figure reſembling ſmall Worms. See *Lumbrical* Muſcles and *Lumbricales*.

Vermicularis, Worm-graſs, the leſſer Houſe-leek; the Herb Stone-crop, Mouſe-tail, or Wall pepper.

Vermiculated, inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checker-work, or ſmall Pieces of divers Colours.

Vermiculation, Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Trees, Herbs, or Fruits; alſo the griping of the Guts, a Diſeaſe.

Vermiculus, (*Lat.*) a little Worm; a Grub.

Vermiformis Proceſſus, (in *Anat.*) a prominence or bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, or leſſer Brain, ſo nam'd from its Shape.

Vermillion, a lively deep red Colour, red Lead, Sinople, or Cinnabar; the Natural ſort is found under ſome almoſt in acceſſible Rocks in *Spain*: But the Artificial is made of a certain red Sand near *Epheſus*, or elſe of Brimſtone mixt with Quick-ſilver.

Vermillion-Tincture, a Natural red Die upon the Face; a Cherry-red.

Vermin, any kind of hurtful Creatures, or Inſects; as Rats, Mice, Fleas, Lice, Buggs, *&c.*

Verminatio, (*Lat.*) a breeding of Worms, or Bots, properly in Cattel; alſo a wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn by Worms.

Vermis, a Worm, a Grub; Vermin.

Vermivorous Animals, ſuch Living-Creatures as feed upon Worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of *Italian* Wine brought from a Town of that Name, in *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy*.

Vernacular, (*Lat.*) proper or peculiar to the Country, where one lives, or was born, as *He has quite forgot his vernacular, or Mother Tongue*.

Vernal, belonging to the Spring.

Vernal Equinox (in *Aſtron.*) the time when the Day and Night are of an equal length; which happens with us about the 10th Day of *March*. See *Equinox*.

Vernix, (*Lat.*) the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varniſh made of it.

Veronica, the Herb Fluellin, or Speed-well good for Wounds and to provoke Sweat; it is alſo us'd in ſtoppages of the Lungs and Spleen, for the Cholick, Conſumption, *&c.*

Verzel or **Veril**, a little Braſs or Iron-ring, at the ſmall end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, *&c.*

Verres, (*Lat.*) a Tame-Boar, or Male Hog.

Verry or **Varry**, (among *Heralds*) a ſort of Checker in the Field of a Coat of Arms. See *Vatry*.

Verticular Tunick, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the ſame with *Amphibleſtroides*.

Verrucca, (*Lat.*) a Wart, a little hard brawny Swelling, which breaks out of the Skin, and breeds in any part of the Body.

Verrucaria, the Herb Wart-Wort, or Turn-ſole.

† **Verſatile** that turns eaſily, apt to be turned any way.

Verſe, an order of Words having a certain Cadence, and meaſur'd by a determined number of Feet, which in modern Languages uſually end in Rhime: Alſo a Clauſe of a Sentence, a ſmall portion of a Chapter in the Bible, *&c.*

Verſed Sine of an Arch, (in *Geom.*) is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle comprehended between the Foot of the Right-Sine and the lower Extremity, or end of the Arch.

Verſicle, a little Verſe.

Verſification, Verſifying, a way of making Verſes.

Verſifier, a maker of Verſes, a Poet; the Word is generally taken in an ill Senſe for a paltry Rhimer.

To **Verſify**, to make Verſes.

Verſion, that which is turned out of one Language into another; a Tranſlation.

Vert, (*Fr.*) the Herald's Word for a green Colour in the Coat-armour of the Gentry; which in the Eſcutcheons of Noble men is call'd *Emerauld*, and *Venas* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Vert, or **Green-Hue**, (Foreſt-Law-Term) every thing that bears a green Leaf within the Foreſt, ſo as to cover or hide a Deer; and 'tis either *Overt-vert*, or *Nether-vert*: The former ſignifies great Woods, and in Law-Books is expreſſed by the Term *Hault Bois*; the latter denotes Under-Woods, and is otherwiſe call'd *South-bois*, or *Sub-bois*.

There is alſo **Special Vert**, and that is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Foreſt, and

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all Trees that grow there in other Men's Woods, if they be such as bear Fruit to feed Deer: 'Tis so call'd because those that spoil such Vert are liable to more grievous Punishment than those that destroy any other Vert.

Vert-geece. See Verdigeese.

Vertagus, (*Lat.*) a Hound that will Hunt by himself, and bring home his Game; a Tumbler.

Vertebræ, (in *Anat.*) the Vertebres, or Turning Joynts in an Animal Body, especially those of the Neck and Back-bone in a Man: Seven are usually counted in the Neck, Twelve in the *Dorsum*, or Back, Five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum* or Share-bone.

Vertebralis, or Cervicalis, is a pair of Muscles that serve to stretch out all the *Vertebræ* of the Body.

Vertex, (*Lat.*) the top of any thing; also a Whirlpool or turning round of the Water. In *Anatomy*, the Crown of the Head, or the middle part of it, seated between the bounds of the *Sinciput* and *Occiput*. In *Astronomy*, that point of the Heaven which is just over our Head, and otherwise called *Zenith*. In *Geometry*, the point of any Angle is termed its *Vertex*; and that point of the Curve, or crooked Line of a Conick Section where the *Axis* cuts it, goes by the Name of the *Vertex of that Section*.

Vertex of a Cone, Pyramid, &c. is the Point of the upper extremity, or end of the *Axis*, or the top of the Figure.

Vertex of a Glass (in *Opticks*) is the same as its Pole; which See.

Vertical, belonging to the Vertex. In *Astronomy*, a Star is said *To be vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place: The *Equator* is likewise Vertical to those that have perpetual *Equinox*, because it constantly passes by the *Vertex* of the place, and the Sun at Noon darts down its Rays so perpendicularly, that no Shadow is produced.

Vertical Angles, are those Angles which being opposite one to another, do touch only in the Angular Point. See *Angles*.

Vertical Circles. See *Azimuths*.

Vertical Line. See *Line Vertical*.

Vertical Plane, in Perspective; See *Plain*.

Vertical Point, the same with the *Vertex* and *Zenith*.

Verticalure, the Meridian Circle, sometimes so call'd by Astronomers, because it passes thro' the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point.

Verticillate Plants, (among *Herbalists*) are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing, as it were, in whirls about the Joynts of the Stalk.

Verticity, the property of the Load-stone, or of a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World. See *Magnet* and *Magnetism*.

Vertiginous, giddy.

Vertigo, (*Lat.*) a whirling or turning round, a Disease in the Head, when all things seem to turn round; Giddiness, Dizziness, or swimming of the Head.

Vertue, an Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good and to shun Evil; Moral Honesty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

Veru, (*Lat.*) a Spit or Broach: It is also us'd by some Writers for a Comet that resembles a Spit; being nearly of the same kind as the *Lonchites*, only its Head is rounder and its Train longer and sharper pointed.

Verbactum, Land that has been fallow and is plough'd in the Spring, to be sown next Year.

Verbain, an Herb anciently us'd about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is otherwise call'd *Holy-Herb*, *Pigeon's-Grass*, and *Juno's Tears*; being very effectual against the yellow Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, and other Diseases.

Verbex, (*Lat.*) a Weather Sheep.

Verbitago, the black Chameleon-Thistle.

Verdure, a kind of course Woollen Cloth, otherwise call'd *Plunkets*.

Very Lord and very Tenant, (in Common Law) are those that are immediate Lord and Tenant one to another; and a Man is not very Tenant until he has attorned to, or acknowledged his Lord by some Service.

Vesania, (*Lat.*) Madness, Fury, Rage.

Vesciæ (in old Records) Vetches, or Tares.

Vesica, a Bladder: In *Anatomy*, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Liquor or Humour is contained; as the Urine, Gall, Seed, &c.

Vesica, or Vesica distillatoria (among Chymists) a large Brass or Copper Vessel tinned over on the inside; which is so named from its Figure, somewhat resembling that of a blown Bladder, and us'd for the most part in the distillation of ardent or fiery Spirits. 'Tis otherwise call'd *a Cucurbite*, and commonly *a Body*.

Vesica Biliaria, the Gall-Bladder.

Vesica Urinaria, the Urine Bladder, a Vessel shap'd like a Pear, which is appointed to receive the Urine separated in the Kidneys, and brought to it from the Ureters.

Vesicaria, the Plant call'd *Alkakengi*, or Winter-Cherry, Vesicaria Nux, a Bladder-Nut.

Vesicatorium, a Vesicatory, any Medicine that serves to raise Bladders or Blisters in the Skin, especially a Blistering Plaister made of *Spanish* Flies dried and powder'd; a Cupping Glass.

Vesicula, a Vesicle, or little Bladder.

Vesicula Fellis, the Gall-Bladder, the same as Folliculus Fellis; which See.

Vesiculæ adiposæ. See Sacculi adiposi.

Vesiculæ Seminales, the Seed-Bladders, which consist of one thin Membrane divided into many little Cells like those in a Pomegranate, or somewhat resembling a bunch of Grapes: They are two in number, and by a peculiar Passage, send forth the *Semen* contained in them into the *Urethra*.

Vesiculazis, the lower part of the Wind-pipe.

Vespa, the Wasp, an Insect.

Vesper, the Evening-Star, the Evening.

Vesperies, the last Act, or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor, among the *Sorbonists* in *France*.

Vespers, Even-song, or Evening-Prayers in the *Roman* Church.

Vespertilio, (*Lat.*) the Bat, Flitter-Mouse, or Rear-Mouse.

Vespertilionum Alæ, (in *Anat.*) two broad Membranous Ligaments, on each Side one, with which the bottom of the Womb is loosely tied to the Bones of the Flank; and which take Name from their resemblance to the Wings of a Bat.

Vespertine, belonging to the Evening: In *Astronomy*, a Planet is said *To be Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun. See *Matutine*.

Vesperugo, the Evening-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set.

Vessel, a general Name of a great many sorts of Utensils to put any thing in: Among Anatomists, a little Conduit, Passage, or Pipe, for conveying the Blood, or other Humours thro' the several parts of the Body.

A Vessel of Election or Reprobation, a Scripture-Phrase for an Elect, or a Reprobate Person.

In *Architecture*, Vessels are certain Ornaments generally set over the Cornices, and so nam'd because they represent several sorts of Utensils that were in use among the Ancients: Ships, Barks, Hoys, &c. are also often call'd *Vessels*, or *Sea-Vessels*.

Vesses, a sort of Cloth most commonly made in *Suffolk*, and otherwise call'd *Set-Clothes*.

Vest, a kind of Waste-coat, a Garment.

To

To **Veſt**, to beſtow upon, to admit the Poſſeſſion of, as *To veſt one with ſupreme Power*, or *to veſt Supreme Power in one*. In a Law-ſenſe, to Infeoff, to give Seiſin, or put in full Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

Veſta, (*Lat.*) a Goddeſs of Nature, under whoſe Name the ancient Heathens worſhipped the Earth and Fire: In our ancient Records, it is taken for the Veſt, Veſture, or Crop of Corn, *&c.* on the Ground.

Veſtals, or **Veſtal Virgins**, a kind of Nuns appointed for thirty Years to the Service of the Goddeſs *Veſta*, and to take care of the Veſtal Fire; which when it went out, was not to be re-kindled by an earthly Fire, but by the Sun-beams: In this Station they were obliged to keep their Vow of Virginity, and ſuch as had the Misfortune to break it, after a full Conviction, were buried alive.

Veſtiary, a Place in a Monaſtery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up, the Friers Wadrobe.

Veſtibulum, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry to a Houſe. In *Anatomy*, a Cavity, or hollow part in the Bone call'd *Os Petroſum*, which is ſeated behind the *Feneſtra Ovalis* in the Barrel of the Ear, and cover'd with a thin Membrane.

Veſtigation, a tracing or following by the Track; a ſeeking, or ſearching diligently.

Veſtiges, Footſteps, Traces.

Veſtigia of Tendons, (among Naturaliſts) the little hallows in the Shells of Fiſhes, which are formed on purpoſe for the faſtening, or rooting of the Tendons of their Muſcles.

Veſtiſpici, (among the *Romans*) Slaves that look'd after their Maſter's Cloaths.

Veſtment, Raiment, Clothing, Garment, Habit; eſpecially a Prieſt's upper Garment, worn when he ſays Maſs.

Veſtry, a Room adjoyning to a Church, where the Miniſter's Veſtments and ſacred Utenſils are kept; alſo a Meeting of the chief Pariſhoners in that Place.

Veſtry-Clerk, a Scrivener that keeps the Pariſh Accounts.

Veſtry-keeper, a Sexton, whoſe Buſineſs is to look after the Veſtry.

Veſtry-men, a ſelect number of the principal Inhabitants in every Pariſh, who yearly chuſe Officers for the Pariſh, and take care of its Concerns; ſo call'd becauſe they uſually meet in the Veſtry of the Church.

Veſtura, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Crop of Corn, or Graſs: It was alſo often us'd for an Allowance of ſome ſet Portion of the Fruits of the Earth, as Corn, Graſs, Wood, *&c.* as a part of the Salary, or Wages due to ſome Officer, Servant or Labourer, for his Livery or Veſt: Among the Feudiſts, it is taken for the actual Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, *&c.* as *Inveſtitura*, with them, ſignifies a delivery of Poſſeſſion by a Spear or Staff.

Veſture, a Garment: In a Law-ſence, a Poſſeſſion or an admittance to Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion.

Veſture of an Acre of Land, is the Profit ariſing from it; a Term us'd in ſome old Statute-Laws.

Vetch, a ſort of Pulſe, otherwiſe call'd Fetch, or Tare. Beſides the common one, there are ſeveral other kind, as Bitter-vetch, Crimſon-vetch, Hatchet-vetch, Kidney vetch, Milk-vetch, yellow Wild-Vetch. *&c.*

Veteran, or **Veteran Soldier**, (among the *Romans*) an old Soldier that had ſerved long in the Wars: Whence it is commonly taken for one that has been for a conſiderable time in a Place, or Office, and particularly in *France* for an Officer of twenty Years ſtanding.

Veterinaria Medicina, Phyſick for Cattel.

Veterinarius, a Horſe-leech, or Farrier; a Horſe Doctor; alſo one that lets Horſes to hire, a *Hackney man*, a Horſe Courſer.

Vetternus, the Lethargy, or drowſy Diſeaſe, a continual deſire of Sleeping: Alſo Drowſineſs, Sluggiſhneſs, Slothfulneſs.

Vetitum Namium, (Law-Term) unlawful *Naam*, or forbidden Diſtreſs, as when a Bailiff diſtrains Cattel or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff that comes to replevy them, or cauſes them to be driven into unknown Places. See *Naam*.

Vetonica, the Herb Betony, ſo call'd from the *Vetones*, an ancient People in *Spain*.

Vetturino, (*Ital.*) a Hirer of Horſes in *Italy*, who is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horſes.

To **Vex**, (*Lat.*) to teaze, to trouble, to torment, to oppreſs.

Vexation, Trouble, Diſturbance, Grief.

Vexatious, that cauſes Trouble or Grief, burdenſome, troubleſome.

V. G. an uſual Character, or Abbreviation of the Words *Verbi gratia*, *i.e.* to inſtance in a Word namely; as **E. G.** is for *Exemplia gratia*, *i. e.* for Example.

Vi et Armis, (*Lat. i.e.* by Force and Arms) a Law-Expreſſion, us'd in an Indictment, or Charge, to ſhew the forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime.

Vi Laica amovenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, when a Biſhop has certified into the Court of Chancery, That the Rector, or Vicar of any Church within his Juriſdiction is kept out of his Manſe, Glebe, or Church, by any Lay force, or intruding Power; which Writ is granted for removing all ſuch Violence and Uſurpation, and is therefore ſo call'd.

Vi Laica removenda, a Writ that lies where Debate being between two Parſons, or Priviſors for a Church, one of them enters into it, with a great number of Laymen, and holds the other out *Vi & armis*. So that he that is kept out, ſhall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove the Force.

Via, a Way or Paſſage, a Road or High-way, a Street.

Via Combuſta, (*i. e.* the Burnt Way) the ſpace of about 45 Degrees comprehended within the ſecond half of *Libra* and the whole Sign *Scorpio* is ſo termed by Aſtrologers, by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. In *Palmeſtry*, the Line of *Saturn*, which aſcends thro' the middle of the *Vola*, or Palm of the Hand to the *Tuberculum*, or Knob at the Root of the middle Finger, if it be parted, is alſo call'd *Via combuſta*.

Via Lactea (in *Aſtron.*) a white Circle which encompaſſes the whole Firmament, and may be ſeen in a clear Night, extending it ſelf ſometimes with a double Path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the Ancients imagin'd, That this Circle conſiſted only of certain Vapours hanging in the Air; but it has been lately obſerved to be an innumerable Heap of fixed Stars, different in Situation and Size, and only diſcernable by the Teleſcope: It is commonly call'd *The Milky Way* and by ſome *The Way to St* James's, *and* Watling-ſtreet.

In *Chiromancy*, **Via Lactea**, is a Line running from that which is termed *Reſtricta*, to another that bears the Name *Feriens*.

Via Regia, The High-Way or Common Road, call'd the King's Way, becauſe it is appointed by him, and under his Protection.

Via Solis (*i. e.* the Sun's Way) a Name ſometimes given by Aſtronomers to the *Ecliptick* Line, becauſe the Sun never goes out of it: In *Palmeſtry*, a ſtrait Line, that runs downward from the *Tuberculum* or Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger, into the Hollow of the Hand.

Vial, a ſmall thin Glaſs Bottle.

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Viands (*Fr.*) Meat, Food, Victuals; a Word chiefly us'd in Discourses treating of Divinity.

Viaticum (*Lat.*) all manner of Provisions for a Journey: Among the *Romanists*, that which is given to Monks to defray the Expences of a Journey, upon a Mission: Also the Holy Sacrament given by Popish Priests to dying Persons.

Viber, a mark or print of a Stripe or Blow, a Wale after Whipping; also a black and blew Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood. See *Malopes*.

Vibo, the Flower of the Herb *Britannica*, good against being Thunder-struck.

Vibration, properly a brandishing, or shaking: In *Mechanicks*, a moving to and fro as of a hanging Weight, especially the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour.

Vibrisse (*Lat.*) the Hairs that grow in the Nostrils.

Vicar, properly one that is in another's stead or room, a Deputy: But the Word is chiefly us'd for the Parson of a Parish, who, as it were, supplies the place of a Rector, where the Predial Tithes are impropriated.

The Pope's Grand-Vicar, a Cardinal that has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, over all Offenders against the Church of *Rome*, over the *Jews* in that City, and others of the Commonalty.

Vicar-General, a Title formerly given by *Henry* VIII. King of *England* to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, with full Power to over-see the Clergy, and regulate Matters relating to Church-Affairs.

Vicarage or Vicaridge, the Spiritual Cure, or Benefice of a Vicar or Parson.

Vicarage Endowed. See Endowment.

Vicario deliberando occasione cujusdam recognitionis, &c. a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person imprisoned, upon Forfeiture of a Recognizance, without the King's Writ.

Vicarious, belonging to a Vicar, subordinate: as *A Vicarious Power*.

Vice, an Habit contrary to Vertue; Sin, Lewdness, Wickedness, Debauchery: Also a Jester in a Play; also a sort of Instrument us'd by Lock-smiths, Repairers, and many other Artificers; or an Instrument with two Wheels, made use of to draw the Lead in Glazing-work: Also the Spindle of a Press.

Vice is also a Particle (from the *Latin Vicis, i. e.* Course, Stead, Place, or Turn) which in some compound *English* Words, signifies as much as instead, and implies a Subordination or the supplying of another's Place; as *Vice-Admiral*, *Vice-Bailiff*, *Vice-Chancellor*, &c.

Vice-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers in a Royal Fleet, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

Vice-Chamberlain, a great Officer at Court, next to the Lord Chamberlain, who in his Absence has the Controll and Command of all Officers belonging to that part of the King's Houshold, which is call'd *The Chamber*, or above Stairs.

Vice-Chancellour of an University, an eminent Professor, who is chosen yearly to take upon him the chief Management of Affairs in the Chancellor's Absence.

Vice-Dominus (in *Latin* Records) a Viscount or Sheriff.

Vice-Dominus Abbatiæ seu Ecclesiæ, the Law-Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

Vice-Dominus Episcopi, the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-general of a Bishop.

Vice-gerent, one that governs or acts for, or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

Vice-roy, a Deputy-King; one that governs a State instead of a King.

Vice-Treasurer of the Exchequer. See Under-Treasurer of England.

Vicesimus, a *Roman* Coin, of 20 Asses value, or 1 shilling 3 pence in *English* Money.

Vicia, (*Lat.*) Vetches, or Tares, a sort of Pulse.

To Viciate. See To Vitiate.

Vicinage or Vicinity, Neighbourhood, Nearness.

Vicinetum, (*Latin*, Law-word) the same with *Venue*; which see.

Vicious, given to Vice, sinful, wicked, lewd, naughty.

Viciously, lewdly; also corruptly, falsely, as *Viciously Writ*.

Vicis et venellis strandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies against a Mayor or Bailiffs of a Town, &c. for the clear keeping of their Streets.

Vicissitude, Change or Turn, the interchanging or succeeding of one thing after another, as *The Vicissitude Seasons, of Fortune*, &c.

Vicontiel or Vicountiel, (Law-word) belonging to the Sheriff, as *Writs Vicontiel*, &c. such as are tryable in the County-Court before the Sheriff, and determined to him without Assize.

Vicontiels or Vicontiel Rents, certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes what Profit he can of them.

Vicoune or Viscount, heretofore the Name of an Office, signifying as much as Sheriff; but now generally taken for a Title of Honour. See *Viscount*.

Victim, a Sacrifice, properly such as the ancient *Romans* offer'd to their Gods after a Victory; whence it is figuratively applied to a Person that suffers Persecution or Death, to satisfy the Revenge or Passion of great Men, &c.

Victor, a Vanquisher, or Conqueror.

Victoriola, (*Lat.*) Laurel of *Alexandria*, Tongue-Laurel; a Shrub.

Victoriatus, a *Roman* Coin, so called from its being stampt with the Image of Victory, and worth 3 pence 3 farthings in *English* Money.

Victorious, that has got the Victory or Conquest.

Victory, the Defeat or Overthrow of an Enemy; a getting the Upper-hand or the better of one in any thing.

To Victual, to furnish or store with necessary Victuals or Provisions; as *To Victual a Garrison or Ship*.

Victualler, one that provides or sells Victuals, an Alehouse-keeper; also a small Vessel or Ship that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

Victus, (*Lat.*) Victuals, Food, Provisions, things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

Victus ratio, (in the Art of *Physick*,) a particular manner of Living, by which Health is preserv'd and Diseases prevented.

Vidame, (*Fr.*) the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction in *France* where there is one in every Bishoprick, who takes Name from the Episcopal City, as the *Vidame of Beauvais*, of *Rheims*, &c.

Viduitatis Professio, (*Lat.*) the making a solemn Profession to live a sole and chaste Widow; a Custom heretofore observ'd in *England* and attended with divers Ceremonies.

Viduity, the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

View, (*Fr.*) Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Survey, Prospect: Among Hunters the Print of a Fallow Deer's Foot on the Ground. In a Law-Sense, the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought and the Tenant knows not what Land, it is the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall pray

the

the View, i. e. that he may see the Land which is claimed.

View of Frank-Pledge, is the Office which the Sheriff in his County-Court, or the Bailiff in his Hundred, perform'd in looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some *Pledge*: For in those Courts every Free man became bound with Sureties at Fourteen Years of Age, for his Truth to the King and his Subjects. See *Frank-Pledge & Decennier*.

To View, to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To View a place, (in the Art of War) is to ride about it before the Siege is laid, observing the strength or weakness of its Situation and Fortification, in order to attack the weakest part.

Viewers, (in Common Law) those that are sent by a Court of Justice to take View of any Place in question, for the better decision of the Right. Also such as are appointed upon other Occasions, as to take Cognizance of a Man in case of Sickness, or any Offence. See *Vejours*.

Vigil, (*Lat.*) the Eve, or Day next before any Solemn Festival, or Holy day; so call'd because then Christians in old times, us'd to Watch, Fast and Pray in Churches.

Vigilance, or **Vigilancy**, Watchfulness, good Heed, application of Mind.

Vigilant, Watchful, careful, very diligent, circumspect, wary.

Vigilia, (*Lat.*) a watching, or being awake; also the Vigil, or Eve, before any Festival.

Vigintiviri, twenty Magistrates or Officers in old *Rome*, who were vested with equal Authority.

Vigoné, (*Fr.*) a sort of *Spanish* Wooll; or a Hat made of that Wooll.

Vigorous, full of Vigour, or Courage; stout, strong, lusty, brisk, mettlesome.

Vigour, Strength, Stoutness, Resolution, Sprightliness, Briskness.

Viguier, a kind of Magistrate, or Judge in some Provinces of *France* and *Spain*.

Vile, (*Lat.*) that is of no account, despicable, mean, paltry; wicked, base, filthy, lewd.

To Vilify, to set light by, or at nought; to run down, to despise, to abuse.

Vill, a Law-word, sometimes taken for a Mannour, and sometimes for a Parish, or part of it.

Villa, a Village, a Mannour-house out of a City or Town; a Farm-house, or Home-stall.

Villa-regis, a Title formerly given to those Country Villages where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat or Palace, held the Mannour in their own Demesne, and commonly had a free Chappel, not subject to ordinary Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

Village, a certain number of Country-Houses or Cottages, without any Wall or Inclosure.

Villager, an Inhabitant of a Village.

Villain, a Man of servile or base Degree, one that was a meer Bond slave to the Lord of the Mannour; from the *French* word *Vilain, i. e.* vile or mean, or from the *Latin*, *Villa* a Country-Farm, whereto they were appointed to do Service: But it is now commonly taken for an arrant Rogue, or pitiful base Fellow.

Pure Villain, was one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels at pleasure; as also beat and chastise, but not maim; of whom the Lord took Redemption to Marry his Daughter and to make him free. But there are now no such Slaves as these, tho' the Law concerning them stands unrepealed.

Villain in gross, one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and his Heirs.

Villain regardant to a Mannour, one that was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joyn'd to a Mannour of which the Lord was Owner. These were the same with the pure Villain above described.

Villain-Fleece, (in old Statutes) a Fleece of Wooll shorn from a scabbed Sheep.

Villainous, base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

Villainous Judgment, (Law-Term) that Judgment or Sentence which casts the Reproach of Villany and Shame upon one against whom it is given; as a Conspirator, Perjurer, *&c.* It is otherwise call'd *Vile & odobile Judicium, i. e.* base and hateful Judgment.

Villani, (*Lat.*) Farmers, or Villagers: In our old Law-Records, a sort of Servile Tenants, so ty'ld, because they were *Villæ & Glebæ adscripti, i. e.* held some Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain stated servile Offices, and were convey'd as an Appurtenance of the Mannour or Estate to which they belong'd.

Villanis Regis subtractis reducendis, a Writ that lay for the bringing back of the King's Bondmen, that were carry'd away by others out of his Royal Mannours.

Villanum Socagium. See *Villenage*.

Villany, Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

Villenage, a servile or base kind of Tenure anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements, by which the Tenant was bound to do all such Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a Villain to do; altho' every one that held in Villeneage, was not a Villain or Bond man.

Tenants in Villenage, or of base Tenure, the same that we now call Copy-holders, who were bound to the performance of certain Services agreed upon between both Parties; as to carry the Lord's Dung into his Fields, to plough his Ground at set times, to reap his Corn, plash his Hedges, *&c.*

Villi, (*Lat.*) course Hairs; also Wooll: the Hair, or Nap of Cloth, as in Cotton, *&c.* Among Herbalists, small Hairs like the grain of Plush, or Shag, with which some Trees do abound: Of this kind is the *Usnea Officinarum*, or Moss growing on Humane Sculls, and sold in Apothecaries Shops.

Vinacea, a Grape-stone, the husk of Grapes.

Vinago, the Rock-Pigeon, or Stock-Dove; a Bird.

Vinalia, Feasts made by the *Romans* at the first broaching or tasting of their Wines; St. *Martin's* Feasts.

Vinca, or Vinca pervinca, the Herb Periwinkle, so call'd because it binds or intangles every thing that is near it with its Sprigs.

Vincent, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Latin*, an Overcomer, or Conqueror.

Vincible, that may be vanquished or overcome.

Vindemia, (*Lat.*) the gathering of Grapes to make Wine, Vintage.

† **Vindemial** or **Vindemiatory**, belonging to a Vintage.

To Vindemiate, to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits; as Apples, Pears, Cherries, *&c.*

Vindemiatrix, (*i. e.* the Female Vintager) the Name of a fixed Star of the third Magnitude or Size, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degr. 23 Min. Latitude 16 Degr. 15 Min.

To Vindicate, to defend or maintain, to make an Apology for, to clear or justify.

Vindication, the Act of vindicating, Defence, Apology.

Vindicative. See *Vindictive*.

Vindicta, (*Lat.*) Vengeance, Punishment: Also a Rod or Switch with which the *Roman Prætor*, or Judge, touch'd the Head of a Slave when he was made free, whence it was also taken for Liberty, or Freedom it self.

Vindictive, revengeful.

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Vine, the Shrub that bears Grapes

Vine-trette or Vine-grub, a kind of Worm that gnaws the Vine.

Vinea, a Vine, or a Vineyard: Also a warlike Engine cover'd with raw Hides, Hurdles, &c. under which in an Assault, the *Roman* Soldiers us'd to come close to the Walls of a Town and scale them.

Vinegar, (*i. e.* eager Wine) Wine, or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces, &c.

Vinew, Mouldiness Hoariness, Mustiness.

Vineyard, a piece of Ground set with Vines.

Vinnet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Border, Flower, or Flourish, us'd by Printers in the beginning of a Book, Chapter, &c.

Vinosity, (*Lat.*) a being vinous.

Vinous, belonging to, or that has the Taste or Smell of Wine.

Vintage, Vine-harvest, or Grape-gathering; also the Season for such Gathering.

Vintager, a Vine reaper, or Grape-gatherer.

Vintner, a Seller of Wine, or Tavern-keeper.

Vintry, a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

Vinum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, &c.

Vinum Hippocraticum, Hipocras, white or red Wine, wherein Sugar and Spice have been steept for some time, and afterwards strained thro' a Bag call'd *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates's Sleeve*; which See.

Vinum Viaticum, Wine in which Medicines have been infused, for the Use of sick People.

Viol, a Musical Instrument of six Strings: Also a Term us'd by Sea men, when a kind of Hawser, or three stroud Rope is bound fast with *Nippers* to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capstand to heave upon it, for the better weighing of the Anchor, when it is let fall in too stiff Ground, or the Sea runs too high.

Viola, (*Lat.*) the Violet, a Flower; also the Smelt, a fresh-water Fish. *Viola Matronalis*, Dame's Violet.

To Violate, to infringe, break, or transgress; to ravish, or force a Woman. *To violate Churches*, is to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

Violation, the Act of Violating, Transgressing, &c.

Violence, Vehemency, Boisterousness, Fierceness, Eagerness, Earnestness; Force or Constraint used unlawfully; Oppression, Outrage.

Violent, boisterous, furious; hasty, passionate, eager; forcible, strong, sharp; toilsome, hard.

Violent Signs, (in *Astrol.*) are those in which the malefick or ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as House or Exaltation; such are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*. Also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

Violet, a well known Plant, bearing a sweet-scented and medicinal Flower; of which there are several sorts besides the Common one, *viz.* Calathian Violet, Corn-Violet, Dame's-Violet, &c.

Violin, (*q. d.* a little Viol) a Musical Instrument with four Strings, which yields a very sprightly and delightful Sound. There is also a Bass *Violin*, a large Instrument which has likewise four Strings, and in Shape resembles a Viol.

Violist, one that is skilled in, or Teaches the Art of playing on the Viol.

Viozna, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd *The Traveller's Joy*.

Vipera, the Viper, or Addder, a sort of Serpent in some hot Countries, the Bite of which is venomous, tho' the Flesh be made use of in several Medicines.

Viperalis, the Herb Rue, Herb-grace.

Viperaria, Viper-grass.

Viperina, Viper-Bugloss, an Herb whose Roots and Seeds are Cordial and good against Melancholy.

Viperine, belonging to a Viper.

Virago, (*Lat.*) a manly, or courageous Woman.

Virason, a cool Gale of Wind; so call'd in *Hispaniola*.

Virelay, (*Fr.*) a sort of comical Song; a Roundelay.

Vireo, (*Lat.*) a Canary bird of a green Colour; a Green finch.

Virga, a Rod, a Twig, a young Branch: In old *Records*, a Rod, or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge, or Ensign of their Office.

Virga alnaria, a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard.

Virga ferrea, a Yard according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, which anciently was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

Virga Pastoris, the Herb Teazel, or Fuller's Thistle.

Virgæ. Verges, a Meteor representing a bundle of Rods which is made by the Sun-Beams, obliquely passing thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually signifies Rain.

Virgata Terræ. See *Yard-Land*.

P. Virgilius Maro, the Prince of *Latin Poets*, whose admirable Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the most part, Lofty and Majestick Style.

Virgin, a chaste Maid, or Maiden.

Virgin Parchment, a sort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

Virgins-Bower, an Herb. See Ladies Bower.

Virginal, belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like, Maidenly.

Virginal Milk, or Virgin's-Milk, a kind of Composition, otherwise call'd *Benjamin-Water*. Also a Chymical Composition made by dissolving *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead in a great deal of Water, till it turn white as Milk; whence the Name.

Virginals, a noble sort of Musical Instrument, touch'd after the same manner as the Organ and Harpsichord, and probably so call'd as having been counted a proper Instrument for Virgins to play on.

Virgineus Morbus, the Green-sickness. See *Chlorosis*.

Virginia, a Province of Northern *America*, discover'd by the Direction, and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh A. D.* 1584, and so nam'd in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*.

Virginia, or Virginia-Tobacco, the Tobacco-Plant growing in those Parts.

Virginia-Frog, a kind of Frog that is eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, and makes a noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

Virginia-Nightingale, a Bird of pure scarlet Colour, with a tuft on the Head.

Virginian Climer, a sort of Herb.

Virginity, the state or condition of a Virgin; Maiden-head.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) a Virgin, or Maid, a Damsel: Also one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the sixth according to order, and marked thus ♍. Among Astrologers, 'tis reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy cold and dry Quality.

Virgoleuse, (*Fr.*) a sort of Pear, a Fruit.

Virgula Divinatoria, a Hazel-rod shap'd into two Branches like the Letter Y; which being cut at the time of some Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked ends (as some Writers do affirm) will serve to direct the Bearer where to find a Vein of rich Metal, or valuable Oar in the Earth. Others tie a Hazel-Wand to another strait Stick, and holding it in their Hands do so walk over the Hills and Places where they expect Metals.

Viridario

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Viridario eligendo a Writ that lies for the Choice of a Verderor in the Foreſt.

Virdegreale, Verdegreale.

Virile, Manly, Stout.

Virilia, (*Lat.*) the privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Party conſented or not.

Virility, Man's Eſtate, Manhood; ability to perform the part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

Viri Monetales, certain Officers of the Mint, among the ancient *Romans*. See *Curatores Denariorum*.

Virtſungianus Ductus. See *Ductus Virtſungianus*.

Virtual, (in *Philoſ.*) equivalent, effectual.

Virtual Focus, or Point of Divergence (in *Dioptricks*) is a particular Point in a Concave Glaſs, ſo call'd by ſome Writers, who treat of that Science.

Virtue, Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtues, the Name of one of the Orders of Angels.

Virtuoſo, a learned and ingenious Student in Philoſophy; one that is well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and ſearches after new Diſcoveries for the Publick Benefit.

Virtute Officii, (Law-Term) a good and juſtifiable Act; ſuch as is done by virtue of an Office, or in Purſuance of it; and is oppoſed to *Color Officii*. See *Colour of Office*.

Virulency, poiſonous, or venemous Quality.

Virulent, venemous, infectious, malicious.

Virus, (*Lat.*) Poiſon, Venom; alſo a rammiſh Smell, as of the Arm pits: Alſo a kind of watery Matter, whitiſh, yellowiſh and greeniſh at the ſame time, which iſſues out of Ulcers and ſtinks very much; being endued with eating and malignant Qualites.

Vis, (*Lat.*) Force, Violence, Might, Power: In a Law-ſenſe, it alſo ſignifies Force, as *Vi & Armis*, *i. e.* by Force of Arms; and this Force is five-fold, *viz. Vis Ablativa. Compulſiva, Expulſiva, Inquietativa, & Turbativa.*

Vis Ablativa, is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. *Vis Compulſiva*, is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwiſe he would not do of his own free Will. *Vis Expulſiva*, is when one is caſt out of his Poſſeſſion by Force and Arms. *Vis Inquietativa*, is when one Man will not ſuffer another quietly to enjoy his Right, or to do any thing within his own Limits, or Bounds. *Vis Turbativa*, is that Diſturbance which is given to a Man in his Poſſeſſion, as when two ſtrive to poſſeſs the ſame thing: And from all theſe ſome ſort of Action will ariſe.

Vis Centrifuga, (in *Philoſ.*) is the Force by which any Natural Body rolling, or turning round about another, endeavours to fly off from the *Axis* of the Motion, in a Tangent to that Curve.

Vis Centripeta, is that Force by which a Body, from any Cauſe whatever tends towards any Point as to its Center: Of this kind is *Gravity*, whereby Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth; and ſuch is the Magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Center of the Magnet.

The Quantity of this Centripetal Force is of three kinds, *viz. Abſoluta, Acceleratrix*, and *Motrix*.

Vis Centripetæ Quantitatis Abſoluta, is its Meaſure greater or leſs, according to the efficacy of the Cauſe that produces it, and which exerts it ſelf on all Bodies in the Regions round about; as the Magnetical Virtue in ſome Magnets is greater than in others of the ſame Dimenſions.

Vis Centripetæ Quantitas Acceleratrix, is its Meaſure proportionable to the Swiftneſs which it produces in a given Time: Thus the power of a Loadſtone is greater at a leſs, and leſſer at a greater diſtance from the Stone.

Vis Centripetæ Quantitas Motrix, is its Meaſure proportionable to the Motion which it cauſes in a given time: As the Weight is greater in a greater Body and leſs in a leſſer; and in the ſame Body, it is greater near the Earth, and leſs in remote Regions.

Vis impreſſa, is an Impulſe, Force, or Action, communicated to and exerciſed upon any Body, in order to change its preſent State, either of Reſt or Motion uniformly forward in a Right-Line.

Vis inſita Materiæ, or Vis Inertiæ, is the bare Power of Reſiſtance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Reſt or Motion; likewiſe uniformly forward in a Right Line.

Vis Motrix, is the Power which produces the Motion of a Body from place to place. Thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Center of the Earth.

Viſage, (*Fr.*) Face, or Countenance.

Viſcera, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels contained in the three great Cavities of the Body. As Anatomiſts expreſs them. They are alſo call'd *Extæ* and *Interanea*.

Viſceral, or Viſcerous, belonging to the Bowels.

Viſcerous Fluid, ſuch as that of the Stomach and Guts.

Viſcoſity, Clammineſs; a ſticking to any thing, like Glue or Bird-lime.

Viſcount, or Vicount, (qu. Vice Count) a Nobleman, or Perſon of Honour, next in Degree to a Count, or Earl; and created by Patent as an Earl is; his Mantle having two Doublings and a half of plain white Fur.

Viſcounteſs, a Viſcount's Wife.

Viſcountiel. See *Vicountiel*.

Viſcounty, the Territory of a Viſcount; a ſort of Lordſhip, or Juriſdiction in *France*; as The *Viſcounty of Turenne is very conſiderable*.

Viſcous, Clammy, Slimy, Glewy.

Viſcum, or Viſcus, (*Lat.*) Bird-lime, Glue; alſo a kind of Shrub call'd Miſſetoe that grows on Oaks, Hazels, Aſh, and ſome other Trees.

Viſer, (*Fr.*) the Sight of an Head-piece.

Viſibility, (*Lat.*) a being viſible.

Viſible, that may be ſeen or diſcerned.

Viſible Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Viſible place of a Star. See *Apparent Place*.

Viſible Species. See *Species Viſible*.

Viſier, a principal Officer and Stateſman in *Turkey*. The *Grand Viſier*, or *Prime Viſier*, is an Officer that governs the whole *Turkiſh* Empire in Chief under the Grand Seignior.

Viſion, Seeing, or Sight, a ſenſation in the Brain which proceeds from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve produced in the bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of the Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the inlighten'd Thing together with its Quantity, Quality and Modification.

Viſion, is alſo taken for a Divine Revelation in a Dream, or otherwiſe; which the Prophets and Holy Men had of old; alſo an Apparition, or Ghoſt.

Clear Viſion, (in *Opticks*) is cauſed by a great quantity of Rays in the ſame Pencil, inlightening the correſpondent Points of the Image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Confuſed Viſion, is occaſioned when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct Viſion, is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Diſtinct Viſion, is caus'd when the Pencils of Rays from each Point of an Object, do exactly determine in correſpondent Points of the Image, on the Coat of the Eye call'd *Retina*.

Faint

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Faint Vision, is when a few Rays make up one Pencil: And tho' this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Reflected Vision, is when the Rays of Light are reflected, or turned back again from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted Vision, is when those Rays pass thro' different *Mediums*.

Visionary, one that is subject to Dreams, silly Notions and extravagant Fancies; a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

Visit, an Act of Civility performed by Friends going to each others Houses, in order to maintain a friendly Correspondence together.

To **Visit**, to go to see, to go about in order to see whether things be as they should: In *Divinity* to afflict, or try by Afflictions; as *If God should visit us with any Disease*.

Visitation, the Act of Visiting, Afflicting, *&c.* It is also more especially taken for the Office, or Act performed by the Bishop in each Diocese every three Years, or by the Arch Deacon once a Year, visiting the several Churches and their Rectors, or Ministers.

The **Visitation**, the great Sickness with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted during two Years, *A. D.* 1665 and 1666.

Visitation of Manners, the Regarder's Office, so call'd in ancient Times. See *Regarder*.

Visitor, one that visits a Monastery, or Religious House.

Visne, a Law-Word signifying a neighbouring Place, or a Place near at Hand. See *Venue*.

Visorii Nervi. See *Optick Nerves*.

Visorium, (among Printers) an Instrument, to which a Leaf of Written, or Printed Copy is fixt, that the Compositor may always have an Eye upon it.

Vista, (*Ital.*) a Prospect.

Visus Franci Plegii, (*Lat.*) a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of *Frank Pledge*, who is not resident within the Hundred; for Men are bound to this View, by reason of their Habitation, and not upon account of Lands held where they do not dwell.

Visual, belonging to the Sight.

Visual Point, (in *Perspective*) a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it: As if a Man stood in a long strait Gallery, in which looking directly forwards, the Sides, Floor and Ceiling, at last seem to be united, and to touch one another in a Point or common Center.

Visual Rays. See *Ray*.

Visus, (*Lat.*) the Sense of Seeing, by which Light and Colours are perceived: In old Records, Inspection, or View.

Vital, belonging to, or supporting Life.

Vital Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether he design it or no; such are the Motions of the Heart, the Act of Breathing, Nourishment, *&c.* It is the same as *Natural Faculty*, tho' the Ancients distinguish them, placing the Natura in the Liver, and the Vital in the Heart.

Vital Flame. See *Flame*.

Vital Indication, (in the Art of *Physick*) is such an one as requires the restoring and preserving of the Natural Strength of the Body.

Vital Spirits, are those that give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

Vitals, or **Vital Parts**, the noble Parts of the Body, that chiefly conduce to the preservation of Life; *viz.* the Heart, Brain, Lungs and Liver.

Vitex, (*Lat.*) a kind of Withy, or Willow, otherwise call'd *Agnus Castus*; in *English*, Park-leaves, *Abraham's* Balm, Chaste-Tree and Hemp-tree.

To **Vitiate**, to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to defile, or deflower a Virgin.

Vitiligo, or **Vituligo**, kind of Leprosy; Morphew.

Vitis, (*Lat.*) the Vine plant **Vitis alba**, the white Vine Briony, or wild Nep; an Herb.

Vitreal, or **Vitreous**, belonging to Glass, Glassy; a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *vitreous Humour*, which is one of the three Humours of the Eyes, so nam'd from its resembling melted Glass. 'Tis thicker than the *aqueous Humour*, but not so solid as the Crystalline, and exceeds both in Quantity.

Vitrous Tunicle, a thin Film, or Coat which is said to separate the *vitreous*, or glassy Humour from the *Crystalline*; tho' some absolutely deny that there is any such Coat in the Eye, before the Humours are taken out and exposed to the Air.

Vitrification, the Act of vitrifying, the changing of any Natural Body into Glass by the force of Fire, which among Chymists is look'd upon as the last Action of Fire: So that (generally speaking) Bodies that have once gain'd the Form of Glass, continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other Shape.

To **Vitrify**, to turn into Glass, to make, or to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

Vitriol, a Mineral compounded of an acid Salt and Sulphureous Earth; of which there are four sorts, *viz.* the White, the Blew, the Green and the Red; it is also call'd *Copperas*.

Vitriol of Mars, or **Salt of Steel**, a Chymical Preparation, made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper *Acid Menstruum*; then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to Crystals by setting it in a cool place.

Vitriol of the Moon, or **of Silver**. See *Crystals of Silver*.

Vitriol of Venus, or **Copper**, is a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallised to gain the Salt, as above in Steel: These Crystals are us'd as Caustick; but will dissolve if exposed to the Air. There are other Crystals of *Venus* made by distilled Vinegar, being what is commonly call'd *Verdegrease*, which See.

Vitriolate Tartar. See *Tartar Vitriolate*.

Vitriolick, or **Vitriolus**, belonging to or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

Vitrum, (*Lat.*) Glass, also the Herb Woad.

Vitta, a Fillet, Head-band, or Hair-lace: By some Anatomical Writers, it is taken for that part of the Coat call'd *Amnion*, which sticks to the Child's Head when it is just born.

Vitulus, a Calf. **Vitulus Marinus**, The Seal, or Sea-Calf; a Fish.

† **Vituperation**, a blaming, or finding fault with, discommending, or dispraising.

Vivacious, Lively, brisk.

Vivacity, Livelineſs, Sprightlineſs, Fire, Mettle, quickneſs or readineſs of Wit.

Viva Pecunia, a Term anciently us'd for live Cattel. See *Pecunia*.

Vivary, a place of Land or Water where Living Creatures are kept: In a Law-sense, a Park, Warren, or Fish pond.

Viver, the Sea Dragon; a Fish.

Viverra, (*Lat.*) The Ferret, a little Creature that runs into the Burroughs of Rabbets, *&c.*

The **Vives**, a Disease in Horses, a Swelling that sometimes arises in certain Glandules, or Kernels on the side of a Horse's Throat, and puts him in danger of being choak'd.

Vivification, the Act of vivificating, or vivifying.

To **Vivify**, to enliven, or quicken.

Viviparous, that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, and does not spawn or lay Eggs; in which respect, it is usually opposed to *Oviparous*; as *The Viper is a Viviparous Creature*.

Vixen, or **Fixen**, a Fox's Cub; a cross or froward Child; a Scold, or ranting Woman.

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Vizard, a Mask, or falſe Face put on for a Diſguiſe.

Vladiſlaus, a proper Name of Men, chiefly us'd in *Poland*.

Ulcer, a running Sore; which in *Surgery*, is deſin'd to be a Solution of Continuity in the ſoft parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrifaction and a loſs of Subſtance; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Cancerous, Cavernous, Corroſive, Fiſtulous and Putrid

Cancerous Ulcer, a large Ulcer having its Lips ſwoln, hardy and knotty, of a brown Colour, with thick Veins round about, full of a dark blackiſh ſort of Blood.

Cavernous Ulcer, is that the entrance of which is ſtrait and the bottom broad, wherein are many Holes fill'd with malignant Matter.

Corroſive Ulcer, that which by the ſharpneſs and ill quality of its *Sanies*, eats thro', makes hollow, corrupts and mortifies the Fleſh.

Fiſtulous Ulcer, that which has long, ſtrait, and deep Holes, with much hardneſs in its Sides.

Putrid Ulcer, that wherein the Fleſh is ſoft and crufty; the Matter call'd *Pus* and *Ichor*, being ſlimy and ſtinking like a dead Carcaſs.

Ulceraria, an Herb call'd ſtinking Hore-hound.

To Ulcerate, to cauſe or to grow to an Ulcer.

Ulcerated Cancer, See *Cancer Primitive*.

Ulceration, a breaking out into Ulcers and Sores.

Ulcerous, belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

Ulcus, (*Lat.*) an Ulcer, a Botch or Boil.

Ule-Games, (old Word) *Chriſtmas* Games or Sports.

Uler, (*Lat.*) and Herb like Roſemary, that draws Gold to it.

Ullage of a Cask, is what ſuch a Veſſel wants of being full.

Ulmaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Meadow-ſweet or Mead wort; good for a Looſeneſs, Bloody-Flux, ſpitting of Blood, *&c.*

Ulmus, the Elm-tree,

Ulna an Ell, or the length of two Arms ſtretched out. In *Anatomy*, the greater Bone of the Elbow, otherwiſe call'd *Focile Majus*, which lies betwixt the Arm and the Wriſt, and is joynted upward with the Shoulder by *Ginglymus*; which See.

Ulna Ferrea, (in ancient Writers) the Standard Ell of Iron, kept in the Exchequer, for the Rule of Meaſure.

Ulnage. See **Alnage**.

Ulomelia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the ſoundneſs of a whole Member.

Ulophone, a kind of Plant call'd the Black Chameleon-Thiſtle.

Ulpicum, (*Lat.*) great or wild Garlick; *African* Garlick.

Ultagium, (in old *Records*) Outrage, Violence.

Ultimate, laſt, utmoſt.

† **Ultion**, a revenging.

Ultramarine, that comes or is brought from beyond Sea; alſo the fineſt ſort of blew Colour us'd in Painting.

Ultramontanes, a Name given by the *Italians* to all People living on the hither ſide of the *Alps*, who with reſpect to their Country, are beyond thoſe Mountains.

Ulva, (*Lat.*) Reet, or Weed of the Sea, Sea-graſs; alſo Weeds growing in Pools, or ſtanding Waters.

Ulufagi, a ſort of inferior *Turkiſh* Horſe-men, that ſerve in the Court of the Grand Seignior.

Ulula, (*Lat.*) the whooping Owl, or Gill-hooter.

† **Ululation**, a howling like a Dog or Wolf.

Umbella, (*Lat.*) a little Shadow, a Sconce, Skreen Fan, or Umbrella that Gentlewomen bear in their Hands to ſhadow them; a Bongrace. Among Herbaliſts, *Umbellæ* are taken for the round Tufts o Heads of ſome Plants.

Umbelliferous Plants, Herbs that have ſuch round Tufts, or that have ſmall Stalks ſtanding upon greater; their Tops being branched and ſpread out like a Lady's Umbrella; on each little Sub-diviſion of which, there is a ſmall five-leav'd Flower; as Fennel, Angelica, Parſley, *&c.*

Umber, a Mungrel Creature bred of a kind of a Goat and a Sheep: alſo a certain nimble and tender-mouthed Fiſh, a ſort of Trout: Alſo a dark yellowiſh Colour us'd in Painting.

Umbilical or **Umbilick**, belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical Points (in *Mathemat.*) are the ſame with the *Focus*'s; which See.

Umbilical Region, (in *Anat.*) is that part of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, which lies round about the Navel.

Umbilical Veſſels, are the Veins, Arteries, *&c.* that belong to the Navel, or rather are enwrapped in the Navel-ſtring.

Umbilicalis. See *Epigaſtrium*.

Umbilicalis Ductus. See *Ductus Umbilicalis*.

Umbilicus, (*Lat.*) the Navel, a Boſs or Knob in the middle of the Belly, whereto the Navel-ſtring of a young Child in the Womb is joyned, and which is cut off after the Delivery.

In *Mathematicks*, the Umbilicus of an *Ellipſis*, *&c.* is that *Focus* or middle Point, about which the Motion of any rolling Body is made, and which it reſpects as its Center; ſo that either *Focus* or Center-point may be call'd by this Name.

Umbilicus Marinus, *Sea-Navel-wort*, an Herb, alſo a ſort of Shell-fiſh.

Umbilicus Terræ, the Herb Sow-bread.

Umbilicus Veneris, Navel wort, an Herb of a cold, moiſt, and ſomewhat binding Quality; good for Inflammations and St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Umbiliſecæ, Midwives that cut the Navel-ſtrings of Infants.

Umbla, the Salmon-Trout; a Fiſh.

Umbles, **Eumbles**, or **Numbles**, (*Fr.*) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Umbra. (*Lat.*) a Shadow or Shade, a Term often us'd in the Obſervation of Eclipſes, eſpecially when the Mooon is wholly over-ſhadowed or darken'd. See *Penumbra*: Alſo the *Umber*, a ſort of Fiſh.

Umbrage, Shadowing, Shadow, or Shade; as *The Umbrage of Woods*; alſo Suſpicion, Jealouſy, Diſtruſt, or Miſtruſt; alſo Pretence, or Colour.

Umbrella or **Umbrello**, a kind of broad Fan or Skreen, which in hot Countries People hold over their Heads to keep off the Heat of the Sun; or ſuch as are here commonly us'd by Women to ſhelter them from Rain: Alſo a Wooden Frame cover'd with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

Umpirage, the Office, or Judgment of an Umpire; Arbitration.

Umpire, a third Perſon choſen to put a final End to a Controverſy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

Umple, a Word us'd in ſome ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

Un, a negative Particle, which is put for the *Latin in*, and may be joined to almoſt all ſorts of *Engliſh* Words: as *Unable* for *not able*, *unaccuſtomed*, *unacquainted*, *&c.*

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Conſent.

Unanimous, that is of one Mind, Heart and Will, of one Conſent or Accord.

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Unate or **Unmare** (in ancient Deeds) to lun, to get in or make up Hay, fit for Carriage.

To Unbend, to loosen, or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind. *To unbend the Cable of an Anchor*, in Sea-Language) is to take it away. See *Bend*.

Unbrace that Mallard, *i. e.* Cut it up; a Term us'd by those that are skilful in Carving at Table.

Uncia, (*Lat.*) an Ounce, the twelfth part of the *Roman As*, or Pound, or of any other entire thing: Also with us, the twelfth part of an Apothecary's Pound, containing eight Drams.

Unciæ, (in *Algebra*) signifying those Numbers which are prefixed, or set before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Residual Root*. Thus in the fourth Power of $a + b$ that is $aaaa + 4\ aaab + 6\ aabb + 4\ abbb + bbbb$, the *Unciæ* are 4, 6, and 4.

Uncial, belonging to an Ounce.

Unciarium fœnus. See *Usura Centesimis*.

To Uncloy a Piece, (in *Gunnery*) is to put as much Oil as may be, about the Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it glib; and afterwards by a Train to give Fire at the Mouth, and so blow the Nail out.

Uncome, an old Word for a *Felon* or *Whitlow*.

Uncore prist, (*Fr.* Law-Term, *i. e.* still ready) a Plea for the Defendant sued for a Debt due at a Day past'd, to save the forfeiture of his Bond; saying, That he tender'd the Debt at the time and place appointed, and there was none to receive it, and that he is is still ready to pay the same.

Uncouth, odd, rough, harsh, unpolished, foreign, barbarous; from the *Saxon* Word *Uncouth*, which signifies unknown, and is us'd in the old *Saxon* Laws, for a Stranger that comes to an Inn Guest-wise and lies there but one Night. See *Third Night awn Hunde*.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an Anointing.

Unctuosity, a being Unctuous.

Unctuous, Oily, greasy, fatty.

Uncus, (*Lat.*) a Hook, a Tenter; also a Surgeon's Instrument to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Uncustomed Goods, are those for which no Custom has been paid.

Undee, (in *Heraldry*) waved, made to resemble Waves. See *Wavey*.

Under the Sea, (among Sailers) a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still in the Sea, or waits for some other Ship, with her Helm lashed or tied up a Lee.

Under the Sun-Beams, (in *Astrol.*) is when a Planet is not fully elongated, or distant 17 Degrees from the Sun's Body either before or after it. This is an Affliction, and reckon'd four accidental *Debilities*.

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer, an Officer there that cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk of the Tallies, and reads the same, that the Clerk and Controllers of the Pell may see their Entries be true: He also makes searches for all Records in the Treasury, and has the keeping of Dooms-day Book.

Under-Chanter. See *Sub-Chanter*.

Under-Escheator. See *Escheator*.

Under-Wasted. See *Low-Wasted*.

Under-Sheriff. See *Sheriff*.

Under-sitter, a Law-word for an Inmate, or Lodger.

Under-Treasurer of England, an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, and formerly call'd Treasurer of the Exchequer, whose Business is to Chest up the King's Treasure at the end of every Term, to note the Content of Money in each Chest, and to see it carry'd into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

Under-Wood, Coppice or any Wood that is not counted Timber.

Underling, one that acts under another, or only by his Orders.

To Undertake, to take upon one, to manage, to meddle with, to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

Undertakers, Managers of any Business: In old statute-Laws, those Persons whom the King's Purveyors us'd to employ as their Deputies; also such as undertake any great Work, as draining of Fens, &c. The Word is now commonly apply'd to those that take upon them to Imbalm dead Bodies, and to provide all things necessary for Funerals.

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening-time.

Undima, (*Lat.*) a Sort of Swelling, the same as *Oedema*; which See.

Undoing of a Boar, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dressing of it.

Undres, (in ancient Deeds) Minors, or Persons under Age.

Undulate, or **Undulated**, (*Lat.*) made in fashion of Waves; as watered Stuffs and the Grain of Wainicot.

Undulation, a Motion like that of the Waves, a waving to and fro of the Air.

Unedo, (*Lat.*) the Fruit of the Arbut, or Strawberry Tree, so call'd as being so bitter and unpleasant, that one cannot eat above one at a Time.

Unella, the lesser Centaury; an Herb.

Uneth, (old Word) scarce, difficult.

Unformed, that is without Form, Fashion, or Shape; rude, indigested.

Unformed Stars, (in *Astron.*) those Stars which are otherwise call'd *Nebulous*, or *Cloudy*, and are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

Ungeld, an old *Saxon* Law-word apply'd to a Person so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murder'd, no Geld or Fine should be paid, or Composition made by any that kill'd him.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or liquid Salve.

Unguentaria, the Art of making Ointments; also a Woman that makes or sells them. *Unguentaria Nux*, the Spice call'd Nutmeg.

Unguentum, an Unguent, any sweet Ointment; a Perfume, a Salve.

Unguentum Apostolorum. See *Apostolorum Unguentum*.

Unguentum Armarium, Weapon-Salve.

Unguis, a kind of Shell-Fish.

Unguis, a Nail, by Anatomists defin'd to be a Similar, white and hard Part which serves the Ends of the Fingers and Toes from outward Injuries and in some measure adorns them: Also the Claw or Talon of a Beast or Bird; also a Disease in the Eye call'd a Haw. See *Hypopyon*.

Unguis Dolatus. See *Blatta Byzantia*.

Unguis Os, a little thin Bone in the great corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies.

Ungula, the Hoof of an Horse or other Beast; also a tormenting-Iron with which Malefactors Sides were pinch'd or burn'd: Also a sort of hooked Instrument made use of by Surgeons, to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Ungula Caballina, the Herb Colts-foot.

Ungula Oculi, the round rising of the Eye.

Unicorn, a timerous Beast that lives in the Woods, yet sometimes ventures out into the Plain: 'Tis said to be as big as an ordinary Horse, having one white Horn in the middle of the Fore-head, about five Handfuls long, and is found in the Province of *Agaos* in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*.

Sea-Unicorn or **Unicorn-Whale**, a Fish eighteen Foot long, with Scales as big as a Crown piece, six large Fins like the end of a Gally-Oar, a Head like a Horse, and a Horn issuing out of the Forehead nine Foot long: so sharp as to pierce the hardest Bodies. Its Flesh is wholsome, and very grateful to the Palate.

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Uniform, that is of one Form, or Fashion, that has all its Parts alike, regular, even.

Uniform Flowers of Plants, (among Herbalists) such as are all round of the same Figure; having their fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike; but when they are otherwise, they are termed Diform-Flowers.

Uniform Motions, the same with Equal or Equable ones, which See.

Uniformity, a being of one and the same Form, or Fashion; Conformableness, Agreeableness. It is also taken for one Form of Publick Prayers, Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, appointed by divers Statutes of this Realm.

Unio, (*Lat.*) Union, Concord, Agreement, the number of one: Also a Pearl call'd an Union, for that many being found in one Shell, not any one of them is like the other, also an Onion, or Scallion with one Blade.

Union, the combining, or joyning of several things into one Society, Concord, Agreement, especially that which arises from solemn Leagues, Offensive and Defensive, made between Sovereign Princes and States. In a Law-Sense, the consolidating or joyning of two Churches into one, which is done by the Consent of the Bishop, Patron and Incumbent.

In a Philosophical Sense, Union is taken by Dr. *Grew* for one of the three ways of Mixture, and he defines it to be a joyning together of *Atoms*, or very small Parts which touch in a Plain; as in the Crystallization of Salts and other like Bodies. Union is also a Term us'd by Painters for the mutual Sympathy, or Agreeableness of the Colours in a Piece of Painting.

Union-Pearls, the best sort of Pearls that grow in Couples.

Unjoynt that Bittern, *i. e.* Cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Unison, (in *Musick*) is one and the same Sound, whether produced by one single Voice, or divers Voices sounding in the same Tone; the agreement of two Notes or Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone: So that an *Unison* in this Science may be consider'd as an Unite in *Arithmetick*, or a Point in *Geometry*, not divisible into any Parts, as being the first Term to any Interval.

Unit, Unite, or Unity, (in *Arithm.*) the first significant Figure or Number 1. which is one single individual Part of Discrete Quantity. In *Notation*, if a Number consist of four or five Places, that which is outermost towards the Right Hand is call'd *The Places of Unites*.

Untyable, that may be united, capable of Union.

Unitarian, an Anti-Trinitarian or Socinian, an Heretick that denies the Unity of the Godhead in three Persons.

To Unite, to make one, to joyn together.

Unitation, (in Surgery) the uniting of disjoynted Parts.

Unity, Oneness, Singleness, Union, Concord, Agreement: In *Arithmetick*, the first Principle of Number.

Unity of Possession, (Law-Term) a joynt possession of two Rights by several Titles; as when a Man having taken a Lease of Land from another upon a certain Rent, and afterwards buys the Fee-Simple, by which means the Lease is extinguished: So that he who before only had the Occupation for his Rent is now become Lord of the same, and is to pay Rent to none but himself. In the Civil Law, it is termed *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

Universal, belonging, or extending to all; general, common.

Universal Equinoctial Dial, a Mathematical Instrument made of two Rings of Brass or Silver that open and fold together with an *Axis* or Bridge, a Slider, and little Rings to hang or hold it by: It is divided on one side of the great Ring into 90 Degrees, and sometimes on the other into two Quadrants, or 180 Degrees: The innermost Ring is divided into 24 Hours, subdivided on the Face and out-side of it into every five Minutes. The *Axis* has the Sun's Declination on one side, and the Days of the Month with the Sun's Place on the other. The Use of this Instrument is to find the Latitude, the Hour of the Day, and most Propositions on the Globe.

Universal Spirit. See *Spirit*.

An Universal, (in *Logick*) that which is common in several things; a Predicable.

Universality, a being Universal, Generality.

Universe, the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings, as the Heavens, Stars, Earth, Water, *&c.*.

University, a Society of Learned Men establish'd by Publick Authority, for the Studying and Teaching of Languages, Arts and Sciences; as the *Universities* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: Among the Civilians, *Universitas* is taken for a Corporation, or Body Politick.

University-College, the most ancient College in *Oxford*, Founded by King *Alfred*, and rebuilt by *William* Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name: In *Logick*, Univocal Terms are such whose Name and Nature is the same; and these are opposed to *Equivocals*, whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different: For a thing *To be predicated univerſally of any others*, is to be attributed to all of them alike, and in the same proper Sense.

Univocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Scull, *viz.* Dimness of Sight, loss of the Understanding, and Vomiting of Choler: These Signs are distinguish'd from others termed *Equivocal*, which confirm them; as a Flux of Blood thro' the Nose, Eyes or Ears, heaviness of the Head, Shivering of the whole Body, Convulsions, *&c.*

Unked, or Unkward, Solitary, Lonely.

To Unkennel, (a Term in Hunting) as *To Unkennel a Fox*, *i. e.* to drive, or force him from his Hole.

To Unlace, to undo a Lace: Among Carvers, to *Unlace a Coney*, is to Cut it open.

Unlage, a *Saxon* Word, signifying a wicked, or unjust Law.

Unlawful, not lawful, contrary to Law.

Unlawful Assembly, the Meeting of three or more Persons by Force to commit some unlawful Act, and abiding together, tho' they do not put it in Execution; as to assault or beat any Person, to enter forcibly into his House or Land, *&c.*

To Unleash, (among Hunters) is to undo the Leash or Line, in order to let go the Dogs after the Game.

Unlike Quantities and Signs, (in *Algebra*) See *Like Quantities* and *Signs*.

Unlimited Problem, (in *Mathem.*) such an one as is capable of infinite Solutions; as *To divide a given Triangle into two equal Parts*, *To make a Circle pass thro' two Points assigned*, &c.

To Unlute, (in *Chymistry*) to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay; as *To unlute a Vessel*.

To Unmoor, (*Fr.*) Sea-Term, to weigh Anchor, to set Sail, to put out to Sea.

Unnatural, that is against Nature, monstrous; also void of Natural Affection.

To Unparrel a Yard, (in Sea-Language) to take off the Frames call'd *Parrels*, that go round about the Masts.

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Vnquepuit, (*Fr.*) *i. e.* ever ready, a Plea in a Law ſuit, whereby a Man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the Demandant requires: As if a Woman ſue the Tenant for her Dower, and he coming in at a Day offers to prove, That he was always ready, and ſtill is to perform it; in which Caſe the Demandant ſhall recover no Damage.

Vnreclaimed, not reclaimed, or not reduced to Reaſon: In *Falconry*, untamed, wild; as *An Unreclaimed Hawk.*

To **Vnreeve a Rope**, (among Seamen) to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To **Vnrig**, to take away the Rigging, or Cordage; as *To Unrig a Maſt*: Whence *To unrig a Woman*, is to take off her Clothes, Attire, or Ornaments.

Vnſcriptural, not preſcribed, or appointed in the Holy-Scriptures.

Vnſteeling, (in *Falconry*) a taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.

Vnſtelineſs, (old Word) Unhappineſs.

To **Vnſtock a Gun**, is to take off its Stock.

To **Vnſtrike the Hood**, (in *Falconry*) to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be in a readineſs to pull off.

Vnſummed, a Term us'd by Falconers, when a Hawk's Feathers are not at their full length.

Vntacch that Turlew, i. e. cut it up; a Phraſe in uſe among expert Carvers.

Vntenable, not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant; as *His new Lodgings were made in a Moment as Untenable as the others.*

To **Vntruſs**, to undo a Truſs or Bundle; to ungird, or untie; as *To untruſs a Point, i. e.* to untie or unbutton one's Breeches, in order to eaſe his Body.

Vntweather (*Sax.*) a Tempeſt, or Storm.

Vntwieldy, that cannot well be managed, overheavy, unactive.

To **Vnyoke**, to take off the Yoke from a Beaſt: In a Figurative Senſe, to free one's ſelf out of Bondage or Slavery.

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a little Dictionary, or Book containing a Collection of Words.

Vocal, belonging to the Voice, conſiſting in, or uttering a Voice.

Vocal Muſick, that which is performed by Voices.

Vocal Nerves, the ſame as *Recurrent*; which ſee.

Vocality, a being Vocal.

Vocation a Calling, an Employ, or Courſe of Life, to which one is appointed.

Vocative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the fifth Caſe by which a Noun is declined; ſo nam'd, becauſe it is us'd in Actions of calling or ſpeaking to.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a Bawling, Squealing, or Crying out aloud: In our Law-Records, an Outcry raiſed againſt a Malefactor; Hue and Cry.

Vogue, (*Fr.*) Eſteem, Credit, Reputation, Sway, Faſhion; as *To be in Vogue* or, *in the Vogue.*

Voice, Sound that comes out of the Mouth, Cry; alſo Approbation, or Allowance; a Vote, or the Right of Voting upon any Occaſion: Alſo a Term in *Grammar*; as *The Active and Paſſive Voice of a Verb.* See *Active Voice and Paſſive Voice.*

The **Voice of God**, a Scripture-Expreſſion for the Divine Command.

Void, empty, deprived of, that is of no Force or Effect

A **Void** a void or empty Space.

To **Void**, to go out, or depart from, to diſcharge or throw out by Stool or Vomit.

Void of Courſe, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when it is ſeparated from one Planet, and during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aſpect.

Voidable, that may be voided.

Voidance, (Law-Term) a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice; which is double, either *in Law*, when a Parſon has ſeveral Benefices incompatible; or *in Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

Voided, (in *Heraldry*) is when there are Lines drawn on the In-ſide, and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary: This expreſſes an Exemption or taking away ſomewhat of the thing voidable, and makes the Field appear tranſparent thro' the Charge.

Voided Baſtion. See *Baſtion Hollow.*

Voider, a kind of Table-basket for Diſhes, Plates, Knives, *&c.* taken away from Table: Among Confectioners, a wooden painted Veſſel to hold ſervices of Sweet-meats.

In *Heraldry*, **Voider** is one of the Ordinaries whoſe Figure is much like that of the *Flanches* or *Flaſk*, only the arched Line of which 'tis made, does not bend or bow in, ſo much as either: They are always born in Pairs; as *The Field is Tenne, two Voiders Or.*

Voire dire (*Fr.*) *i. e.* to ſpeak the Truth; as when 'tis pray'd upon a Tryal at Law, That a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*, the Meaning is, that he ſhall be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth, whether he may get or loſe upon the Matter in Debate, and if he be unconcern'd, his Teſtimony is allowed, otherwiſe not.

Voiſinage, Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.

Vola, (*Lat.*) the Palm of the Hand; alſo the Hollow of the Foot.

Volacious, (in *Philoſ.*) apt or fit, to fly; as *A Volacious Creature.*

Volant, Flying; as *A Camp Volant*, which ſee. Alſo a Term in Heraldry. See *Cloſe.*

Volatica, (*Lat.*) a Witch, or Hag that flies in the Air: Alſo a Tetter or Ring-worm, a kind of Swelling accompanied with a Roughneſs of the Skin and much Itching. See *Lichen.*

Volatile, that flies or can fly, airy, light: In *Chymiſtry*, apt to fly, or ſteam out in Vapours.

Volatile Spirit, is a Volatile Salt diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

Volatile Salt of Vegetables, is uſually drawn in a Retort, from the Fruits and Seeds fermented or putrified, and ſeems to be only the Eſſential Salts, driven up higher, and Volatiliſed by the Spirits, during the Fermentation and Diſtillation: And the *Volatile Salt of Animals* is drawn much after the ſame manner.

Volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack is made either by mixing Quick-Lime, or Salt of Tartar with *Sal Armoniack*, and then pouring a ſufficient Quantity of Water upon it: Afterwards the Matter is diſtilled in a Retort, if Quick-lime be uſed; otherwiſe in a Cucurbite, or Glaſs-Body.

Volatiles (according to ſome) are a kind of Living-Creatures that fly in the Air as Birds do.

Volatility, a being Volatile: Among Chymiſts, it is taken for the Property of ſuch mixt Bodies whoſe Corpuſcles or very ſmall Parts, of which they are made, will riſe up by means of that Degree of Heat which is proper to ſublime or raiſe them.

To **Volatilize**, to make Volatile.

Volery, a great Bird-cage, a Cage ſo large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

† **Volitation**, a flying or fluttering about, or up and down.

Volition, (in *Philoſ.*) the Act of Willing, an Act of the Mind when it knowingly exerciſes that Dominion it takes to it ſelf over any Part of the

Man

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Man, by employing ſuch a Faculty in, or withholding it from any particular Action.

Volley, a great Shout: Alſo a general Diſcharge of Muſket-ſhot in a Company, Regiment, *&c.* upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

Volſella or **Vulſella**, an Inſtrument to pluck up Hair by the Roots; a pair of Tweezers, or Nippers: Alſo a Surgeon's ſmall Pincers, which are of different Shape, according to the diverſity of their Uſe.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a Bounding turn, a Term in Horſemanſhip.

Volubilis, (*Lat.*) the Herb Withe-wind, Bind-weed, or Rope-weed.

Volubility, a being eaſily rolled; as *The Volubility of a Wheel*: Alſo a quick and eaſy Delivery in Speech or Pronunciation; glibneſs, fluentneſs, or nimbleneſs of Tongue.

Voluble, that ſpeaks with great Fluentneſs, nimble in Speech, having a round Pronunciation.

Volume, a part of a large Book; a Book of a reaſonable ſize or bigneſs, which may be bound by itſelf.

Voluminous, that conſiſts of ſeveral Volumes, bulky.

Volumus, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* we will, the firſt Word of a Claute in the King's Writs of Protection and Letters Patent.

Voluntary, a Law-word for *Voluntas*, or Will, when the Tenant holds Lands or Tenements at the Will of the Leſſor, or the Lord of the Mannour.

Voluntary, that is done, or ſuffer'd without Compulſion, or Force; free.

Voluntary Action. See *Action.*

A **Voluntary**, a Muſician's Play *extempore*, ſuch as comes next to his Fancy.

Volunteer, one that ſerves voluntarily in the Wars: Theſe are commonly Gentlemen, who who without having certain Poſt or Employ in the Army, go upon Warlike Expeditions, and run into Dangers, only to gain Honour and Preferment.

Volvox, (*Lat.*) the Vine-fretter; a Worm that gnaws Vines.

Voluptuary, a voluptuous Perſon.

Voluptuous, ſenſual, given to Carnal Pleaſures or Delights.

Voluta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) is that part of the Capital of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders, which repreſents the Bark of Trees twiſted and turn'd into Spiral Lines, or (as ſome will have it) the Head-dreſſes of Virgins in their long Hair.

† **Volutation**, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

Volvulus, (*Lat.*) the twiſting of the Guts, a Diſeaſe. See *Chordapſus* and *Illiack Paſſion.*

Vomer, a Coulter, or Plough ſhare. In *Anatomy*, a Bone ſeated in the middle of the lower part of the Noſe, and having a Cleft on the upper Side in which it receives the lower Edge of the *Septum Narium.*

Vomica, an Impoſtume, or Boil: alſo a fault in the Lungs, which in proceſs of time cauſes a ſmall Fever, accompany'd with Reſtleſneſs and Leanneſs; afterwards encreaſing, it oppreſſes the neighbouring Veins, and infects the Maſs of Blood, till at laſt being full grown and digeſted into Matter, it makes, as it were, a Neſt and lodges there.

Vomit, a vomiting, or caſting; alſo a Potion to cauſe vomiting.

To **Vomit**, to ſpue, caſt or bring up.

Vomitory, that cauſes to vomit, or provokes Vomiting.

Voor, a Country-Word for a Furrow of Land.

Vopiſcus, (*Lat.*) of two Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth.

Voracious, ravenous, feeding greedily, immoderate in eating, gluttonous.

Voracity, aptneſs to devour, Greedineſs, Gluttony.

Vortex, a Whirl-pool, a turning round of the Water in the Sea or Rivers. According to the *Carteſian* Philoſophy, a Syſtem of liquid Air or Celeſtial Matter, which moves round like a Whirl-pool and carries the Planets about the Sun, either ſwifter or ſlower according as they are farther off or nearer to its Center.

Votareſs, a female Votary.

Votary, one that has bound himſelf to the performance of a Religious Vow; alſo one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, *&c.*

Vote, Voice, Advice, or Opinion about a Matter in Debate.

Votes, the things voted for, the Reſolves of an Aſſembly, or Parliament.

To **Vote**, to give in one's Vote, to reſolve by the greater number of Votes.

To **Vouch**, to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant, to challenge a Thing: In a Law-ſenſe, to call one in Court to make good his Warranty.

To **Vouch** for one, is to paſs his Word for him.

Vouchee, a Perſon vouched at Law.

Voucher, the Tenant who calls another Man into the Court that is bound to him to Warranty: And it is either to defend the Right againſt the Demandant, or to yield him other Lands, *&c.* in Value; it alſo extends to Lands or Tenements of Free-hold, or Inheritance.

Foreign Voucher, is when the Tenant being impleaded in a particular Juriſdiction, as at *London*, or the like, vouches one to Warranty and prays that he may be ſummoned in ſome other County out of the Juriſdiction of that Court; ſo that he might more properly be call'd *A Voucher of a Foreigner.*

To **Vouchſafe**, to condeſcend, to be pleas'd to do a thing: In *Divinity*, to grant graciouſly, as *Vouchſafe us the aſſiſtance of thy Holy Spirit.*

Vow, a Religious Promiſe, a Solemn and Devout Proteſtation.

To **Vow**, to make a Vow, to ſwear or proteſt ſolemnly, to aſſure.

Vowels, certain Letters of the Alphabet, ſo call'd, becauſe they expreſs a Sound of themſelves, without the help of a Conſonant; being five in Number, *viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.*

Voyage, (*Fr.*) a paſſing from one Country or Place to another, eſpecially by Sea. Sometimes it is taken for the Profit gain'd by going to Sea; ſo we ſay, *Such a one made a good Voyage.*

Voyager, a Traveller.

Voydance. See *Voidance.*

To **Upbraid**, to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach; to abuſe, or affront.

To **Uphold**, to ſupport or maintain; to favour.

Upholſter or **Upholſterer**, a Trades-man that deals in all ſorts of Chamber-Furniture; as Tapeſtry, Bedding, *&c.*

Upland, high Ground, oppoſed to mooriſh, marſhy, or low Grounds.

Uplander, one that lives in the high Grounds, an High-lander.

Upper Attaint, a Horſe-Diſeaſe. See *Attaint.*

Upper Countet in a Ship. See *Counter.*

Upper Region of the Air. See *Region.*

Upright, ſet, or ſtanding up ſtrait, in oppoſition to ſitting or lying; alſo ſincere, honeſt, juſt.

Upright South Dials. See *Prime Verticals.*

An **Upright**, (in *Architect.*) a Repreſentation, or Draught of the Front of a Building.

Uproar, Hurly-burly, great Buſtle, Rout, or Riot.

Upſhot, Iſſue, End or Succeſs of a Buſineſs.

Upſtart

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Upstart, or **Upstart-Fellow**, one of mean Birth that is grown Rich, or makes a considerable Figure, of a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

Upupa, (*Lat.*) the Hoop, or Hoopoe; a Bird.

Urachus, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* small, Membranous round Pipe with a very strait Cavity, which conveys the Urine from the Bladder of a Child in the Womb, into the Coat call'd *Allantoides*; but after the Birth it becomes like a Ligament, and serves to bear up the Bladder.

Urania, (*i. e.* Heavenly) the Name of one of the Nine Muses, who presided over Astronomy.

Uranoscopia, a Contemplating, or viewing of the Heavens.

Uranoscopus, one that observes the Course of the Heavenly Bodies, an Astronomer: Also a kind of Fish which has but one Eye in the Head, and that so plac'd, that swimming it seems to look upwards.

Urbanists, the Name of a sort of Nuns.

Urbanity, (*Lat.*) *q. d.* the City-Fashion, Civility, Civil Behaviour, good Manners, good Breeding, Courtesy.

Urceolaris Herba, (*Lat*) an Herb call'd Feverfew, or as some say, Pellitory of the Wall.

Urchin, an Hedge hog; also a Dwarf, a little unlucky Boy, or Girl.

Sea-Urchin, or **Sea-Hedge-Hog**, a Fish so call'd, because it is round and full of Prickles, like a Land Hedge-hog rolled up: These are often sent as Presents to the Curious, to hang in their Repositories or Closets, *&c.*

Ure, Use, as *To put one's self in Ure*, *i. e.* to accustom one's self; *Brought in Ure*, *To keep in Ure*, &c.

Uredo, (*Lat.*) the blasting of Trees or Herbs; also an Itch, or burning in the Skin.

Urentia, Medicines of a burning, or hot Quality.

Ureters, (*Gr.*) in *Anat.* two Conduits or Pipes that proceed from the Reins, and convey the Urine thence to the Bladder. *Celsus* calls them *The White Veins.*

Urethra, the Urinary Passage or Pipe thro' which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the end of the *Penis*: It also serves in Males for the discharging of the *Semen.*

Uretica. See *Diuretica.*

To **Urge**, (*Lat.*) to move, or press earnestly; to provoke, anger or vex; to insist upon in Discourse, follow one close in a Dispute.

Urgency, pressing Importunity, Haste of Business.

Urgent, Pressing, Earnest, admitting no Delay.

Uria, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd a Naff.

Uriah, (*Heb.*) the Fire of the Lord, a chief Commander in King *David*'s Army, by whose Order he was set in the Fore-front of the Battel, and kill'd by the Enemies.

Urica, (*Lat.*) an Hurt that comes to all manner of Grain by too much Moisture.

Uriel, (*Heb.*) the Fire of God, the Name of an Angel, as also of several Men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Urigo, (*Lat.*) burning with a Caustick; also the Itch of Lust.

Urim and **Thummim**, (*Heb.*) Lights and Perfections, Twelve precious Stones in the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the Flame of Fire.

Urina, (*Lat.*) Urine, Piss, Stale, the Water of a Man or Beast.

Urina Pericardii. See *Aqua Pericardii.*

Urinal, a Glass-Vessel to receive Urine, especially when it is to be carry'd to the Physician to give his Judgment of it.

Urinaria Fistula, the Urine-pipe; the same as *Urethra.*

Urinarius Ductus. See *Ductus Urinarius.*

Urinator, (*Lat.*) a Diver or Swimmer under Water.

Urinatrix, the Diver, Didapper, or Dab-Chick; a Water-Fowl.

Urine, a Serous Excrement derived from the Blood, which passes from the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and is thence discharged as Occasion requires.

Urines, (in *Falconry*) Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urinous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine.

Urinous Salts, (among *Chymists*) all sorts of Volatile Salts drawn from Animals or other Substances, which are contrary to Acids.

Urna, (*Lat.*) an Urn, a Water Pitcher: Also a Vessel made use of by the *Romans*, to draw out of it the Names of those who were first to engage at the Publick Plays; or to throw in the Notes and give their Votes in the Assemblies held at *Rome*, and Courts of Justice: Also a Pot made of different Matter, as Gold, Silver, Stone, Earth, *&c.* to keep the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, after they were burnt, according to ancient Custom. Also a certain liquid Measure containing four Gallons.

Urocriterium, (*Gr.*) in the Art of *Physick*, a giving Judgment of Diseases, by a Sight of the Urine.

Urocritica, Signs which are observed from Urine.

Urogallus, the Cock of the Wood, or Heath-Cock, a sort of Fowl.

Urinomantia, a Divining or guessing at the nature of a Disease, by viewing the Patient's Urine.

Uropygium, or **Urhopygium**, the narrowest or lowest part of the Chine, the Rump.

Uroscopia, an Inspection or looking into Urines, commonly call'd Casting of Waters.

Urry, a sort of blew Clay, digged out of Coal-Mines, which lies next the Coals and is us'd for the Dunging of Land.

Ursa, (*Lat.*) a She-Bear.

Ursa Major, a Northern Constellation consisting of 27 bright Stars; which is commonly call'd *The Great Bear*, and *Charles's Wain.*

Ursa Minor, or *The lesser Bear*, another Northern Constellation that consists of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is nam'd *Cynosura* and *Stella Maris.*

Ursula, a proper Name of Women, signifying in *Latin*, a little She Bear.

Ursulines, an Order of Nuns who observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*, and take upon them the Instruction and Education of young Virgins.

Ursus, (*Lat.*) a Male Bear; a wild Beast.

Urtica, (*Lat.*) the Nettle, an Herb so call'd because it raises Blisters: It is good against the Stone and Gravel, and the Buds or Tops taken in Broth in the Spring-time purify the Blood.

Urus, (*Gr.*) the Owre, a wild Beast like a Bull, but bigger and very swift.

Usage, (*Lat.*) Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Habit, Treatment, or Entertainment: In a Law-Sense, the same as Prescription; which See.

Usance, (*i. e.* a Month's Use) the space of time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next following; as from *Jan.* 4, to *Febr.* 4, from *July* 6, to *August* 6: Which time is generally allow'd among Merchants for the payment of a Summ of Money expres'd in a Bill of Exchange, after it has been accepted.

Double Usance, is the space of two such Months allowed upon the same Account.

Use, the Employing or the Enjoyment of a thing, Custom, Practice, Exercise; Advantage, Service, Interest of Money: In a Law Sense, the Profit of Lands or Tenements, especially that part of the *Habendum*

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Habendum of a Deed, or Conveyance, which expreſſes to what Benefit the Party ſhall have the Eſtate.

Uſer de Action, is the purſuing or bringing an Action at Law.

Uſher, an Under-Maſter in a School; alſo the Dog-keeper of a Court.

Uſher or **Gentleman-Uſher**, an Officer that waits upon a Lady, or Perſon of Quality.

Uſher of the Black-rod. See *Black-rod.*

Uſhers of the Exchequer, are four in Number who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Weſtminſter*, as alſo Juries, Sheriffs, Accomptants, *&c.* at the pleaſure of the ſaid Court.

To **Uſher in**, to introduce or bring in.

Uſnea. (*Lat.*) a kind of green Moſs which grows upon Humane Sculls that have been lying in the open Air for ſome Years, and which is us'd in Phyſick.

Uſquebaugh, a ſtrong *Iriſh* diſtill'd Liquor; the Name in that Language ſignifying as much as *Aqua Vitæ.*

Uſtion, *Lat.*) a burning, a burning or ſearing with a hot Iron, a Term in *Phyſick* and *Surgery.*

Uſtrigo, a blaſting or bliting of Corn; a burning in Sores.

Uſtrina or **Uſtrinum**, the Place at *Rome*, where the Bodies of the Dead were burned; alſo a Melting-Houſe for Metals.

Uſual, that ſerves for Uſe, common, ordinary, accuſtomed.

Uſucapation, (Law-Word) the Enjoying of a thing for continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; long Poſſeſſion, or Preſcription.

Uſufructuary, one that has the Uſe, and reaps the Profit of any thing the Propriety of which reſts in another.

Uſura, (*Lat.*) Uſury, the Gain of any thing above the Principal or that which was lent, taken only in conſideration of the Loan; as well Corn Apparel, Wares, or ſuch like, as Money.

Uſura Centeſimis, (among the *Romans*) Uſe money, or Intereſt, at One *per Cent* They paid Intereſt by the Month, and not by the Year as we do; ſo that the Term implies the Hundredth Part of the Summ every Month, and conſequently Twelve *per Cent. per Annum.* But this ſort of Uſury being looked upon as exorbitant, it was reduc'd to One *per Cent. per Annum*, and this was call'd *Unciarum fœnus.*

Uſurer, one that ſends upon Uſury or for Gain.

Uſurious, belonging to Uſury; as *An Uſurious Contract*; alſo that practiſes Uſury; griping.

To **Uſurp**, to take away, or ſeize upon violently.

Uſurpation, the Act of Uſurping; an unjuſt Poſſeſſion of another Man's Propriety, gain'd by Violence againſt Right and Equity.

Uſury, Money taken for the Loan of any thing, or an unreaſonable and unlawful Gain expected upon that Account.

Uras, a Law-Word, more eſpecially us'd in the return of Writs, which ſignifies the eighth Day following any Term, or Feaſt, as *The Utas of Saint Hilary*, of St *John Baptiſt*, of St. *Michael*, &c. thus any Day between the Feſtival and the Octave, is ſaid *To be within the Utas.*

Utehuttquis, a ſort of wild Cat peculiar to *Virginia* and ſome other Parts in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Utenſil, any thing that ſerves for Uſe, a neceſſary Implement, or Tool, a piece of Houſehold ſtuff, or Furniture, eſpecially Kitchen-Tackling.

In Military Affairs, **Utenſils** are Neceſſaries due to every Soldier, and to be furniſhed by his Hoſt, where he is quarter'd; *viz.* a Bed with Sheets, a Pot, a Glaſs, or Cup, a Diſh, a place at the Fire, and a Candle.

Uteri Aſcenſio, (*Lat.*) the riſing of the Mother; a Diſeaſe. See *Hyſterica Paſſio.*

Uteri Procidentia, the falling of the Womb. See *Procidentia Uteri.*

Uterine, belonging to the Womb.

Uterine Brother, a Brother by the Mother's Side.

Uterine Fury, a Diſeaſe in the Womb that ſends forth Fumes to the Brain, cauſing extraordinary Paſſions and luſtful Deſires, that cannot be ſatisfy'd or appeaſed.

Uterus, (*Lat.*) the Matrice or Womb of a Woman; an Organical Part ſeated in the *Hypogaſtrium* or lower part of the Belly, where the Acts of Generation and Conception are perform'd.

Utfangthefe, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Royalty granted in old Time by the King to the Lord of a Mannour, impowering him to puniſh a Thief, committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee. See *Infangthefe*

Utility, (*Lat.*) Uſefulneſs, Benefit, Advantage, Profit.

Utlagatio, a *Latin* Law-Word for an Outlawry.

Utlagato Capiendo quando utlagatur in uno Comitatu et poſtea fugit in alium, a Writ for the taking or apprehending of a Man that is out-lawed in one County and flies into another.

Utlagh, (*Sax.*) an Out-law, or Out-lawed Perſon.

Utland. See *Inland.*

Utlawry or **Outlawry**, a Puniſhment for ſuch is being called into Law, contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, after ſeveral Writs iſſued out againſt them, with an *Exigent* and a Proclamation thereupon awarded: The Effect of this is different; for if a Man be out-lawed at another's Suit in a Civil Cauſe, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels to the King; if upon Felony, he ſhall loſe all the Lands and Tenements that he has in Fee or for Life with his Goods and Chattels.

Utlepe, (old Law Word) a Flight or Eſcape, made by Thieves or Robbers.

Utopia, (*Gr. i. e.* a fine Place) the feigned Name of a Country deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*, as the Pattern of a well-governed Common-wealth: Whence it is figuratively taken for any Imaginary, or feigned Place.

Utter, abſolute, entire; outward

To **Utter**, to pronounce, or ſpeak forth; to tell, diſcover, or expreſs; to vend, or ſell Wares.

Utter-Barriſters, Perſons who for their long Study, and great Induſtry beſtow'd upon the Knowledge of the Common Law, are call'd from their Contemplation to Practice, and publickly to take upon them the Defence of Clients: They are ſo nam'd from their Pleading without the Bar to diſtinguiſh them from Benchers, or thoſe that have been Readers, who are ſometimes admitted to plead within the Bar.

Utterance, Delivery, manner of ſpeaking; alſo ſale of Commodities.

Uva, (*Lat.*) a Grape, a Raiſin; alſo the ſame with *Uvula*; which See. *Uva criſpa*, a Raſp, or Gooſe-berry. *Uva paſſa*, a dried Grape.

Uvea Membrana ſive Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Skin or Coat of the Eye, which is ſo nam'd from its reſembling the Skin of a Grape, and has a Hole in the fore-part, ſo as to leave a ſpace for the Apple of the Eye: Its outward Surface being of divers Colours is call'd *Iris*, and this makes the difference of Men's Eyes as to Colours, as Black, Gray, *&c.*

Uvigena or **Uvigera**, the ſame with *Uvula*; which See.

Vulcano,

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Vulcano or **Volcano**, (*Ital.*) a burning Mountain that casts forth Flames, Smoak and Ashes; so call'd from *Vulcan* the Heathen God of Fire.

Vulgar, (*Lat.*) common, general, ordinary; low, base, mean, vile.

Vulgar Algebra. See *Algebra.*

Vulgar Fractions, (in *Arithm.*) the ordinary sort of Fractions, distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c. See *Fractions.*

Vulgar or **Vulgate Translation of the Bible**, that *Latin* Translation of it, which is generally received in the Church of *Rome.*

The **Vulgar**, the common sort of People, the rude Multitude, the Rabble.

Vulnerable, that may be wounded.

Vulnerary, belonging to, or good for the healing of Wounds.

A **Vulnerary**, a Medicine proper to cure Wounds.

Vulnus, (*Lat.*) a Wound, a Hurt, a Sore; which in *Surgery*, is defined to be a Solution of the Continuity of the Parts by a sharp Instrument, a Bullet, &c.

Vulpanser, the Bergander, or Burrow-duck, a Bird of the kind of Geese.

Vulpecula, a little young Fox, or Fox-cub.

Vulpecula marina, the Sea Fox hound, a Fish that sometimes grows to the bigness of an hundred Pounds Weight.

Vulpes, the Fox, a Beast of Chace; also a kind of Sea-fish.

Vulpine, belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, wily, subtil.

Vultur or **Gzipe**, a large Bird of Prey.

Vultur volans. See *Aquila.*

Vulturine, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of a Vultur.

Vulturius, (*Lat.*) a Vultur, an Extortioner; also an unlucky Chance at Dice, the same as *Canis.*

Vulturnus, the North-East Wind, or the South East Wind.

Vulva, the Matrice, Mother, or Womb; also the Womb passage, or Neck of the Womb, a Woman's Privities.

Vulva Cerebri, a somewhat long Furrow between the Eminencies, or bunching out parts of the Brain.

Vulvaria, stinking Mother-wort; an Herb.

Vvula, the little piece of red, spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate or Roof of the Mouth, between the two Glandules call'd *Amygdalæ*: Its Use is to prevent the Air from en'tring too cold into the Lungs, and to hinder any Liquor that is drunk from falling upon the Nostrils: It is otherwise termed *Uva*, *Uvigena* and *Uvigera*; as also *Cion* and *Columella.*

Vvula-Spoon, a Surgeon's Instrument which is held just under the *Vvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

Vvularia, the Herb Horse-tongue.

Vxor, (*Lat.*) a Wife.

Vxorium, (among the old *Romans*) a Mulct or Forfeit paid for not marrying; Money exacted by way of Fine of those that had no Wives.

Vxorious, over-fond of or doating upon his Wife.

Gzifur, a Name given by some Chymists to *Cinnabar*, made up of Sulphur and Mercury.

Gzziah. See *Azariah.*

Gzzie, (*Heb.* the Buck-Goat of God) the Son of *Kohath*, from whom the *Uzzielites* descended.

WA

TO **Wabble**, to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

Wad, a sort of Flocks of Silk, course Flannel, or Cotton; also a Bundle of Straw, or Pease.

Wad or **Wadding**, (in *Gunnery*) a Stopple of Ockam, old Clouts, or Straw put up close to the Shot, to keep it from rolling out.

Wad-hook, a Rod, or great Iron-wire turn'd in a Serpentine manner, and having its end put upon a Handle or Staff to draw out Wads, or Ockam, that the Piece may be unloaded.

Waddemole, (old Word) a course sort of Stuff us'd for covering the Collars of Cart-horses: It is now call'd *Woddemel*, and in *Oxford-shire Woddenel.*

To **Waddle**, to go side-long, as a Duck does.

Waddles, the Stones of a Cock.

To **Wade**, to go in, or pass thro' the Water of a River, Brook, &c. to dive into a Business.

Waft, (Sea-Word) a Sign made to Ships, or Boats for Men to come aboard; as a Coat, or Sea-gown, &c. hanged out in the Main-shrowds. To *make a Waft*, is to put out such a Sign, which is often done to shew that the Ship is in some extraordinary accidental Danger, by a Leak, &c. and wants help from the Shore, or from some other Vessel.

To **Waft**, is to convoy or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea, as Men of War use to do Merchantmen.

Wafter, a Frigat to convoy after such a manner.

Wafters or **Waftors**, three Officers with Naval Power, appointed by K. *Edward* IV. to guard Fisher-men on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

To **Wag**, to move or stir, to shake.

Wag-tail or **Water-swallow**, a Bird.

Waga or **Waga**, a Weight, a quantity of Cheese, Wooll, &c. consisting of 256 Pounds *Avoir du-pois.*

Wage, (Law-Term) a giving Security for the performance of a thing; *To wage Deliverance*, &c. See *Gage.*

To **Wage Law**, to prosecute or carry on a Law suit: When an Action of Debt, or Detinue is brought against one, the Defendant may *wage his Law*, *i. e.* swear upon a Book, and certain Persons with him, That he does not detain the Goods, nor owe any thing to the Plaintiff, in manner and form as he has declared.

Wager of Law, the Offer of making such an Oath.

Waggery, Wantonness, frolicksome or merry Pranks.

Waggishness, wanton, toyish.

To **Waggle**, to joggle, or move up and down, to be always in Motion.

Waggoner, one that drives a Waggon: also the Name of a Northern Constellation, the same with *Charles-wain.*

Waif or **Weif**, (in Common Law) Cattel strayed, or Goods stollen and quitted upon Hue and Cry; which being found, are to be proclaimed several Market-days, and if challenged within a Year and a Day, are to be restored to the Owner especially if he sue an Appeal against the Felon, or give Evidence against him at his Tryal: Otherwise they belong to the Lord of the Mannour, in whose Jurisdiction they were left, who by Prescription or Grant from the King has *The Franchise of the Waif.*

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Wail. See *Wale*.

Wain, (*Sax.*) a Cart, or Waggon.

Wainable, (in old Deeds) that may be Manured, or Ploughed; Tillable

Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

Wair, (among Carpenters) a piece of Timber two Yards long and one Foot broad.

Wait-Fee, See *Wayt-Fee*.

Waits, a ſort of Wind Muſick.

To Waive, (Law-word) to quit, or forſake; as *To waive the Company of Thieves*.

Waived, a Woman is ſaid *To be Waive*, or *Waived*, as a Man *To be Out-Lawed* for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in Law, or otherwiſe; in regard that Women cannot be Out-Lawed, becauſe they are not ſworn in Leets to the King, nor to the Law, as Men are

Waived Goods, are ſuch as a Thief having ſtollen and being cloſe purſued, or elſe over-charged with the Burden of them, leaves behind him in his Flight; which are forfeited to the Lord of the Mannour, unleſs the Owner come with a freſh Suit againſt the Felon. See *Waif*.

Wake (among Sea-men) is taken for that ſmooth Water which a Ship leaves a ſtern when under Sail, and is alſo call'd *The Ship's Way*; by which a good Gueſs may be given of the Speed ſhe makes.

A Ship is ſaid To *ſtay a Weather of a Wake*, when in her Staying ſhe does it ſo ſpeedily, thas ſhe don't fall to the Leeward, but that when ſhe is tacked, her Wake is to the Leeward; which is a ſure Sign that ſhe feels her Helm well, and is nimble of Steerage. When a Ship being in Chace of another, has got as far into the Wind as ſhe, and ſails directly after her; the uſual Saying is, *That ſhe has got into her Wake*.

Wakes, certain Country Feaſts, which us'd to be celebrated for ſome Days after that Saint's Day, to whom the Pariſh-Church was dedicated, and are ſtill kept in ſome parts of *England*: Theſe Feaſts probably took Name from the People's Cuſtom of awaking from Sleep, to Watch and Pray at the ſeveral Watches of the Night, on the Eve or Day before.

Wake-Man, (*qu. Watch-man*) the Title of the chief Magiſtrate of *Ripon* in *York*-ſhire.

Wake-Robin, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Cuckoo-Pintle, Prieſt's Pintle and Starch-Wort.

Walbury, (*Sax.*) *i. e.* Gracious, an ancient proper Name of Women.

Walo, or Walda, (in old *Records*) a Wood, a wild woody Ground. See *Weald*.

Waldwin, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a Conqueror in the *German* Tongue.

Wales or Wails, (Sea-Term) thoſe Timbers on the Ship's Sides, which lie outmoſt, and are uſually trod upon, when People climb up the Sides to get into the Ship: Theſe are reckon'd from the Water, and call'd her firſt, ſecond, or third *Wale*, *Bend*, or *Bench*.

Chain-Wales, thoſe Wales that are laid out farther than any of the others, and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes call'd Shrowds. See *Chain*.

Gun-wale, the Wale that goes about the uppermoſt Strake, or Seam of the uppermoſt Deck in the Ship's Waſte.

Wale-knot, a round Knot or Knob, made with three Strands of a Rope, ſo that it cannot ſlip, with which the Tacks, Top-ſail Sheats, Stoppers and ſome other Ropes are made faſt.

Wale-reared, a Ship is ſaid *To be Wale reared* when built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her Bearing; which tho' it be unſightly, and as the Sea-men term it, not *Ship-ſhapen*, yet it cauſes her to have more room within Board, and to ride ſteady in the Sea; eſpecially if her Bearing be well laid out.

Walfleet Oiſters, a ſort of Oiſters ſo call'd from a Wall on the Coaſts of *Eſſex*, built to keep the Sea from over-flowing thoſe Parts, along which they lye and are taken in great abundance

Waliſcus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Servant, or any Miniſterial Officer; from the *Saxon* Word *Wealh*, a Foreigner or Stranger.

Walkers, a ſort of Foreſt Officers appointed by the King or Queen, to walk about a certain ſpace of Ground committed to their Care.

Walking-Wheel See *Perambulator*.

Wall-Creeper, a kind of Bird.

Wall-Flower, a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented yellow Flower.

Wall-Louſe. See *Wood-Louſe*.

Wall-Pepper. See *Stone-crop*.

Walla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wall, or Bank of Earth, caſt up for a Mound or Boundary; whence *Wallare*, to Repair, or keep ſuch Walls.

Wallet, a kind of Bag with two Pouches to it: Alſo the Name of a Channel on the Coaſts of *England*, which entring between the Weſt Rocks and the Buoy of the Gun-fleet, iſſues out again at the *Spits*.

Wallowiſh, Unſavory, Taſteleſs.

Walt, (among Sea men) a Ship is ſaid *To be Walt*, when ſhe has not Ballaſt ſufficient to keep her ſtiff enough and enable her to bear Sail.

Walter, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Wald*, a Wood, and *Herr*, a Maſter; or from the *Saxon* *Wealdan* to rule, and *Here* an Army.

Walviaria Mulieris, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the waiving of a Woman; which anſwers to *Utlagratio Viri*, or the Out lawing of a Man. See *Waive*.

To Wamble, to riſe up as ſeething Water does, to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

Wane, the decreaſe of the Moon.

Wang, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Field.

Wangs, or Wang-Teeth, the Cheek, or Jaw-Teeth; according to theſe Verſes in *Chaucer*.

In witneſs that this is Sooth,
I bite the Wax with my Wang-Tooth.

Wanga, (in ancient Deeds) an Iron Inſtrument with Teeth.

Wanlaſs, (a Term in Hunting) as *Driving the Wanlaſs i. e.* the driving of Deer to a Stand; which in ſome *Latin* Records is termed *Fugatio Wanlaſſi ad Stabulum*, and in Doomſday-Book, *Stabilitio venationis*.

Wannagium, (in old Writers) Wainage, Furniture for a Wain, or Cart; alſo Wain-houſes, or neceſſary Out-Houſes for Husbandry.

Wanſdike or Woodenſdike, (from the *Saxon* Idol, *Woden*) a wonderful Ditch that croſſes *Wilt* ſhire from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſeems to have been deſign'd for a Boundary, or Fence, either to diſtinguiſh Territories, or to be a Guard againſt Enemies in that Frontier-Country.

Want, a North-Country Word for a Mole.

Want-Louſe, a ſort of Inſect.

Wantey, (Country-Word) a Surſingle, or large Girth for a Pack-Horſe.

Wapentake, a certain Diviſion of a County, otherwiſe call'd a Hundred: The Name is deriv'd from an ancient Cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by the better ſort of People, who touch'd his Weapon or Lance with their Spears; by which Ceremony they were united together, and enter'd into a mutual Aſſociation.

Wapp, (in a Ship) a Rope with which the *Shrowds* are ſet ſtiff with Wale-Knots; one end being made faſt to the *Shrowds*, and the *Lanyards* brought to the other.

To Warble, to Chirp, Sing or Chatter, as a Bird does; to Sing in a trilling or quavering Way; to gargle or purl, as a Brook or Stream.

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Warbling of the Wings, in *Falconry* is when a Hawk, after having mantled her self, croſſes her Wings over her Back.

Ward, a particular Diſtrict or Quarter of the City of *London*, committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the 24 Aldermen: Alſo a part, or diviſion of a Foreſt; alſo a Priſon, or a particular Apartment of it: The Heir of the King's Tenant holding by Knight's-Service, or in Chief, was alſo call'd a *Ward* during his Nonage.

Court of Wards, a Court firſt appointed by K. *Henry* VIII. for the determining of Matters relating to ſuch Heirs; to which was afterwards added the Office of *Liveries*, for the delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* Whence it was ſtyled *The Court of Wards and Liveries*, but this Court is abſolutely taken away and aboliſh'd by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

To **Ward**, to keep Guard or Watch, to Pary, or keep off a Blow.

Ward-Coin, a Duty heretofore enjoyned of keeping Watch and Ward with a Horn, to blow up on any occaſion of Surprize.

Ward-mote See *Wardmote*.

Ward-Penny, or **Warth-Penny**, Money contributed for Watching and Warding.

Ward-ſtaff, the Conſtable's or Watch-man's Staff: Alſo a kind of Petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands, as thoſe of *Lambourn*-Mannour in *Kent*, by this Service, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with ſix Horſes, two Ropes, and two Men in Harneſs, to watch the ſaid Ward-ſtaff when it is brought to the Place appointed.

Wardage, the ſame as *Ward-Penny*; which See.

Warden, a Guardian or Keeper, one that has the keeping or charge of any Perſon or thing by Office; as the Wardens of the ſeveral Companies or Corporations in the City of *London*, the Wardens of the Rolls in Chancery; Warden of the Marſhes, of the Alnage, of a College in the Univerſity, *&c.*

Warden or Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, a particular Governour of thoſe noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

Warden of the Fleet, the chief Keeper of the *Fleet*-Priſon in *London*.

Warden of the Foreſt. See *Keeper of the Foreſt.*

Warden of the Mint, or **Keeper of the Exchange and Mint**, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to receive the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to overſee all the reſt; his Fee being 400 Pounds *per Annum*.

Warden in a Religious Houſe, the Provincial's Deputy that Acts in his Abſence.

Warden-Pear, a large ſort of Pear that keeps long ſound.

Warder, a Beadle or Staff man that keeps Guard or Watch in the Day-time.

Warders or Yeomen-Warders, (in the Tower of *London*) certain Officers who are counted the King's Houſhold Servants: Their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State committed for Treaſon, or other Miſdemeanours; to wait at the Gates, to take an account of all Perſons that come into the Tower, and to enter their Names with thoſe of the Perſons they go to, in a Book to be peruſed by the Conſtable or Lieutenant: They are clothed like the Yeomen of the King's Guards, with red Jackets and black Velvet-Caps.

Wardeſeth, or **Wardefegh**, (*Sax.*) the value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

Wardmote, commonly call'd *The Wardmote-Court*, or *Inqueſt*, a Court kept in every Ward in the City of *London*, for the chuſing of Officers and tranſacting other Matters relating to ſuch a Ward.

Wardrobe, a Place where the Robes and Garments of Princes or Noblemen are kept.

Clerk of the King's great Wardrobe, an Officer that keeps an Inventory, or particular Account of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

Wardwite. See *Wardwitt.*

Ware, Merchandize, Commodity; alſo a Dam in a River. See *Wear.*

Warectabilis Campus, (in old *Latin* Records) a fallow Field.

Warectare, to fallow Ground, or plough up Land deſigned for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement.

Warectum, or **Terra Warecta**, Land that has been long untilled, fallow Ground. *Tempus Warecti*, the time during which Land lies Fallow.

Warfare, the ſtate of War, a Military Expedition.

Warin, a proper Name of Men, from *Gerwin*, which in the *German* Tongue ſignifies All-victorious.

Wariſon, (old Word) Reward.

Warlike, belonging to the Art, or Affairs of War; Valiant, Stout.

Warlike Engines. *See Engines.*

To **Warn**, to tell or give notice of a thing before hand, to admoniſh, to bid one provide for himſelf elſewhere; alſo to cite, or ſummon to appear in a Court of Juſtice.

Warning-Wheel, (in a Clock) is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt Wheel.

Warniſtura, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion.

Warnoth, an ancient Cuſtom by which a Tenant holding of *Dover*-Caſtle, that fail'd in the payment of his Rent at a ſet Day, was oblig'd to forfeit double; for the ſecond Failure, treble, *&c.*

Warp, the Thread at length into which the Woof is Woven: Alſo the Name of a Shole that begins near the Buoy of *Oarhedge*, and comes out of the *Swin* up the River. Alſo a Term in uſe among Mariners. See *To Warp a Ship.*

To **Warp**, to caſt or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

To **Warp a Ship**, (in Sea-Language) is to hale her up to a Place by means of a *Hawſer*, or other ſufficient Rope laid out for that purpoſe, and faſten'd to an Anchor: 'Tis chiefly us'd when a Wind is wanting to carry the Ship into or out of an Harbour; and the *Hawſer*, or other Rope ſo made uſe of is termed *a Warp*.

Warrant, an Order, an authentick Power, Permiſſion, or Allowance.

Warrant of Attorney, a Deed by which a Man appoints another to do ſomething in his Name, and warrants his Actions, eſpecially ſuch a one, as in Perſonal, Mixt, and ſome Real Actions, is put in of courſe by the Attorneys, for the Plaintiffs or Demandants, Defendants or Tenants. See *Letter of Attorney.*

Clerk of the Warrants, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolls all Deeds or Indentures of Bargain and Sale acknowledged in that Court.

To **Warrant**, to ſecure, to maintain; to aſſure, or promiſe.

Warrant-Officer, See *Officer.*

Warrantable, that may be Warranted, maintained, or juſtified.

Warrantiæ Chartæ, is a Writ that lies for one, who being infeoffed in Lands or Tenements, with a Clauſe of Warranty, is impleaded in an Aſſize or Writ of Entry; In which Caſe, his Remedy is to take out this Writ againſt the Feoffer or his Heirs.

Warrantia

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Warrantia Cuſtodiæ, a Judicial Writ that heretofore lay for him who was challenged to be a Ward to another, in reſpect of Land ſaid to be held in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Anceſtours of the Ward, was warranted to be free from ſuch Thraldom, and it lay againſt the Warrantor and his Heirs.

Warrantia Diei, is a Writ lying where a Man having a Day ſet for his Perſonal Appearance in Court to any Act in which he is ſued, is employed in the mean Time in the King's Service; ſo that he cannot come at the Day appointed. This Writ is directed to the Juſtices, that they neither take nor record him in Default for that Day.

Warranteze, or Warranty, (in Common Law) is a Promiſe or Covenant by Deed, by which the Bargainer obliges himſelf and his Heirs, to *Warrant* or Secure the Bargainee and his Heirs againſt all Men in the quiet Poſſeſſion of any thing ſold or agreed on between them: and this Warranty paſſes from the Seller to the Buyer, from the Feoffer to the Feoffee: from one that releaſes, to him that is releaſed from an Action Real, *&c.*

Warren, a Franchiſe, or Place privileged either by Preſcription, or Grant from the King, to keep Beaſts and Fowl of Warren; as Coneys, Hares, Partridges and Pheaſants.

Warrener, a Warren keeper.

Warrier, or Warriour, a warlike Man, one well skill'd in Military Affairs.

Warſcot, (*Sax.*) a Contribution that us'd to be made towards Armour, in the *Saxon* Times.

Warth, a cuſtomary Payment for ſome Caſtle Guard, or for keeping Watch and Ward.

Warwite, or Wardwite, a being quit of giving Money, for keeping Watches or Wards.

Wary, Wiſe, Provident, Cautious, Thriſty.

Waty-Angle, a ſort of Mag pie; a Bird.

† Waſe, a wreath of Cloth, *&c.* to be laid under a Veſſel that is born on the Head.

Waſhing of a Ship, (among Mariners) is when all the Guns being brought to one Side, and the Men got up on the Yards, they waſh her other Side, and ſcrape it as far as they can reach.

Waſhum, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſhallow or fordable part of a River or Arm of the Sea; as the *Waſhes* in *Lincoln*-ſhire.

Waskite, a kind of Hawk in *Virginia*.

Waſſail, or Waſſel, (*Sax. Waes-heal i. e.* Health be to you) an ancient Cuſtom ſtill us'd in ſome Places on Twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale drinking of Healths, taken from a Ceremony performed by *Rowena* the Daughter of *Hengiſt*, to King *Vortiger*, to whom at Banquet, ſhe deliver'd a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Waſſel-Bowl or Waſſel-Bowl, a large Cup or Bowl of Silver or Wood, which the *Saxons* us'd in drinking Healths at their Publick Entertainments.

Waſſellers, a Company of People that make merry and drink together; eſpecially ſuch as in the Country go about from Houſe to Houſe, during the Feſtival of *Chriſtmas*, and ſing Catches for Drink or other ſmall Boon.

Waſte, Spoil, Havock, Deſtroying: In a Law-Senſe, the ſpoil or decay of Houſes, Woods, Lands, *&c.* made or occaſioned by the Tenant for Life or Years, to the Prejudice of the Heir or of him in Reverſion: Whereupon the *Writ of Waſte* is brought for recovery of the thing waſted and treble Damages.

Waſte of the Foreſt, is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Foreſt, without the Licenſe of the King, or Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

Waſte or Waſte Ground, thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Poſſeſſion, but lie Common; ſo call'd, becauſe the Lord of the Mannour cannot make ſuch Profit of them as of his other Lands, by reaſon of that Uſe which others have in paſſing to and fro: And yet none may build in it, cut down Trees, dig, *&c.* without the Lord's Leave.

Waſte, is alſo the middle of a Man's or Woman's Body; and the *Waſte of a Ship*, is that part of her which lies between the two Maſts, *i. e.* between the Main-Maſt and the Fore-maſt.

Waſte-Boards, are Boards ſometimes made fit ſo as to be ſet on the Sides of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in; and ſeldom us'd in a Ship.

Waſte Cloaths, all ſuch Cloaths as are hung about the Cage-work, or uppermoſt Works of a Ship's Hull, to ſhadow the Men from the Enemy in an Engagement; whence they are alſo termed *Fights*.

Waſte-Trees, thoſe pieces of Timber which lie in the Waſte of a Ship.

Waſtel-Bowl. See *Waſſel bowl*.

Waſtel-bread (in old *Statutes*) the fineſt ſort of white Bread or Cakes, ſuch as were ſopped in the Waſtel bowl.

Waſtors, a kind of Thieves, or Robbers anciently known by that Name.

Watch, Guard; alſo a Pocket clock for the meaſuring of Time: Among Sea men, it is taken for the ſpace of four Hours; for the whole Company or Crew being divided into two Parts, one half is call'd the *Starboard-Watch* commanded by the Maſter, and the other the *Larboard Watch* under the Direction of his chief Mate: And each of theſe are to watch in their turns, as alſo to trim the Sails, to pump, and do other Duties for four Hours, when the other Watch is to relieve them for four Hours more.

Quarter-Watch, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Company watch together, and ſo they allow themſelves the larger Reſt; the Ship being in Harbour or in a Road, and conſequently they having leſs to do or to look after.

Watch Glaſs, a Glaſs whoſe Sand is four Hours running out, us'd by Sea men to ſhift or change their Watches: They have alſo Half Watch glaſſes, Hour-glaſſes, Minute and Half Minute glaſſes; by which laſt the Knots are counted when they leave the Log in order to find the Ship's Way.

Watch-Work the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch, which is deſign'd to ſhew the Hour, or any other diviſion of Time without ſtriking: For whatever may be contrived to produce ſuch an Effect goes by the Name of Clock work; and that part of the Movement is termed the *Striking part*.

Watchet, a kind of blew Colour.

Water, one of the four Elements, of a cold and moiſt of Quality; Rain, Urine: Alſo a certain Luſtre of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones; or ſuch as is ſet on ſome Silks, Stuff, *&c.* In *Chymiſtry*, the firſt of the Paſſive Principles otherwiſe call'd *Phlegm*. See *Principles*.

Water-Archer, a ſort of Herb.

Water-Bailiff, an Officer in the City of *London*, who has the Overſight and Search of *London*, who has the Overſight and Search of Fiſh brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that ariſes from the River of *Thames*: He alſo attends on the Lord Mayor, and has the chief Care of marſhalling the Gueſts at his Table; and arreſts Perſons for Debt or other Matters upon the River, by Warrant of his Superiors.

Water-bailiffs, were alſo certain Officers formerly appointed in Port-Towns, for the ſearching of Ships.

Water-Bears, a ſort of Bears in *Spitsberg*, or North-Eaſt *Green land*, that live by what they catch

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in the Sea, where they have been seen swimming twelve Miles from any Shore.

Water-Betony, an Herb good to soften hard Swellings and to cleanse Ulcers.

Water-born (among Sea-men) a Ship is said *To be Water-born*, when lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim, and is just born up by the Water.

Water-Cresses, a known Herb.

Water-Farcin, a Horse Disease. See *Farcin*.

Water-Gage, a Sea-Wall or Bank to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water; Also an Instrument to gage, or measure the Quantity or Depth of any Water.

Water-Gang, a Trench or Course to convey a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in Sea Walls, to discharge and drain Water out of the Marshes.

Water-Gabel, a Rent paid in old Times for fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River, or Water.

Water-Germander, a sort of Herb.

Water-Lily, a sort of Flower.

Water-Line, (among Shipwrights) a Line which shews the Depth that a Ship should swim in, when she is duly laded both a-head and a-stern; distinguishing that Part of her which is under Water, from that above.

Water-Measure, a sort of Measure that is greater than *Winchester* Measure, by about three Gallons in the Bushel, and is now us'd for selling Coals in the Pool, &c.

Water-Ordeal. See *Ordeal*.

Water-Pepper, an Herb.

Water-poise an Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

Water-Shoot, a young Twig that springs out of the root or stock of a Tree.

Water-Shot, (Sea-Term) a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is *moored* neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered between both.

Water-Swallow, a kind of Bird.

Water-Way, (in a Ship) a small piece or ledge of Timber, which lies fore and aft on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

Water-Willow, an Herb otherwise call'd *Loose-strife*.

Watery or **Wat'ry**, belonging to, or full of Water; moist, plashy.

Watery Humour of the Eye. See *Aqueous Humour*.

Watery Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Watery Triplicity, three Signs of the *Zodiack*, so call'd by *Astrologers*, upon account of their cold and moist Quality; which are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

Watling-street, otherwise call'd *Werlam street*, one of the four noted High ways made by the *Romans*, which leads from *Dover* to *London*, St. *Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atherston* and the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shrop* shire, and reaches to the Isle of *Anglesey*. It took Name from one *Vitellian*, or as others say, from the *Saxon* Word *Wedlian* to beg, because Beggars often sat there to ask Alms of Passengers.

To **Wattle**, to cover with Hurdles, or Grates.

Wattles, spleeted Grates, or Hurdles; also Folds for Sheep: Also the Gills of a Cock, or the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **Wave**, to fashion, or make like the Waves of the Sea; as watered Silks or Stuffs are; to turn to and fro; to pass by, to forego, to decline a Business: Among Sea Men, to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near, or keep off.

Wave-Loaves, or **Wave-Offerings**, certain Loaves of Bread, which the ancient Jews were obliged to present as the first Fruits of every Year's increase.

Waved or **Wavey**, (in *Heraldry*) is when a Bordure, Ordinary, or Charge in a Coat of Arms, has its Out lines indented or shap'd like the gentle rising and falling of Waves.

To **Waver**, to be floating, or uncertain what to do; to be irresolute, or unsteady.

Waveson, in the (*Admiralty-Law*) such Goods as after Shipwrack, appear swiming or floating on the Waves of the Sea.

To **Wawl** or **Catterwawl**, to cry or howl as Cats do in the Night.

To **Wax**, to do over, or dress with Wax; also an old Word for to grow, or become.

Waxshot or **Waxcot**, a Duty heretofore paid thrice a Year, towards the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches: In old *Records*, it is express'd by *Ceragium*.

Way, Road, space to go from one Place to another; Expedient, Means, Course; Method, Manner; Custom, Use; Condition, Pass.

Way of a Ship, the smooth Water that she makes a-stern when under Sail: It is also sometimes taken for the Rake or Run of her forward, or afterward on: But it is chiefly apply'd to her Sailing. For when she goes a-pace, 'tis said *She has a good Way*, or *makes a fresh way*: Again when the Seamen keep an Account how fast she sails by the Log, they term it *Keeping an Account of her way*; and because most Ships are apt to *fall to Leeward* of their true Course, somewhat is always allow'd, in casting up the Log-board for her *Leeward-way* or *Leeway*, which is one Point or more, according to her manner of Sailing.

Way of the Rounds, (in *Fortif.*) is a space left for the Passage of the Rounds, between the Wall and the Rampart of a fortify'd Town: But it is not much in Use, because not having a Breast-work above a Foot thick, it may be soon overthrown by the Enemies Cannon.

To **Way a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

Way faring, as *A Way-faring Man*, *i. e.* one accustomed to travel in the Roads; a Traveller.

Way-faring Tree, a Plant otherwise call'd the wild Vine, Bend with and Hedge-Plant.

To **Way-lay one**, to lay Snares, or lie in wait for him in the Way.

Way-wiser, (for Chariots) a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Coach or Chariot, to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

Way-wiser, (for a Pocket) a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces, in order to know how far he walks in a Day.

Wayt-fee, (old Law-word) Ward-penny, or a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

Wayward, froward, peevish.

Waywood. See *Vayvode*.

Weakling, as *A poor Weakling*, *i. e.* a weak Child that has little or no Strength.

Weal, as *The Common-weal*, *i. e.* the Publick Benefit, or Advantage.

Weald or **Weld**, (*Sax*) the woody part of a Country; as *The Weald of Kent*.

Weanel, (Country-Word) a Young Beast newly weaned, or taken off from sucking its Dam.

Weanling, a Young Creature fit to be weaned.

Weapons, all sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.

Weapon-Salve, a kind of Sympathetical Ointment said to cure a Wound, by being applied to the

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the Sword or other Weapon that made it. See *Armarium Unguentum* and *Sympathetick Powder.*

Wear or **Ware**, a Stank, or great Dam in a River, fitted for the taking of Fish, or for conveying the Stream to a Mill.

Weasand or **Weland**, the Throat-Pipe or Gullet.

Weather, the Disposition of the Air.

Weather or **Weather-sheep**, a Male Sheep gelt. In *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, the *Weather-sheep* are almost as big as Camels, and are us'd to carry Burdens.

Weather-beaten, properly said of a Ship that has endured streis of bad Weather and many Storms worn out with hard Labour, old Age, *&c.*

Weather-Board. (Sea-Word) that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.

Weather-Cock, a Device set up on the top of a Building, to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

Weather-coiling of a Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when being a-hull, her Head is brought the contrary Way to that she lay before, without loosing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-Gage, the advantage of the Wind: Among Sailers, a Ship is said *To have the Weather-Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.

Weather-Glass, a Glass that shows the Change of Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold. See *Thermometer.*

Weather-Man (in *Archery*) one that carefully observes the Wind and Weather in shooting.

Weather-wise, skilled in fore telling the Change of Weather.

To **Weather**, (Sea Term) to double, or go to the Windward of a Place; as *To Weather a Point, or Cape of Land:* Whence it is figuratively taken for to overcome a Difficulty.

To **Weather a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) is to set her abroad to take the Air.

Web, Cloth that is a weaving, also a Sheet of Lead; also a Pearl, or Spot in the Eye.

Webster, a Weaver.

Wedbedrip, the customary Service which inferiour Tenants yielded to their Lord, in cutting down his Corn, or performing other Harvest-Duties; from the *Saxon* Words *Wed.* a Covenant or Agreement, *Biddan* to bid or desire, and *Rippan* to reap or mow: As it were a Covenant of the Tenant to reap for the Lord at the time of his bidding or commanding.

Wedge, a Tool to cleave Wood, *&c.* an Ingot, or Mass of Gold, Silver, or Lead: Also a Quick-sand that lies on the North-Side of the *Margate-Sands*, and reaches six Miles in length; so nam'd from its being broad at the West-End, and sharp at the East-End.

Wedlock, Matrimony, Marriage.

Wednesday, the fourth Day of the Week that takes Name from its being set a part by our *Saxon* Ancestors to the Worship of the Idol *Woden*; which See.

Ash-Wednesday. See *Ash.*

Weed, any rank or wild Herb that grows of it self.

Weed or **Wede**, (*Sax.*) a Garment Suit of Cloaths; whence it is still us'd for a Frier's Habit, a Widow's Vail, *&c.*

Week, the Cotton match in a Candle or Lamp: Also the space of seven Days, of which four make a Month.

Weel, a Bow net to take Fish in.

Weesel, a little wild Beast.

Weevil, a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Lofts.

Weft, a thing woven; *As a Weft of Hair.*

Weif. See *Waif.*

Weigh of Cheese or **Wooll**, the Weight of 256 Pounds *Avoir-du pois*: Of Corn 40 Bushels: Of Glass 60 Bunches. See *Wey.*

Weights. See *Avoir-du pois* and *Troy-weight.*

Weights of Auncel. See *Auncel weight.*

To **Weld**, to forge Iron, as Smiths do.

Welkin, an old *Saxon* Word signifying a Cloud; but is now sometimes taken for the Firmament, or Skie.

Well, a Pit to hold Spring Water: In the Art of *War*, a Depth the Miner sinks into the Ground, and thence carries on the Branches, to find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines, or to prepare one.

To **Welter**, to wallow, or lie grovelling; as *To welter in one's Blood.*

Wem, (old Word) the Belly or Guts.

Wen, a kind of hard Bunch or Swelling that consists of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaister.

Wence or **Four Wence**, a Word us'd in *Kent*, for a Place where four Roads meet and cross each other.

Wench, a familiar and scornful Term for a Maid, or a Girl; a Whore, or Crack.

Wencher or **Wenching-Man**, one that keeps Wenches Company, or goes a whoring; a Whore-master.

Wend, (*Sax.*) a large Tract of Land containing many Acres; as *Down-wend, Chiltons-wend, Bronsfordwend*, &c.

Wending, a Word us'd by Sea-men, for the turning about of a Ship, especially when she is at Anchor: Thus they say, *How wends the Ship, i. e.* which way does her Head lye?

Weold or **Wold**, (*Sax.*) a Forest.

Weorth, a Country-house, or Farm: Whence the Names of so many of our Country-Villages end in *Worth*; as *Wandsworth, Thistleworth, Worksworth, Richmansworth*, &c.

Were, a *Saxon* Word for a Man.

Were or **Wertæ**, so much as one paid in old Time for killing a Man; when such Crimes were only punished with Mulcts, or Fines in Money.

Were-wolf, **Wan-wolf**, or **Wolf-Man**, a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his Body, and putting on an inchanted Girdle, takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf, worrying and destroying Men, *&c.*

Weregelt-thef, (old Law-Word) a Thief that may be redeemed.

Weregild or **Wergeld**, the Price, Value, or Fine set upon one's Head for the Murder of a Man; which was paid partly to the King for the loss of his Subject, partly to the Lord whose Vassal he was, and partly to the next of Kin.

Werelada, a particular manner of Purgation or clearing upon the Oath of other Men, according to the Estimate or Value of the Person accused.

Werish, (old-word) unsavory.

Werbance, a Name given to any great Lord, among the Natives of the *West-Indies.*

Werbagium, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Wharfage or Money paid at a Wharf for Lading or Unlading Goods.

West Erect Dials. See *Direct Dials.*

West-Gate Buoy, the Name of a Road on the Coast of *England*, which is very convenient for Ships, by reason of the Water-drift and Ground for Anchorhold.

Westminster, a City which being distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges, was formerly at least a Mile distant from it, but by degrees the Suburbs of the former joyn'd the latter, and

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and made them both together one entire City: It seems to owe its rise to

Westminster, a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges, altho' their Suburbs, being now joyn'd together, make them as it were one entire City: It seems to owe its rise to the noted Church or Abbey that *Sibert* King of the East *Angles* first founded there in Honour of St. *Peter*, and which together with its Westerly Situation from *London*, caus'd its Name to be changed from *Thorney* to the present one of *Westminster*.

Westminster-Hall, a spacious Room in which and in Places round it, Justice is publickly administred in the several Courts established for that purpose.

Westminster-School, a renowned School belonging to the Abbey of *Westminster*, with a College, which consists of ten Officers and forty Scholars, commonly call'd *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School are maintain'd there, and when fitted for the University, they are plac'd with considerable Allowances in Christ Church *Oxford*, and Trinity-College *Cambridge*.

West-Saxonlage, the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which took place in Nine Counties, *viz. Kent*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Bark shire*, *Hamp shire*, *Wilt-shire*, *Somerset-shire*, *Dorset shire* and *Devon shire*.

Wetels. See *Torteauxes*.

Wet-Dock. See *Dock*.

Wey, the greatest Measure for dry things, containing five Chaldron: **Wes** or **Weights**, are also 165 Pounds, 180 Pounds, or 200 Pounds and a half for a Charge.

Whale, the greatest of Sea Fishes.

Wharf, a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hithe, to lay Wares that are brought to or from the Water.

Wharfage, the Fee due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for Shipping them off, or taking them into a Boat or Barge from thence.

Wharfinger, the Owner or Keeper of a Wharf or one that has the Overlight or Management of it.

Wharl, or **Whern.** See *Whirl*.

Wheal or **Whelk**, a Push, or Pimple.

Wheal-worm, a kind of Insect.

Wheat-Ear, a sort of Bird.

Whee, or **Whey**, a Word us'd in *York-shire* for an Heifer, or young Cow.

To **Wheedle**, to draw in craftily by fair Words, to coaks, or sooth up.

Wheal or **Way-wiser**, an Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground. See *Perambulator* and *Way wiser*.

To **Wheel**, to turn about: In Military Discipline, to make a Motion that brings a Batallion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was; which is *Wheeling to the Right or Left*.

Wheel-barometer. See *Barometer*.

Wheel-Fire, (among Chymists) a Fire for the melting of Metals, *&c.* when the Crucible that holds the Matter is encompass'd all round with lighted Coals. See *Ignis Rotæ*.

Wheelage, a Duty paid for the passage of Carts and Waggons.

To **Wheez**, to rattle in the Throat; to squeak as one does that has a Cold.

Whelk, a Blain, Push, or Pimple; also a kind of Shell-Fish, or Sea-Snail.

To **Whelm** or **Whelve**, to cover.

Whelp, a Puppy, or the young Cub of any wild Beast: Among Sea men, *Whelps* are taken for Brackets or small pieces of Wood fasten'd to the main Body of the Capstan, or Draw-beam close under the Bars which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high when it is wound about them.

Wherl. See *Whirl*.

Wherlicotes, certain open Chariots made use of in *England* by Persons of Quality, before the Invention of Coaches.

Wherret, a box on the Ear, or flap on the Chaps.

Wherry, a small Boat, such as are commonly us'd for the carrying of Passengers on the River *Thames*.

To **Whiffle**, to trick one out of a thing, to stand trifling.

Whiffler or **Whiffling Fellow**, a meer Trifler; a pitiful poor or inconsiderable Wretch. **Whiffler** is also taken for a Piper that plays upon a Fife in a Company of Foot Soldiers: Also a young Freeman, that goes before and waits upon the Society or Company to which he belongs, on some publick Solemnity.

Whig, Whay, or very small Beer; also a Nick-name, contradistinguished from **Tory**, and given to those that were against the Court-Interest in the time of K. *Charles* II. and *James* II: A Fanatick, a factious Fellow.

Whiggism, the Tenets and Practice of the **Whigs**, a Fanatical, or Rebellious Humour.

To **Whilk**, to Yelp, to make a shrill Bark, as a little Dog does.

Whilom, (old Word) once, or hereafter.

Whim or **Whimsey**, a Maggety Fancy, or Conceit; a freakish Humour.

To **Whimper**, to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

Whimsical, full of Whimseys, fantastical, freakish, humoursome.

Whin or **Petty Whin**, a Shrub otherwise call'd *Knee-holm*.

Whins the Furz, or Furz-bush.

† To **Whindle**, to Whimper or Whine.

To **Whine**, to squeak, or speak with a doleful Tone: Among Hunters, an Otter is said *To Whine*, when she makes a loud Noise, or Cry.

Whiniard, a kind of crooked Sword.

To **Whinny**, to Neigh as a Horse does.

Whip, Scourge, Lath, Jerk; also a round sort of a Stitch in sowing.

Whip or **Whip-staff**, (Sea-Term) a piece of Wood fasten'd into the Helm, which the Steers-man holds in his Hand to move the Helm and Govern the whole Ship: It goes thro the Roll and is made fast to the *Tiller* with a Ring, but this is not used in great Ships.

Whipster, one that takes delight in Whipping; also a sharper or shifting Fellow.

Whirl or **Whern**, a round piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-Wheel.

Whirl-bone, the round Bone of the Knee, the Knee-pan.

Whirl-pool, a Gulph where the Water is always running round; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

Whirl-wind, a boisterous Wind, a Hurricane or violent Storm.

To **Whirl** or **Whirl about**, to turn swiftly about.

Whisk, a sort of Brush made of Osier-Twigs; also a kind of Neck Ornament for Women now out of Fashion; also the sound of a Switch, *&c.*

Whisker, a Tuft of Hair on the upper Lip of a Man.

Whisket, a Country-Word for a Scuttle or Basket.

Whisking, swinging, or great; as *A whisking Wind*, *a whisking Lye*, &c.

Whispering-place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, being a Wall built so in an Arch of the Church, that if a Man whispers never so low at one end, another that lays his Ear to the other End shall hear each distinct Syllable.

Whist, or **Whisk**, the Name of a well known Game at Cards.

Whitaker,

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Whitaker, the North-East Point of a Flat or Shole, *the Middle Ground*.

White-Bare-Silver, a Fine paid into the Exchequer out of certain Lands in or near *Blackmoar*, or *White-Hart-Foreſt* in *Dorſerſhire*, which has continu'd from the time of K. *Henry* III. who impos'd it on *Thomas de la Linde*, for killing a beautiful White Hart, which the Prince had ſpared in Hunting, contrary to his ex ſs Order.

White Lead. See *Ceruſs*.

White Line, a Term in Anatomy. See *Linea Alba*. Alſo a Term us'd by Printers, when a void Space is left between two Lines.

White Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, *&c.* which in times of Superſtition were forbid in Lent, as well as Fleſh, till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

White-Pot, a Meſs of Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, Nutmeg, *&c.* bak'd in an Earthen Pot.

White-Rent. See *Quit-Rent*.

White Sauce, (in *Cookery*) a Sauce made of blanched Almonds and the Breaſt of a Capon pounded together, with Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Roſe-water and Sugar.

White Spurs, a ſort of Eſquires made by the King, ſo call'd from the Spurs they receiv'd at their Creation.

White Straits, a kind of courſe Cloath made in *Devonſhire*, about a Yard and half a quarter broad.

Whiting, Sine to whiten Walls with; alſo a ſort of Fiſh: Alſo the Name of a Sand lying over againſt the Town of *Orford*, which is three Miles and a half in Length and three Cables length in Breadth.

Whitlow, a preternatural and very troubleſome Swelling in the Fingers ends. See *Paronychia*.

Whitlow-Graſs, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Nail-wort*, being of great Virtue againſt Felons and Whitlows.

Whitſter, one that whitens Linnen Cloths.

Whitſun Farthings. See *Pentecoſtals*.

Whit-Sunday, a ſolemn Feaſt kept in Memory of the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles, as it were in the ſhape of fiery Cloven Tongues: This Feſtival took Name from the *Saxon* Word *Wihed*, *i. e.* Sacred, or from the white Robe which *Catechumens* in the Primitive Times us'd to wear at their Admiſſion to the Sacrament of Baptiſm.

Whitſunting, the Seaſon of that Feſtival.

Whittail, a little Bird counted a great Dainty.

Whitten-Tree, a kind of Shrub.

To **Whittle**, to cut Sticks into ſmall Pieces.

To **Whiz**, to make a Noiſe as Liquor does when pour'd upon the Fire.

Whole-chace Boots, large Hunting or Winter-riding Boots; as Summer riding Boots are call'd *Demichace*.

Whole Diviſions, (of a Batalion.) See *Wings*.

Wholſome Ship. See *Hoſpital Ship*.

Whoodings, (Sea-Term) thoſe Planks that are joyn'd and faſten'd along a Ship's Sides into the Stern.

Whoop or **Pewet**, a ſort of Bird.

Whoolbat, a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and leaden Plummets, which the ancient *Romans* us'd in playing at Fiſty-Cuffs, at their ſolemn Games and Exerciſes. See *Caſtus*.

Whoortle, a ſort of Shrub.

Whoorts or **Whoortle-berries**. See *Bilberries*.

Whur, (in *Falconry*) the fluttering of Partridge, or Pheaſants as they riſe.

To **Whur**, to ſnarl, as a Dog does.

Wica, (in old *Latin* Records) a Country-houſe or Farm, ſuch a one as is now often call'd the *Wike* and the *Wick*.

Withacan, a kind of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, which is very efficacious in healing all manner of Wounds.

Withicraft, a Word us'd in the Laws of King *Canute* for Witchcraft.

Wick, (*Sax.*) a Borough, or Village; but is now ſcarce made uſe of, only at the end of ſome Names of Towns; as *Berwick*, *Chiſwick*, &c. There is alſo a Village near *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, call'd the *Wick* or *Week*.

Wicked, Ungodly, Debauched, Vile.

Wicker, a Twig of the Oſier Shrub.

Wicket, a little Door within a Gate, or a Hole in a Door.

Widgeon or **Widgin**, a ſilly ſort of Bird; whence it is figuratively taken for a Simpleton, or fooliſh Fellow.

Widow, a Woman whoſe Husband is dead.

Widow of the King, a Woman that after her Husband's Death, being the King's Tenant in Knights-Service, was oblig'd to recover her *Dower*, or Marriage-Portion; by the Writ *De dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

Widow-wail, a kind of Shrub.

Widower, a Man that ſurvives his deceaſed Wife.

Widowhood, the State or Condition of a Widow, or Widower.

To **Wield**, or **Weild**, to handle, to manage, to ſway.

Wife, a married Woman, whoſe Will in the judgment of the Law, is ſubject to that of her Husband; ſo that 'tis commonly ſaid *She has no Will, but ſulget Radiis Mariti*, *i. e.* Shin s with her Husband's Luſtre.

Wight, an old Word for a Man.

Wigreve, (*Sax.*) the Overſeer of a Wood, or of the High ways.

Wild, fierce, furious, hair brained; extravagant impertinent; deſert or uninhabited; alſo that grows of it ſelf, as ſome Trees and Herbs do.

Wilds, wild, or barren Country; as *He went thro' the Wilds of Scythia*.

Wild-Fire, a ſort of Fire invented by the *Grecians* about *A. C.* 777. Gun powder rolled up wet and ſet on Fire: Alſo the running Worm, a kind of St. *Anthony's* Fire; a Diſeaſe.

Wild-Fire Arrows, ſuch as are trimmed with Wild Fire and ſhot burning, to ſtick in the Sails, Rigging, or Sides of Ships in a Fight.

Wild Water-Creſſes, an Herb otherwiſe called *Ladies-Smock*, and *Cuckoe-Flower*.

Wild-Williams, a ſort of Plant.

Wilfred, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Words *Will* the Will, and *Frede* or *Fred*, Peace, as it were one whoſe Mind inclines to Peace and Quietneſs.

St. Wilfred's Needle, a certain narrow Hole in the Church of *Ripon* in *York-ſhire*, in which Women's Vertue us'd to be tried in old Times: For ſuch as were Chaſte, did eaſily paſs thro' it; but thoſe that had violated their Chaſtity, were miraculouſly ſtopt and held faſt.

Wilding, the Fruit of the Wilding-Tree, or Strawberry-Tree; a Crab-Apple.

Wile, a cunning Shift, or ſubtil Trick.

Will, a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleaſure, Reſolution, a good or bad Diſpoſition, Kindneſs or Unkindneſs towards one.

Will, or **Laſt Will**, otherwiſe call'd *Teſtament*, a ſolemn Act in Writing or otherwiſe, By which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

Will Parole or **Nuncupative Will**, a Will only by Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witneſſes, may be of as good Force, as that in Writing, except for Lands, which are not deviſeable

but

but by a Testament in Writing made in the Life-Time of the Testator.

Will with a Wisp or **Jack in a Lanthorn**, a certain Meteor or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the Dark, commonly haunting Church Yards, Fens, and Privies, as steaming out of a fat Soil: It also flies about Rivers, Hedges, *&c.* where there is a continual Flux of Air, and leads those that imprudently follow it, quite out of the Way.

William, a proper Name of Men, from the *Dutch Guild-helm*, *i. e.* furnished with a gilt Helmet; or as others say, *q. d. Viel helm*, *i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many.

Williams or **Sweet William**, a kind of Herb and Flower.

Will-full, a sorry, inconsiderable Hermaphrodite.

Willow-weed or **Willow-Herb.** See *Loose strife*.

Wily, full of Wiles, cunning, subtil, crafty.

Wimble, a sort of Piercer to bore holes with.

Wimple, the Muffler or plaited Linnen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Neck; also a Flag, or Streamer.

Winmund, (*Sax.*) Sacred Peace, a proper Name of Men.

To **Win**, to get or gain, to get the better, to obtain, to carry; to make one's self Master of, to perswade, or prevail with.

To **Wince** or **Winch**, to kick, or spurn; properly to throw out the hinder Feet, as a Horse does.

Winch. See *Windlass*.

Winches, a kind of Engine to draw Barges, *&c.* up a River against the Stream.

Winchester-Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

Wind, the Air in Motion, the Current or Stream of the Air, Air pent up in the Body of a Living-Creature, Breath, Breathing, Scent: In a figurative Sense, it is taken for Vanity; as, *Great Men are fed with empty Wind.*

Trade-Wind. See *Trade*.

Wind-bound, stopt, or kept back by contrary Winds.

Wind-Chollick, a painful Disease.

Wind-Egg, an addle Egg that has taken Wind.

Wind-fall, Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; figuratively a lucky Chance, some Estate or Profit unexpectedly come to one.

Wind-Furnace. See *Furnace*.

Wind-Gall, a soft Swelling, about half as big as a Pigeon's Egg, which rises on the Joynt of a Horse's Leg next the Foot, and is caus'd by over-riding.

Wind-Gun, an Instrument contrived to discharge a leaden Bullet with great Violence, only by the means of Air thrust into it.

Wind-row, Hay or Grass raked in Rows, in order to be cocked up.

Wind-taught, (Sea-Term) stiff in the Wind, apply'd to any thing that holds or catches the Wind aloft: Thus too much Rigging, all high Ropes, or the like, are said *To hold the Ship Wind-taught*, *i. e.* apt to make her stoop too much in her Sailing, in a stiff Gale of Wind.

Wind-Thrush. See *Thrush*.

To **Wind**, to turn, to twine, twist, or coil about; to blow a Horn, to scent.

To **Wind** or **Wend a Ship**, to bring her Head about which is done either with the Boat, or with some Oars within her self put out at the Hawse, or Stern Ports. The Ship is said *To wind up*, when she comes to ride at an Anchor; and being under Sail, the Mariners use to ask, *How winds on wend?* *the Ship*, *i. e.* upon what Point of the Compass does she lye with her Head.

Winding-tackle Blocks, those main double Blocks or Pulleys, with three Shivers in each, which are made fast to the end of a small Cable that is brought about the Head of the Mast, and serves instead of a Pendant, for the hoising of Goods into the Ship, *&c.*

Windlass or **Windless**, (in a Ship) a Draw-beam or piece of Timber having six or eight Staves, and fixt on the Stern aloft; which is now only us'd in small Ships, and in *Flemish* Vessels that are lightly Manned: But it will purchase or draw up much more than any Capstan in the weighing of an Anchor, and that without Danger to the Men that heave.

Windlass or **Winch**, (among *Husband-men*) an Engine with which any Weighty Thing is wound up or drawn out of a Well or other deep Place.

Windles, Blades to wind Yarn on.

Windward Tide, a Tide that runs against the Wind.

Wine, a Liquor made of the Juice of Grapes or other Fruits.

Spirit of Wine, is the oily part of Wine rectified by acid Salts distilled from Brandy.

Wing, that part of a Bird which is us'd in flying: In the Art of War, the *Wing of an Army* drawn up for Battel, or the Wing of one of its Lines, is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the end of each Line, on the Right and Left.

Wing of a Batallion or **Squadron**, the Right and Left-hand Files, that make up each Side or Flank: When a Batallion is drawn up, the Pikes are in the Center or Middle, and the Musketeers on the Wings; which Wings are also call'd *Great Divisions* or *Whole Divisions* of the Batallion.

In *Fortification*, **Wings** are the largest Sides of Crown-Works, Horn-Works, Tenailles and other Out-works of the like Nature; that is to say, the Ramparts and Breast-works, with which they are bounded, on the Right and Left from their Gorges to their Front.

Wing that Partridge or **that Quail**, *i. e.* cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Winged, (among *Herbalists*) those Plants or Herbs are said *To be Winged*, which resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To **Winnow**, to fan, or separate Corn from the Chaff by Wind.

Winter, one of the four Seasons of the Year; also a Part of a Printing-Press.

Winter-Cherry. See *Alkekengi*.

Winter-Cresses, a sort of Herb.

Winter-Green, an Herb so call'd from its flourishing in Winter.

Winter-heyning, a Season comprehended between *November* 11 and *April* 23; which Time by Stat. 20 *Car.* 2. is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest of *Dean*.

Winter-Quarters. See Quarter.

To **Winter-rig**, (in *Husbandry*) to fallow, or till Land in the Winter.

Winter-Solstice. See *Solstice*.

Wire, Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metal drawn out into long Threads for many Use.

Among *Herbalists*, **Wires** are those long Threads which running from Straw-berries, *&c.* fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

To **Wire-draw**, to draw out Gold or Silver-Thread; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get what they can out of him.

Wisdom, the Knowledge of high Things, either Divine or Humane; good Conduct, Discretion.

Wise,

Wiſe, diſcreet, learned, well skilled, cunning, witty: Alſo way, manner, or means; as *He did it in this wiſe.*

Wiſe-acre, a half witted Fellow, a Fool, or Ninny.

Wiſe-Man. See *Cunning man.*

The Wiſe Men or Sages of Greece, are counted ſeven in Number, *viz. Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Periander*, *Pittacus*, *Solon*, and *Thales.*

Wiſp, a handful of Straw or Hay; alſo a Wreath ſet upon a Woman's Head, to carry a Pail or other Veſſel on.

Wiſta, (in old *Records*) a Wiſt, or half a Hide of Land.

Wit, one of the Faculties of the Rational Soul, Fancy, Underſtanding; Genius, or aptneſs for any thing, Cunning: But Mr. *Lock* diſtinguiſhes it from Judgment, and defines it, To be a quick and ready gathering of *Ideas*, and putting thoſe together with great Eaſe and Variety, in which can be found any Reſemblance or Agreeableneſs, ſo as to make up pleaſant Pictures and delightful Images in the Fancy.

Witch, an old Hag, or Woman that deals with Familiar Spirits.

Witch-Elm, a kind of Tree.

Witchcraft, the black Art, whereby with the Aſſiſtance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, ſome Wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common Apprehenſions of Men.

Wite, (*Sax.*) Puniſhment, Penalty, Fine: Whence *Witeſree* or *Witfree*, one of the Terms of Privilege granted to our Ports-men, ſignifying a freedom from Amerciaments or Fines.

Wites, (*i. e.* wiſe or noble Men) a Title given by our *Saxon* Anceſtors, to their chief *Thanes* or Lords.

To With-draw, to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

Withernam, (from the *Saxon* Words *Wyther*, *i. e.* another, and *Nam*, taking) a Term us'd in Common-Law, when a Diſtreſs is taken and driven into a Hold or out of the County; ſo that the Sheriff upon the Replevin, cannot make Delivery of it to the Party diſtrained: In ſome old Statutes, it ſeems alſo to ſignify an unlawful Diſtreſs made by one that has no Right to Diſtrain, and in *Latin* is call'd *Vetitum Namium*; which See.

Withers, (among *Farriers*) the Ligament or Bone in the outward part of the Neck of a Horſe, near the Saddle-bow.

Witherſake, or Wytherſake, (in K. *Canute*'s Laws) an Apoſtate, a perfidious Renegado.

To With-hold, to keep that which is another's; to keep back, ſtay, or ſtop.

Within Board and Without Board, (in Sea-Language) that which is within, or without the Ship.

Withwind or Bind-weed, a kind of Herb.

To Withſtand, to ſtand or be bent againſt, to reſiſt.

Withy, a Tree, otherwiſe call'd Oſier, and Water-willow.

Wittal, a contented Cuckold, one that Wits, *i. e.* knows himſelf to be ſo.

Wittena Gemotes (among the *Saxons*) the Councils or Aſſemblies of the great Men, to aſſiſt the King.

Witwal, a ſort of Bird.

Wizard, a Sorcerer or Inchanter; a Cunning-Man that tells where things are that were loſt, *&c.*

Woad, an Herb like Plantain, much us'd in the dying of Cloth, *&c.* of a blew Colour. The ancient *Britons* likewiſe made uſe of it to paint their Bodies, eſpecially their Faces with the moſt frightful Figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

Woden, (*i. e.* Fire, or furious) a certain Idol worſhipped by the old *Saxons*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mars*; whence the 4th Day of the Week came to be call'd *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday.*

Wold, (*Sax.*) a Down, or Champain Ground, hilly and void of Wood; as *Stow in the Wolds*, and *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſter*-ſhire: Whence that Part of *Leiceſter*-ſhire which lies Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is call'd *The Wold of Leiceſter*-ſhire.

Wold, or Weld, a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe nam'd *Dyers-weed.*

Wolf, a fierce wild Beaſt; alſo a kind of eating Ulcer.

Wolf-bane. See *Aconitum.*

Wolf's-Milk, a kind of Herb.

Wolfs-head. See *Wooſeſhefod.*

Wolves-Teeth, two Teeth in the upper Jaw of a Horſe next the Grinders, which grow ſharp-pointed, ſo as to prick the Tongue and Gums, and hinder the chewing of the Meat.

Wolviſh, partaking of the Nature of a Wolf; ravenous, greedy.

Wonder, a thing to be wonder'd at, or admir'd; alſo the Act of Wondering; Admiration, Surprize.

The Seven Wonders of the World, are, 1. The Pyramids of *Egypt.* 2. The *Mauſoleum*, or Tomb built by *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, for her Husband *Mauſolus.* 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus.* 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of *Babylon.* 5. The *Coloſſus*, or vaſt Image of the Sun on the Port of *Rhodes.* 6. The Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* ſitting on a Throne enriched with Gold, Ivory, Ebony and precious Stones. 7. The *Pharus*, or Watch-Tower built by *Ptolomy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*; all which See in their proper Places.

Wonderment, the Act of Wondering; as *He made a great Wonderment at it.*

Wond'rous, wonderful, marvellous, ſurprizing.

Wong, or Wange, a *Saxon* Word for a Field: So in an ancient Charter of *Garradon*-Abbey in *Leiceſter*-ſhire, there is mention made of the *Wickerwong*, which is a large piece of incloſed Ground before the Abbey Gate.

To Woo, to Court, to make Love to.

Wood, (old Word) furious, mad; from the *Saxon Idol* call'd *Woden*, which See.

Wood, a large ſpace of Ground beſet with Trees and Shrubs that grow naturally; alſo the Timber, or ſubſtance of Trees.

Wood and Wood, (Sea-Term) when two Timbers are let into each other, ſo that the Wood of one joyns cloſe to the other.

Bear-wood, See *Bear.*

Wood-bind, a Shrub that bears a ſweet ſmelling Flower, commonly call'd *Honey Suckle*, with which Walls and Arbours are often cover'd.

Wood Caſe, (in *Gunnery*) a Caſe made of two pieces of hollow Wood, joyned together like two Half-Cartridges fitted to put into the Bore of a Piece.

Wood-Cock, a known wild Fowl.

Wood-Corn, a certain quantity of Oats or other Grain, anciently given by Cuſtomary Tenants to their Lord, for liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

Wood-Culver, or Wood-Pigeon, a Bird.

Wood-fretter, a kind of Worm; an Inſect.

Wood-geld, (old Law-word) the gathering or cuting of Wood within the Foreſt, or Money paid for the ſame to the Foreſters: Alſo an Immunity or Freedom from ſuch Payment by the King's Grant.

Wood-Lands, Places where there are many Woods; it is alſo more generally taken for incloſed Countries.

Wood-Lark, an admirable Singing bird.

Wood-louſe a ſort of Inſect or Vermin, otherwiſe call'd a Chinch or Bug, and by ſome a *Wall-Louſe*;

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Louſe; laid to be bred in Chaff, old Wood, plaiſterd Walls and Poſts of Bed-ſteds: By its biting it raiſes painful Blisters in the Skin, and being kill'd ſends forth a ſtinking Smell.

Wood-men, certain Foreſt-Officers that have Charge eſpecially to look to the King's Woods.

Wood-monger, a Timber-Merchant, or Dealer in Wood.

Wood-mote, the old Name of that Foreſt Court which is now call'd *The Court of Attachments*.

Wood-pecker, a ſort of wild Fowl. In *Virginia*, theſe Birds are many of them lovely to behold; as being checker'd with green, yellow, black and white; and having a large ſcarlet Tuft on their Crown.

Wood-plea Court, a Court held twice a Year in the Foreſt of *Clun* in *Shrop*-ſhire, for determining all Matters of Wood; and feeding Cattel there; which perhaps was anciently the ſame with *Wood-mote* Court.

Wood-roof and **Wood-ſage**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Wood-ſere, a kind of Inſect.

Wood-ſorrel, an Herb much of the ſame Quality as the common Sorrel, and of great Virtue in all ſtilential Diſeaſes

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Foreſt whoſe Buſineſs is to preſent any Offence againſt Vert, or Veniſon done within his Charge, at the next *Swainmote*, or *Court of Attachments*; and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderor notice of it. Theſe Officers are not allow'd to walk with Bows and Shafts, but only with Foreſt-Bills.

Wood-wax, a kind of Herb.

Woof, Thread weaved croſs the *Warp*, in a Weaver's Loom.

Wolfeſhefod, (*Sax.*) a Wolf's Head, the Condition of an Outlawed Perſon, who if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his Head brought to the King; his Head being accounted of no more Value than that of a Wolf. See *Lupinum Caput gerere*. It is alſo written *Walfeſheſod* and *Walveſheved*.

Wooll-blade, a ſort of Herb.

Wooll-Drivers, they that buy Wooll of the Sheep Maſters in the Country, and carry it on Horſeback to the Clothiers, or to the Market-Towns, in order to ſell it again.

Wooll-ſtaple, that City, or Town, where Wood us'd to be ſold.

Wooll-winders, they that wind up Fleeces of Wooll into a kind of Bundle, to be packed and ſold by Weight, who are ſworn to do it truly between the Owner and the Merchant.

Word, what one ſpeaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promiſe.

Word or **Watch-word**, (in the Art of War) a Word that ſerves for a Token and Mark of Diſtinction, given every Night in an Army by the General, and in a Garriſon by the Governour, or other Commander in chief, to prevent Surprize, and hinder an Enemy or any treacherous Perſon from paſſing backwards and forwards.

Word of Command, the Terms us'd by Officers upon Exerciſe, or in Service.

Work, Labour, Buſineſs, Pains in doing any thing, Trouble; alſo the Production, or Reſult of one's Pains: In Military Affairs *Works* ſignify all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as by *Outworks* is underſtood, thoſe without the firſt Inclo ure.

World, the Univerſe, the Heaven and Earth; Society or Body of Men; People, the Publick.

Worldling, a worldly-minded Man, or Woman.

Worldly, fond of the Vanities, or hunting after the Pleaſures or Profits of the World.

Worm, a creeping Inſect, a kind of crooked Iron to unload a Gun, the Nut of a Screw: Alſo that winding long Pewter-Pipe which Apothecaries and Diſtillers place in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Diſtillation of Spirits; but Chymiſts call it a *Serpentine*.

Worm-Graſs, an Herb that kills Worms.

Worm-ſeed, the Seed of a Plant call'd *Holy Worm-wood*.

Worm-wood, an Herb good to kill Worms in a Humane Body, and to help Digeſtion.

To **Worm**, to work one out of a Place *&c.*

To **Worm a Cable**, or **Hauſer**, (Sea Phraſe) to ſuccour or ſtrengthen it, by winding a ſmall Rope all along between the ſtrands.

To **Worm a Dog**, to take out a kind of Worm from under his Tongue, which if let alone would make him mad.

To **Worry**, to towz, tug or pull, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beaſts do: To teaz, or vex.

To **Worſt one**, to overcome or get the better of him.

Wort, new Drink, either Ale or Beer. In the end of Compound Words, it uſually ſignifies an Herb, as *Cole-wort*, *Liver-wort*, *Rag-wort*, *Spoon-wort*, &c.

Worth, Price or Value, Deſert or Merit.

Worthies, Men of great Worth illuſtrious Perſonages

The **Nine Worthies**; Of theſe three were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua*, *David* and *Judas Maccabæus*; three Heathens, *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Cæſar*; and three Chriſtians, *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Buillon*; but inſtead of one of theſe laſt, ſome put *Conſtantine* the Great.

Worthine of Land, a particular Quantity or Meaſure of Ground ſo call'd in the Mannour of *King's-land* in *Hereford*-ſhire: Whence probably it may be, that in ſome Mannours, certain Tenants are call'd Worthies.

Worthy, that deſerves any thing, vertuous or well-principled, honourable or commendable.

Woulding, (Sea-Term) the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Maſt of a Ship, after it has been fiſhed or ſtrengthen'd by ſome piece of Timber or Plank nailed thereto, in order to make it hold the better.

Wound, (in *Surgery*) is defined to be a bloody Rupture or Solution of the natural Union of the ſoft Parts, by a pricking cutting, or bruiſing Inſtrument: With reſpect to ſituation, Wounds may be termed Simple, Compound, Dangerous, or Mortal.

Simple Wound, is that which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumſtances attending it.

Complicated Wound, that which is accompany'd with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking or diſjoynting of Bones, Lameneſs, *&c.*

Dangerous Wound, that which is complicated, and the Accidents whereof are dreadful; as when an Artery is open'd or pricked, when a Nerve or Tendon is cut, *&c.*

Mortal Wound, is that which muſt unavoidably be follow'd by Death, when it is ſituate deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the Preſervation of Life: Such are Wounds in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Liver, Spleen, *&c.* and generally in all the great Veſſels.

Wound-wort, a kind of Herb, good for the curing of Wounds

Wrack or **Sea-wrack**, a Weed.

Wrack or **Ship-wrack**, is when a Ship periſhes at Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive: In which Caſe, whatever Goods are caſt upon Land, belong to the King, or to the Lord of the Mannour; but if any Perſon come to Shore, or if either Dog or Cat be left alive, the Goods return to the Owner, if he claim them within a Year and a Day.

Wrag-

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Wrangland, a Word us'd in ſome Law-Records for miſgrown Trees that will never prove Timber.

To Wrangle, to brawl or ſcold, to quarrel or bicker.

Wrath, extreme Anger, Indignation.

To Wreak, to diſcharge, to vent; as *To Wreak one's Anger*, or *Malice upon one*.

Wreath, a Garland, a piece of Cloth twiſted round; a Roll, ſuch as Women wear on their Heads to carry a Milk-Pail, *&c.* Alſo the *Torce* or twiſted Work in Architecture: Among Hunters a Boar's Tail is alſo termed a *Wreath*.

In *Heraldry*, Wreath or Torce repreſents a Roll of fine Linnen or Silk, like that of a *Turkiſh* Turbant, which is ſet out with the Colours born in the Eſcutcheon: This Wreath is an Atchievement, is plac'd between the Helmet and the Creſt, and immediately ſupports the latter.

To Wreath, to twiſt, or twine about.

Wreckfry, (*Sax.*) Wrack-free, exempt or freed from the Forfeiture of Shipwracked Goods and Veſſels to the King or Queen; a Privilege granted by K. *Edward* I. to the Cinque Ports.

Wreck. See *Wrack*.

Wren, one of the leaſt ſort of Birds.

Wrench, a Sprain.

To Wrench, to ſprain one's Foot, to force open a Door, *&c.*

Wreſt, a ſort of Bow to tune Muſical Inſtruments with.

To Wreſt, to wreath, twiſt, or turn about; to wring, ſnatch or pull a thing from one; to force the Senſe of a Paſſage or Author.

To Wreſtle, to uſe the Exerciſe of Wreſtling; to contend, or ſtruggle earneſtly; to ſtrive for the Maſtery.

Wretch, an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

Wretched, pitiful, miſerable, wicked, lewd, ſorry, ſcurvy.

To Wriggle, to turn here and there as a Snake does; to inſinuate, or ſcrew ones ſelf into another's Favour.

To Wring, to preſs or ſqueeze hard, to pinch, to put to Pain, to gripe.

Wring Cheeſe, a large Stone like a Cheeſe, and ſo plac'd between ſome others, that it ſeems to be preſs'd by them; a Curioſity to be ſeen near St. *Neots* in *Cornwal*.

Writ, (Law-Word) written Precept or Order, by which any thing is commanded to be done relating to a Suit or Action: as the Defendant or Tenant to be ſummoned, a Diſtreſs to be taken, a Diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, *&c.* Theſe Writs in reſpect of their Order, are diſtinguiſhed into Original and Judicial.

Original Writs, ſuch as are iſſued out in the King's Name for the ſummoning of Parties before the Suit begins, or rather to begin the Suit; or thoſe that are directed to the Sheriff, enjoyning him to do ſome warrantable Act.

Judicial Writs, are ſent out by Order of the Court of Judicature where the Cauſe is depending, upon occaſion after the Suit begun; and the Subſcription of them bears the Name of the chief Juſtice of that Court, whence they proceed See *Teſte*.

Writ of Aſſiſtance, a Writ for the Authorizing any Perſon to take a Conſtable or other Publick Officer, in order to ſeize prohibited or unacuſtomed Goods. This Writ iſſues out of the Exchequer, and another of the ſame Name is taken out of the Chancery, to give a Poſſeſſion.

Writ of Privelege, is that which a Privileged Perſon brings to Court, for his Exemption, upon account of ſome Privilege.

Writ of Rebellion. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion*.

Writer, one that Writes any thing, a Pen Man, the Author of a Book.

Writer of the Tallies, a Clerk to the Auditor of Receipts in the Exchequer, whoſe Buſineſs is to Write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of Tellers Bills.

To Writhe, to wring, or twiſt, to wreſt; as *To writhe one's Mouth, Neck*, &c.

Wrong, Injury, Injuſtice. See *Tort*.

Wry-neck, a little aſh-coloured and long-tongued Bird.

Wulpher, (*Sax.*) Helper, a King of the *Mercians*, who firſt founded the Minſter or Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*.

Wulverhebed, the ſtate or condition of ſuch as were out lawed in the *Saxons* Time for not ſubmitting themſelves to Juſtice. See *Woolfeſiefod*.

Wydraught, a Water-courſe, or Water-paſſage; a Sink or Common-ſhore.

Wyke, (*Sax.*) a Farm, or little Village.

Wykettis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wicket, or little Door.

Wyta or Wita, a Wire, Mulct or Fine, ſuch as was heretofore paid to make ſatisfaction for ſeveral ſorts of Offences. See *Wite*.

Wyver, the Name of a Creature little known otherwiſe than as it is painted in Coats of Arms and deſcribed by Heralds: 'Tis repreſented by *Guillim* as a kind of flying Serpent, and ſo maybe deriv'd from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; but others will have it to be a ſort of Ferret call'd *Viverra* in *Latin*.

XA

Xangti, a Word us'd by the *Chineſes* for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

Xanthenes or Zanthenes, (*Gr.*) a a precious Stone of an Amber-Colour.

Xanthium, the leſſer Burr-dock, Clot-burr, or Ditch burr; a Plant which for its rarity and pleaſantneſs is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xanthos, a precious Stone of a bright yellow Colour.

Xenia, Preſents beſtowed by the *Greeks* to their Friends, Gueſts, or Stangers, for the renewing of Friendſhip, and as a Token of Hoſpitality: In our old *Records*, it is taken for ſuch Preſents or Gifts as us'd to be made to Princes, or to the Governours of Provinces; which Kings ſometimes exacted of their Subjects even againſt their Will.

Xenodochium, an Inn allowed by Publick Authority, for the Entertainment of Strangers or other Gueſts, an Hoſpital.

Xenoparochi, Officers appointed to provide Wood, Salt, *&c.* for Ambaſſadours and Strangers.

Xenophon, the Son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, Hiſtorian and General.

Xerantica, Drugs, or other things that are of a drying Quality.

Xeraphium, a Medicine proper againſt breakings out of the Head, or Chin.

Xerafia, a fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, as it were ſprinkled with Duſt.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or chief Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerocollyrium, a dry Plaiſter for ſore Eyes.

Xeromyrum, a drying Ointment.

Xerophagia, the eating of dry Meats, a kind of Faſt among the Primitive Chriſtians: Alſo a Diet us'd by Wreſtlers.

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Xerophthalmy, a dry red ſoreneſs or itching of the Eyes without any dropping or ſwelling.

Xeroſes, a dry Habit, or Diſpoſition of the Body.

Xerxes, a King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Darius* and Grand-ſon of *Cyrus*, who with an Army of 1000000 Men, and a Fleet ſo vaſt that it fill'd the whole *Helleſpont*, and joyn'd the Continents together, was entirely defeated by the *Greeks*, whoſe Forces conſiſted only of 40000 Men.

Xeſta, an ancient *Greek* Meaſure that held 20 Ounces of Water, or 24 according to others.

Xiphias, the Sword Fiſh, a Sea-fiſh that has a Snout like a Sword: Alſo a ſort of Comet or Blazing Star ſhaped like a Sword; the Head reſembling the Hilt and the Tail being ſtrait and pointed: But when it is leſſer and of a more contracted Form, it reſembles the Figure of a Knife or Dagger.

Xiphion, Stinking Gladden, or Spurge-wort, an Herb.

Xiphoides, (in *Anat.*) the pointed Sword like Cartilage or Griſtle of the Breaſt Bone, otherwiſe call'd *Enſiformis Cartilago*; which See.

Xiphomachæra, a two-handed Sword, a Back-Sword or Hanger.

Xoana, graven Images, Statues carv'd out of Wood or Stone.

Xocaitototi, (*Ind.*) the Hang-Neſt of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow, with Feathers of ſeveral Colours.

Xois, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument with which a thing is ſcraped or ſhaved; a Paring-Knife, a Pen-Knife, a Graving-Tool, a Razor.

Xylinum, a kind Wooll or Flax, growing in little Balls, Cotton, Fuſtian, Bumbaſt.

Xyloaloes, the Aloes Tree Wood.

Xylobalſamum, the Wood of the Balſam-Tree.

Xylocaſſia, a ſort of *Caſſia*; a Shrub.

Xylocinnamon, or Xyloccinnamomon, the Wood of the Cinnamon Tree.

Xylocolla, Glue that ſerves for the joyning of Wood, *&c.*

Xylon, Wood, alſo the Cotton-Tree; a Shrub.

Xylophagus, a Worm that breeds under the Bark of Trees.

Xyris, a kind of Herb with ſharp Leaves.

Xyſtarches or Xyſtarchus, a Maſter of a Fencing, or Wreſtling School.

Xyſter, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſhave and ſcrape Bones with.

Xyſtos, a Stone in the *Indies* of the Jaſper kind.

Xyſtos, a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wreſtlers us'd to practiſe in Winter-time; ſo call'd becauſe they had their Skins ſcraped and rubbed ſmooth, to cauſe Sweat, and make their Bodies more ſlippery, that their Adverſaries might have the leſs hold of them.

Xyſtus or Xyſtum, (among the *Romans*) an open Walking-Place, where People entertain'd one another; alſo a Knot-Garden.

Y A

Yacht, a ſmall ſort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftneſs and Pleaſure, than for Merchandize or Warlike Service.

Yandeu or Yandou, the great Oſtridge of the Iſland of *Maragnana* in *America*; a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

Yap, a little Dog.

Yard, a well known Meaſure of three Foot in length, which King *Henry* I. is ſaid to have appointed by the length of his own Arm: Alſo a Court belonging to a Houſe; alſo a Man's privy Member.

Yards or Sail-Yards of a Ship, are thoſe long pieces of Timber, made ſomewhat tapering at each end and each fitted to its proper Maſt, to carry the Sails which are faſten'd to thoſe Yards at the Head, ſo as to be hoiſed up and let down together with them by the Ropes call'd *Halliards*.

The Terms of Art belonging to the Yards are 1. *Brace the Yard, i. e.* traverſe aft the Yard-Arm, whoſe *Brace* is haled; ſo that *Traverſe the Yard*, is the ſame as to ſay Brace it aft. 2. *Square the Yards, i. e.* See that they hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traverſed more than the other. 3. *Top the Yards*, that is, make them hang even.

Yard-Land, a certain quantity of Land, which at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, is only 15 Acres; but in other Counties it contains 20, in ſome 24, in ſome 30, and in others 40: In the Statute of Wards *An.* 28 *E.* 1. it is call'd *a Virge of Land*, and in old *Latin* Records, *Virgata terræ*.

Yare, (old Word) prompt, ready, eager or ſharp upon a thing; it is alſo taken among Sea-men for nimble, ready, quick, *Be Yare at the Helm. i. e.* Set a freſh Man to the Helm.

Yarn, Spun Wooll.

Yarrow, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Milfoil* and *Noſe bleed*.

Yate or Yatt, a Country-Word for a Gate.

Yaw, (among Sailers) a Ship is ſaid *To Yaw*, or *make Yaws*, when thro' the fault of the Steer's-Man, ſhe makes Angles in and out, and is not kept ſteady in her Courſe; to prevent which, the Comer cries *Steady, ſteady, keep her Thus, Thus.*

Ybel, an old *Britiſh* proper Name of Men, from the *Greek Eubulus*, *i. e.* good Counſel.

Yconomus, (in ancient *Latin* Records) a Patron of a Church, an Advocate, Protector or Defender; It is corrupted from the *Greek* Word *Oeconomus*, *i. e.* a Manager of Houſhold-Affairs, a Steward.

To Yean or Ean, to bring forth Lambs, as a Sheep does.

Year, is properly the time the Sun takes up in paſſing thro the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, and it is either Aſtronomical or Civil: The former is alſo diſtinguiſh'd into Tropical and Sidereal: And the Year is alſo either Solar or Lunar.

The Natural or Tropical Solar Year, is that time which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptick* to the ſame again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The Sidereal Year, is the time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star till it returns to the ſame again; and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almoſt 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in four Years time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that which is commonly call'd *Leap-Year*. See *Biſſextile* and *Intercalary*.

The Civil Year, is that which is commonly in Uſe among all Nations; being very various both as to its Beginning and alſo as to its Length, accordingly as they follow the Courſe either of the Sun or Moon, or both.

The Lunar Year, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is leſs than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours and 48 Minutes; ſo that its Head in about 33 Years, will run thro' all the Months and Seaſons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now us'd by *Turks*.

Year and a Day, (in Common Law) is a ſpace of Time that determines a Right in many Caſes, in ſome implying an Uſucaption, and in others a Preſcription: As in caſe of an Eſtray, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that time, 'tis forfeited: So the *Year and Day* is given in caſe of an Appeal, and alſo for the recovery of a Perſon Bruiſed or Wounded by another, *&c.*

Year, Day and Waſte, is a part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profits of the Lands

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Lands and Tenements of those that are attainted of Petty Treason or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, *&c.* except the Lord of the Mannour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

Yearling, a Beast a Year old.

To **Yearn**, to bark as Beagles or Hunting Dogs do at their Prey: Also to be moved with Compassion; as *My Bowels Yearn.*

To **Yell**, to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To **Yelp**, to cry like a Dog, or Fox.

Yelt, a Country Word for a young Sow.

Yeme, a Word corruptly us'd in some old *Latin* Deeds for *Hieme*, *i. e.* in the Winter.

Yeomen, the first Degree of the Commons Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live upon good Husbandry; so call'd from the High Dutch *Gemen*, or *Gemain*, *i. e.* Common: According to Sir *Thomas Smith*, a *Yeoman* is a free-born *English*-Man, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue to the Summ of forty Shillings Sterling.

There are also **Yeomen** in the King's, Queen's, or Prince's Court, who are a sort of Under-Officers, in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom; as *The Yeomen of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup*, &c.

Yeomen of the Guard, a sort of Foot-Guards, of whom one half bear Harquebusses in their Hand, and the other half Partisans, with large Swords by their Sides: They wear scarlet Coats reaching down to the Knees, and scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges before and behind; as also round broad-crown'd Caps made of black Velvet and trimmed with Ribbons of the King's Colour: Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, also abroad by Water or Land: At present, there are a hundred of these Officers in daily waiting, and seventy more not in Waiting.

Yeomen-Treader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

Yeman-Warder. See *Wardens of the Tower.*

Yeomanry, the Body of Yeomen.

Yeven or **Yeaven**, a Word us'd in some old Deeds for Given; as *Yeoven the Day and Year first above written; Yeoven and Proclaimed in the Castle of* Kenelworth, *&c.*

To **Yerk**, to Jerk or Whip; to Wince, or throw out the Legs as a Horse does.

Yew, a kind of Tree that generally grows in the most barren Grounds, and coldest Mountains.

Yew or **Ewe**, a Female Sheep.

To **Yex**, an old Word for to Hickup.

To **Yield**, to produce or bring forth; to give or grant; to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over; to submit, to give Way or Place.

Yielding, that yields, brings forth, gives up, *&c.* also submissive, complaisant, pliant.

Inca, a Name given to the ancient Kings of *Peru* in *America*, and to the Princes of their Family; signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

Yoke or **Yoak**, (in *Husbandry*) a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running through Hedges: Whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Slavery, or Bondage.

Sea-Yoke. See *Sea.*

Yoke-Elm a sort of Tree.

Yoke-Fellow, one that bears the same Yoak or Burden with another, especially a Husband, or Wife; each being joyn'd to the other by the same Band of Matrimony.

Yore, (old Word) heretofore, anciently; as *Of Yore, in the Days of Yore.*

Yorkshire Sanicle. See *Butter-wort.*

Youk, as the Hawk Youks, *i. e.* sleeps.

Younger Regiment or **Officer**, in Military Affairs, that Regiment is counted youngest, which was last raisd, and that Officer youngest, whose Commission is of the latest Date; tho' he be never so old a Man, and have serv'd never so long in other Capacities. See *Seniority.*

Youngling, a young Creature.

Youngmen, a Word us'd for Yeomen, in the Statute 33 *H.* 8. *Cap.* 10.

Youngster, an airy, brisk young Man; raw unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

Younker, a lusty Lad. Among Sailers, *Younkers* are the young Men, otherwise call'd *Fore mast Men*, whose Business is to take in the Top-Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sails, slinging the Yards, *&c.* and to take their turns at the Helm.

Youth, tender Age, the State or Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A **Youth**, a young Man, a Lad.

Youth-wort a kind of Herb.

Youthful, belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, brisk, mad, full of play, frolicksome.

Ysicus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a sort of pickled Salmon, call'd *Tsinges* in old *English.*

Ythel, (*Welsh*) a proper Name of Men, from the *Greek* Word *Euthalius*, *i. e* very flourishing.

Yuba, an *Indian* Herb of which the Natives make their Bread.

Yucca, or **Jucca**, a Tree in *America*, of the Root of which Bread is likewise made by the Inhabitants. See *Jucca Peruana.*

Yvernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Winter Seed-time, or Season for sowing Corn.

Yule, a Word which among the Country-People in the North Parts of *England*, signifies the Festival of the Nativity of our Lord, commonly call'd *Christmas*: Whence *Yule-block*, a *Christmas*-Block, or great Log of Wood for Fuel, such as are commonly burnt in that Season: And

Yule-Games, Sports us'd on that Festival; *Christmas*-Gamboles.

Yule of August, the first Day of *August*, otherwise call'd *Lammas-Day.* See *Gule of August.*

Z A

Zabulon or **Zebulon**, (*Heb.*) a Dwelling-place.

Zabulus, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in many old Writers for *Diabolus*, *i. e.* the Devil.

Zachariah, (*Heb.*) mindful of the Lord, the Son and Successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*: Also the Name of several other Persons mention'd in the Old Testament, and of the Father of St. *John* the Baptist.

Zacchin, (in old *Records*) Sattin, or fine Silk.

Zagape, a sort of Javelin in Use among the Moors, which they dart with their Hands on Horseback, with great Nimbleness.

Zahab, an *Hebrew* Coin in value 12 silver Shekels of the Sanctuary, or 1 Pound 10 Shillings Sterling.

Zamiæ, (*Gr.*) Pine-Nuts that open on the Tree and spoil others, unless they be plucked off.

Zamorin, the Title of the Soveraign Prince among the *Malabars* in the *East Indies*, equivalent to King, or Emperor with us.

Zanthenes. See *Xanthenes.*

Zany, (*Ital.*) one that professes to stir up Laughter by mimick Gestures, ridiculous Actions, and unseemly

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seemly Speeches; a Buffoon, a Jack-Pudding, or Merry-Andrew.

Zaphara or **Saffara**, a sort of Mineral us'd by Potters, to make a Sky-Colour.

Zarsaparilla or **Zarzaparilla**, a kind of Drug. See *Sarsaparilla*.

Zea, (*Gr.*) a sort of small Grain call'd *Spelt*; and by some Beer-Barley, or Beer-Corn. *Zea deglubita* Gurts, Oatmeal-Grotes.

Zeal, an earnest Passion for any thing, more especially for one's Religion, and the welfare of one's Country.

Zealot, a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party man, chiefly in Matters of Religion: It is often taken in an ill Sense, for a Separatist or Schismatick, a Fanatick.

Zealous, full of Zeal.

Zebra, an *Indian* Beast like a Mule.

Zechin or **Zachin**, a Gold-Coin worth about seven Shillings and six Pence Sterling; so call'd from *La Zecha* a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is settled. There is also a *Turkish Zechin* valued at Nine Shillings.

Zedekiah or **Zidkiah**, (*Heb.*) the Justice of the Lord, the Son of *Josiah*, King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezzar* and his Name chang'd, which before was *Mattaniah*; but at last upon his Revolt, he was carry'd bound to *Babylon*, and had his Eyes put out.

Zedoary, (*Gr.*) a spicy Root, very like Ginger, but of a sweeter Scent and nothing near so biting; It is a hot and dry Plant, growing in the Woods of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

Zenith, (*Arab.* in *Astron.*) that Point in the Heavens, which in any Place is directly over one's Head, and is 90 Degrees distant from the *Horizon*: It is otherwise call'd *Vertex* and *The Vertical Point*

Zenith-Distance, is the Complement of the Sun or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

Zeopyrum, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

Zephyrus, the West Wind, so call'd by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latines*; which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an *Hebrew* Measure containing Nine Inches.

Zerna, (*Lat.*) a Tetter or Ring-Worm, the same with *Lichen*, which See

Zero, a Word sometimes us'd especially among the *French*, for a Cypher or Nought, o.

Zeros or **Zetos**, a kind of Crystal.

Zerubbabel or **Zorobabel**, (*Heb.*) repugnant to Confusion, the Son of *Shealtiel*, eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*. There was also another Person of that Name, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the first Book of *Chronicles*.

Zest, (*Fr.*) a Chip of Orange or Lemmon-Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Wine, Ale, *&c.* to give it a Flavour: It is also sometimes taken, for a short Afternoon's Sleep or Nap: As *To go to one's Zest*.

To **Zest an Orange** or **Lemon**, (among Confectioners) is to cut the Peel from top to bottom into small Slips, as thin as it can possibly be done.

Zeta, the Name of the sixth Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet: Also a Room kept warm like a Stove; a withdrawing-Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below, either the cool Air, or the heat of warm Water. In our old *Records*, it is taken for a Dining-Room, Hall or Parlour.

Zetetick Method, (in *Mathem.*) is the Analytick or Algebraical Way of resolving Problems, or Questions; by which the Nature and Reason of the Thing is chiefly sought for and discovered.

Zeugites, a kind of Canes or Reeds, which Falconers us'd to catch Birds with.

Zeugma, (*i.e.* a joyning together) a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement; as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia.* If the Verb be expressed in the beginning, it is call'd *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu*; if in the middle, *Mesozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end, *Hypozeugma*, as *Ego & tu dormis*; the like is to be understood with respect to the Adjective. *Zeugma* is also made three several Ways, *viz.* 1. in Person, as *Ego & tu Studes*. 2. in Gender, as *Maritus & Uxor est irata*; 3. in Number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.*

Zeus, a Fish taken about *Cadiz* in *Spain*, of a black Colour and very delicate; some call it a Gold-Fish; a Deice.

Zibellina Mustela, the Cebal or Sable, a little wild Beast, somewhat less than a Martern, that breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*, and yields a very rich Furr.

Zibethum, Civet, a Perfume like Musk, contain'd in certain kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet-Cat.

Zimri, (*Heb.*) a Song or singing, an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, who kill'd his Master *Elah* the Son of *Baasha*.

Zingiber or **Zingiberis**, Ginger, a sort of Spice that grows in all the Provinces of *India*.

Zirbus, (*Arab.*) the Caul that covers the Bowels.

Zizanum, (*Gr.*) Darnel, or Cockle growing amidst Corn.

Zizyphum, a kind of Fruit call'd *Jujubes* by the Apothecaries.

Zmilaces or **Zmilampis**, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a gray Colour found in the River *Euphrates*.

Zobola, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Fur is call'd *Sable*.

Zocco, (*Ital.*) a Term in *Architecture*, the same as *Plinth*; which See.

Zink, a sort of Mineral otherwise call'd *Spelter*.

Zocle, (in *Architect.*) a square Member lower than its Breadth, which serves to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building instead of a Base, Pedestal or Plinth.

Continued Zocle, a kind of continued Pedestal, on which a Structure is raised but has no Base or Cornice.

Zodiack, (in *Astron*) one of the greater imaginary Circles in the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World, and takes Name from the Figure of the Living-Creatures representing the Twelve Constellations or Divisions call'd *Celestial Signs*, which are contained in it: 'Tis cut into two equal Parts by the *Equator*, one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Artick* Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antartick* Pole. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and the Planets wander up and down for the space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more on both Sides; upon which Account, the *Zodiack* is supposed to reach 20 Degrees in Breadth. See *Astronomical* or *Celestial Signs*.

Zodiack of the Comets, a certain Tract in the Heavens, within the Bounds of which, according to Mr. *Cassini*, most Comets, tho' not all, have been observed to move: This he makes as broad as the other Zodiack, and likewise places several Signs or Constellations therein like the former; which are *Anti-*

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*ous, *Pegaſus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the leſſer Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

Zona, a Belt, a Girdle, a Purſe on a Girdle, particularly ſuch a Girdle as Maids anciently wore about their Middle, when they were Eſpouſed, and which the Bridegroom unty'd the firſt Night of their Marriage: By ſome Writers that treat of the Art of Phyſick, it is taken for that Part of the Body, where one is Girt; alſo for a kind of *Herpes*, or Shingles call'd *Holy Fire*.

Zones, (in *Aſtron*, and *Geog.*) are certain Spaces or Diviſions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the leſſer Circles of the Sphere, that is to ſay, the two Polar Circles, and the two *Tropicks*: Theſe Zones have Names given them according to the different Temperature of the Air, and are five in Number, *viz.* one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid

The **Torrid Zone**, bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the middle of the two Temperate ones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, one Northern and the other Southern; its breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles: Tis call'd *Torrid*, *i. e.* parched or burning hot, becauſe being juſt under the Sun's Road, its Beams fall directly on it, and continually cauſe ſo exceſſive a Heat, that the Ancients believ'd it to be uninhabitable.

The **Temperate Zones**, owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the Torrid and the two Frigid ones: One of them in which we live, lying between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* Polar Circle is call'd the Northern; and the other between the *Antartick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is termed the Southern; each of them taking up 43 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The Frigid or Frozen Zones, have the two Polar Circles for their Boundaries, ſo that one takes in the North, and the other the South Pole; each of them containing 23 Degrees, and a half, or 1410 Miles: Theſe Zones are call'd *Frigid*, *i. e.* exceeding Cold or Frozen, in regard that being extremely remote from the Sun's Courſe in the *Ecliptick*, they partake but little of its Heat: Inſomuch, that they as well as the Torrid Zone, were eſteem'd uninhabitable by the Ancients; but their Miſtakes in both reſpects have been diſcover'd by later Navigations.

Zoogonia, (*Gr.*) among *Naturaliſts* a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or Living-Creatures.

Zoography, a deſcription of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals; as Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Serpents, Inſects, *&c.*

Zoophozus. See *Zophorus*.

Zoophthalmon, the Herb Sengreen, or Houſe-leek.

Zoophytes or **Plant-Animals**, certain Subſtances which partake of the Nature of Plants and Living-Creatures; as Spunges, *&c.*

Zootomy, an artificial Diſſection of the Bodies of brute Beaſts, or any other Creatures except Men. See *Andratomy*.

Zophorus or **Zoopho*zus**, (in *Architect.*) a Part between the Architrave and Cornice, ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, upon account of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were the Figures of Animals.

Zophyrum, the Herb Puliol of the Mountain.

Zopiſſa, the beſt ſort of Pitch; or Pitch ſcraped off from Ships, and temper'd with Wax and Salt.

Zorobabel. See *Zerubbabel*.

Zoſter, the Shingles; a Diſeaſe.

Zotica, the Vital Faculty.

Zuche, (in old *Records*) a withered, or dry ſtock of Wood.

Zupalium, (*Lat.*) a Julep, a ſort of Phyſical Potion.

Zura, the White thorn Berry.

Zurumbeth, (*Arab.*) the Plant Zedoary.

Zuz, an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a Shekle; value 7 Pence Half-penny.

Zygæna, (*Gr.*) the Ballance-Fiſh, a kind of Sea-Fiſh, whoſe Head lies a-croſs the reſt of its Body: Alſo the Dragon-fly, or Adders bolt; an Inſect ſo call'd, becauſe its Body ſeems to be poiſed between its Wings.

Zygia, a Tree of whoſe Wood Yokes are made; a kind of Maple.

Zygiati, a Term apply'd to ſome Aſtrologers, to ſuch Perſons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Zygos* in *Greek*.

Zygoma, (in *Anat.*) one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joyns to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*; its outward Part having a long Proceſs or Knob call'd *Proceſſus Zygomaticus*: It is alſo nam'd *Jugale Os*, and *Os Male*.

Zygomaticum, a pair of Muſcles otherwiſe call'd *Jugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

Zygomaticus, a Muſcle of the Face, ſo termed by *Riolanus*, becauſe it ariſes from the *Zygoma* or *Os Jugale*; but it is inſerted near the corner of the Lips: When this Muſcle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upwards, and make a pleaſant Countenance.

Zygoſtata, an Officer that has the Over-ſight of Weights; a Clerk of the Market.

Zymites, leavened Bread.

Zymoma, Leaven, Leavening: In a Phyſical Senſe, any kind of Ferment; as that of the nitrous Air, the watry Juice in the Mouth, the acid or ſharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, *&c.*

Zymoſimeter, an Inſtrument by which the degree of Fermentation ariſing from the mixture of divers Liquors is meaſured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, *&c.*

Zymoſis, Fermentation.

Zythogala, Poſſet-Drink.

Zythum, a Drink us'd by the old *Gauls*, and ſo call'd from the Seething or Boiling of it; Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.



FINIS.

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